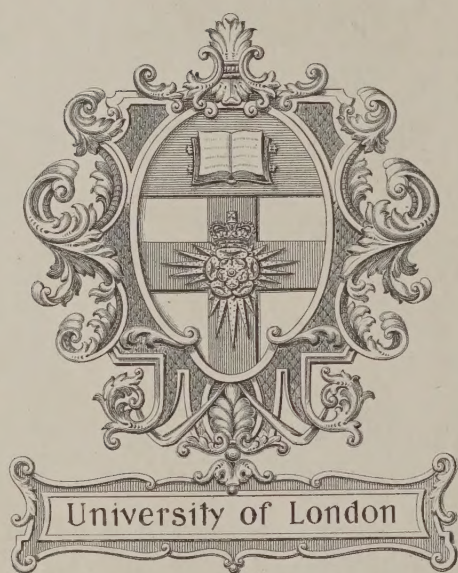






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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY-NINE VOLUMES.

— (9.) —

CHINA: HONG KONG: CEYLON.

EAST INDIA.

FINANCE AND REVENUE; ARMY;
BADSHAPORE CASE;
BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

Session

7 February — 6 July 1865.

VOL. XXXVIII.

1865.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

CHINA HONG KONG SINGAPORE

EAST INDIA

MILNERS AND SONS
LONDON AND NEW YORK

Second

1860

VOL. XXXVIII.

1860

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1865.

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CHINA. No. 1. (1865.)

FOREIGN CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT

IN

CHINA.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1865.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

Foreign Customs Establishment in China.

Sir F. Bruce to Earl Russell.—(Received May 9.)

My Lord,

Washington, April 22, 1865.

MUCH controversy, not devoid of an angry character, has taken place on the propriety and effects of the employment of foreigners by the Chinese Government in the Custom-houses established by it at the Treaty ports; and it may be in your Lordship's recollection that I was called upon to report upon certain allegations and statements on which the Chambers of Commerce in China were at issue with the then Inspector-General, Mr. Lay.

It appeared to me that it would be satisfactory, both to Her Majesty's Government and to the mercantile community in general, that a succinct Report should be prepared, giving an account of the traditional method of Customs administration practised in China, and its incompatibility with a prescribed Tariff, and with the altered conditions and course of trade as created by Treaties; of the consequent origin of a foreign Customs establishment; of the difficulties it had to contend with; of its gradual progress, and of the general influence it exercises on our trade and relations with China.

This task Mr. Hart, the present Inspector-General of Maritime Customs in China, undertook to perform, and I have the honour, in forwarding the Memorandum drawn up by him, to express my opinion that it is an impartial and trustworthy document, well deserving the attention of those who desire to see gradual and pacific progress made in China, and Chinese ideas of administration silently modified, so as to admit of our trade increasing without risk of fresh misunderstanding.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

Inclosure.

Note on the Introduction and Working of the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs.

Section 1.—*Concerning the mode in which the business of the Revenue Department is conducted by Chinese Officials in the absence of Foreign Inspection.*

IT will not be out of place to devote the first section of this Memorandum to a cursory review of the manner in which native officials have been wont to transact Customs business at the Chinese ports. Thereby will be rendered more apparent the difficulties the introduction of the Inspectorate had to encounter, the changes it has effected, and the beneficial results that they may yet be expected from it.

Native vessels are licensed to trade along the seaboard between certain specified ports, and, generally speaking, the Tariffs are so drawn up as to make commodities pay, before consumption, duties amounting in all to about 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; the duty levied at the port of shipment ranges from 2 to 3, that at the port of discharge from 7 to 8 per cent. The native Tariffs, although minute and precise, are, however, nowhere effectively enforced.

The Customs' offices at the ports have to account annually to the provincial authorities and the Board of Revenue; they are responsible for specific amounts to be collected. but, while the revenue is in so far farmed, the farming is not open to public competition, but accompanies some other official position. When those in charge fail to collect the required sums, they are recorded as defaulters, and are called upon to make good the deficiency; on the other hand, to pay in the amount in full, absolves from all necessity to account for whatever sum may have been collected over and above that for which the office is responsible.

The amounts to be forthcoming are small, and usually below the actual yield of the ports. As a whole, however, they form no unimportant item in the calculations affecting the provision made for the annual expenditure of the provinces; and yet the central Government, whether from the absence of pressure for funds that, for the most part, it has enjoyed, or, and most probably, from ignorance of the real value of maritime revenues, has commonly allowed the doings of the offices, even when reported as defaulters, to pass without inquiry, and has seldom attempted to make any of them more productive.

The responsible heads of such offices are invariably Government officials, most of whom have other and more important functions to attend to in the locality; the relative insignificance of the sum payable to the Board frees them from anxiety, and the only care they ever feel is in proportion to the interest they take in the profits that may accrue to their own purses, through the agency of the private servants or subordinates to whom they entrust the management of the offices.

The paltriness of the amount to be answered for, the absence of the supervision of superiors, and the generally subordinate nature of the work to be performed, have all tended to produce such utter laxity and irregularity that the Tariff rates have become dead letters, except in that they represent the maximum collectable on any one article; the additional exemption from all question as to extra and unreported collection has encouraged, if not originated, a species of dishonesty, in which each subordinate lies to his superior, who, again, winks at such knavery, involved, as he is himself, in turn, in precisely similar transactions.

Official laxity has fostered official dishonesty, and hand in hand with it stalks individual rapacity. The aim of the executive has been to get as much from the merchant, and to report as little to the head of the Department, as possible, and, conversely, the interest of the merchant has naturally been to pay the least possible amount, by making as good a bargain for himself as the official's commingled avarice and fear would allow of. Operations pass through so many hands, and the standing of the parties dealt with differs so continually, that the necessary result is to keep the higher offices in utter ignorance of the real value of this branch of national revenue; on the official side, as regards totals, each one looks to the dexterity of his manipulations for support in his unsalaried, or, more properly speaking, to-be-by-him-paid-for, position, and, on the other hand, in respect of individual transactions, each trader in his own defence, has constantly to beat down or evade the official demands, and, if not able to gain better terms than, at least secure equality with, his neighbour.

What precedes applies to the ports of China, whether frequented by foreigners or not. For greater clearness, and as being more strikingly illustrative of official practice, reference may be made to the routine of the Canton Customs a few years ago, where the office is presided over by a high official specially appointed by the Emperor, and known by foreigners as the Hoppo.

For the collection of duties on foreign trade, the Canton Executive was a staff of middle-men, styled linguists, who bought their positions, and drew no official pay for their services. Merchants who had cargo to pass at the Customs made their bargains with the linguists, whose association with foreigners occasionally necessitated the substitution of competition for combination, and they in turn made their arrangements with the Hoppo's non-official deputy, who, as confidential manager, repaired every day to one of the jetties to "examine cargo."

The deputy in turn made his report to the recording clerks in the yamun, taking care to deduct the per-centage to be put aside for the private purses of himself, his master, his master's friends, the people in the yamun, the Governor-General, through whom the Reports are forwarded to the Board, and the clerks and officials connected with the Board of Revenue itself. Thus cargo which, for instance, by tariff ought to have paid 1,000 taels as duty, the linguist agreed to pass for 800; the deputy—informed by the linguist that the merchant had only paid 750—arranged to free the goods for 700; and then, making deductions for the yamun amounting, say, to 200 taels, directed the recording clerks to enter in the books such an amount of the description of goods in question as ought to have paid 500 taels, the sum with which the Government was credited. To state

the cost of collection under such a system at 100 per cent. would be rather below than above the mark.

While Government got thus but a moiety of the revenue leviable under the Tariff and that moiety but a portion of what had actually been received from merchants, and paid for the collection at a rate extravagantly high, the officials and retainers, through whose hands the money passed, increased in riches, and became adepts in craft, and reckless in dishonesty. Under such circumstances, the duties payable must have varied constantly. The degree of success obtained in driving a bargain with a linguist became a question of superior skill, and the amounts paid by merchants, or reported to Government, must have depended on a thousand circumstances that would have baffled the calculations of the most experienced.

At the other ports open to foreign trade, the procedure, though not identical, has been similar: the higher departments systematically kept in official ignorance, known dishonesty connived at, and the transactions of commerce at least inconvenienced by the uncertainty that attended a bargain system.

It would not be unreasonable to suppose that the tendency would be to find a level, and that unpleasant results would be thereby obviated; but that such a level was ever arrived at is more than problematical. A levy of duties, arbitrarily and unexpectedly great or small, must have generally been an unequal one, and as injurious to trade in its interference with calculations, as in the demoralizing effect entailed by the dishonest practices on which it subsisted. The official character was lowered, the authority of Government weakened, and mercantile morality sullied.

The inauguration of a new system, under which honest and trustworthy agents should levy duties in strict accordance with a published tariff, and report to head-quarters the amounts really collected, could scarcely be expected to meet with favour from those accustomed to the previously existing order of things, whether they admired most its laxity, its possible profits, or its risks; and the very mention of such a change could not fail to suggest dismal forebodings in the minds of those who shared, directly or indirectly, in the advantages of malversation.

Enough has been said to give an inkling of the thoroughly rotten condition of the native Revenue Administration, and to suggest what room there was in it for reform in every direction,—what difficulties that reform would have to encounter. And without dwelling too much on its injurious effects on trade, it will suffice to remark that the easy manner in which business under it was transacted, leads to the inference that even those who felt the injury and reprobated the dishonesty would be numbered with the opponents of a system in which honesty and strictness would entail inconveniences, hitherto unknown but yet unavoidable concomitants.

Section 2.—Concerning the Origin and Introduction of the Foreign Inspectorate.

In 1854, while the Triads held Shanghai, the collection of duties by an ejected executive was not only exceedingly difficult in itself, but gave umbrage to many, who held that the Chinese Government was no longer entitled to tax foreign trade at that port. The city, seemingly, was virtually lost to the Imperial Government; the authorities had been expelled from their yamuns, and, once removed from their official residences, with confusion and chaos on every side, their power had been all but paralyzed. The import and export trade of the place, in so far as the lading and discharging of ships were concerned, went on much as usual; but the collection of duties, if not altogether in abeyance, passed from the hands of the Chinese for a time. Spasmodic attempts were once or twice made by an office that was very insufficiently recognized. Ships constantly left the port, on whose cargoes not a farthing of duties had been paid, in return for whose clearances the Consuls had obtained from the merchants bonds or promissory notes of questionable validity. Some said that the Consuls had not the right to exact such bonds, others that the bonds were but so much waste paper; and while doubts called forth discussions, and discussions failed to clear up doubts, there seemed to be every probability that the Government would lose a whole season's duties, and that, too, at a time when the pressure for funds made itself daily more sensibly felt. Eventually it was agreed that the office of Customs, under its proper chief, the Taoutae, should be re-opened; but it was at the same time decided to place it under the inspection of foreigners, who, as representing the three Treaty Powers—England, France, and the United States—were nominated by the Consular authorities.

In the initiation of such an Inspectorate, the first object attained was, that an end was thereby put to the confusion that had reigned for months. It relieved Consuls from the necessity of undertaking responsibilities in regard to the clearance of ships, and freed

them, from that time forth, from claims which the event might have shown them unable to enforce; it besides, in making provision for an impartial collection of revenue, protected honest merchants from the detrimental effects of the otherwise uncontrolled and fraudulent acts of men of less character; and it secured for the Imperial Government the revenue of the port.

In its origin, and in respect of the objects it chiefly contemplated, the Inspectorate partook of the nature of a foreign, rather than of a native, establishment: it was, in short, a foreign governmental measure, and did not originate with the Chinese authorities. Its rules and practice were, at first, of the simplest kind; nevertheless, it at once clashed with the aims of those of the community who would have gladly availed themselves of the absence of such an institution, to take every advantage of the helplessness of the native officials and the disorders of the times. Soon, however, and in virtue of a vitality inherent in its mixed nature, the office gradually separated from its original founders, and with unpremeditated gravitation, became more and more a Chinese institution. It took a new point of departure, when, in its working, it began to make itself more prominent as an establishment for the collection of Chinese revenue; it had then to enforce regulations more strictly, and where at the outset it had been found to be merely an inconvenient obstacle, it by degrees made it felt that it could punish too. As an institution, it became less acceptable generally in proportion to its divergence from its inaugural phase, and the transition bred for it opposition, rather than acknowledgment: it became fashionable to abuse the system, and to ostracise those connected with the office. Chinese officials, however, did not fail to note the honesty of the foreigner, and a daily increasing revenue made his services increasingly valuable; those whose clearness of perception was not dimmed by any deleterious effect on their pockets were not slow to countenance and support the system.

When, then, in 1858, in order to ensure uniformity of treatment for merchants at all the ports, it was proposed by the negotiators of the Treaties to extend the scheme that had been on trial at Shanghai to all the places opened to trade, the suggestion was received with favour, and an Article appended to the various Tariffs—of equal validity with the body of the Treaty—officialised the system, and made special provision for its continuance. The high Chinese authorities at once issued the requisite instructions, and during the years that have since gone by, office after office has been organized, until now the foreign Inspectorate is represented at each of the fourteen ports at which trade is carried on, and employs in various capacities some 400 foreigners and about 1,000 Chinese. Its introduction has not been unattended by various outbreaks of hostile feeling on the part of the old offices referred to in the first section; and in its working difficulties have been experienced, for the origin of which defects in itself have been as much to blame as the ill-will of the foreign communities. The Chinese mind is with difficulty turned from a groove in which it has been accustomed to run; but it is satisfactory to those who demand progress—which, in order to be sure, cannot well be other than slow—to remark that, once diverted from an old and accustomed to a new mode of thought or action, it would be as difficult to turn it back again. Chinese opposition died away with the establishment of each office, and those who at first opposed now regard the system as a matter of course. The opposition of the foreigner, cause though he may have had for it, was occasionally allowed by him to run riot to an impolitic extent.

Section 3.—*Concerning the Extension of the System, and the opening of Offices at the Treaty Ports.*

The collection of duties under the supervision of a foreign Inspectorate had been in operation at Shanghai four years, when the Treaties of Tien-tsin (1858) provided for the adoption of a uniform system at all the ports open to foreign trade. At Shanghai, the Inspectors were originally three in number, representing the three Treaty Powers; when the extension of the Inspectorate was determined on, it became less of a foreign, and more of a Chinese institution, than had been in the years that preceded, and while it seemed expedient that it should be of a cosmopolitan character, it was no longer necessary that for each Treaty Power there should be a representative at every port. To each office there has, accordingly, been appointed but one Inspector, or, as he was in future to be styled, Commissioner of Customs; under the orders of the Commissioners are assistants, or clerks, and tidewaiters, of various nationalities. At the head is an Inspector-General; at first, he held his appointment from the Governor-General of the Two Keang, who was the Imperial Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, but he now is appointed direct by the Tsung-le Yamun, that is, the Chinese Foreign Office, with which he corresponds, and through which he forwards his reports to the Board of Revenue.

It was to Canton that the system was first extended. The chief of the Customs there, the Hoppo, had heard of the great increase that foreign supervision had caused in the amount of duties collected at Shanghae, and had of his own accord been, for some time previously, thinking over measures to be taken to secure for his own establishment effective help of the same kind. The term of office of the then Hoppo was soon to expire, and a notable increase in the collection of duties occurring just at the close of his incumbency, if not tending to swell his own private gains, would certainly, when reported to Government, enable him to hand over charge to his successor with considerable credit to himself. The preliminaries for the establishment of an office, a branch of the Inspectorate, and under the Inspector-General, were being arranged during the summer of 1859; notwithstanding the untoward interruption to friendly relations at Takoo, and the certain recurrence of prolonged hostilities, the arrangements were perfected, and, in October, the office commenced its operations. The chief difficulty encountered at the outset was met with in the opposition offered by, and the question as to what was to be done with, the linguists already referred to. They had either inherited or purchased their appointments, and had as it were a vested right in the continuation of the former state of affairs, under which, as go-betweens and smuggling competitors, they formed a by no means unimportant or uninfluential portion of the Hoppo's executive. The Hoppo, however, was firm, and a new condition of affairs was inaugurated; the change, too, was made with the hearty approbation of the Viceroy, Laou Tsung-Kwang, an honest and very practical man, gifted with great common sense, though wanting in originality.

The next step was taken in February 1860, when an office was inaugurated at Swatow, the port of Chaou-chow-foo opened to trade under the American Treaty. Swatow, although only then declared open, had for years been frequented by foreign vessels; there was, however, no one there to collect duties on that clandestine traffic, and the establishment of an office encountered no official opposition, the more especially as the Governor-General and Hoppo conjointly appointed a deputy to co-operate with the Commissioner. Its first proceedings were, however, accompanied by sundry other troubles and difficulties; the Chinese compradores and foreign shipmasters, who had previously enjoyed the greatest licence at the place, found it distasteful to have to comply with rules and regulations, but their attempts at opposition, violent as were some of them, were of a spasmodic kind, and in time ceased.

No other offices were established in 1860. Early in 1861 the Yang-tze having been declared open to trade, in virtue of an arrangement made by the British Minister with the Chinese Government, a Commissioner was appointed to Chin-keang. The office encountered no difficulties. Its business was to examine ships' papers, and enforce certain regulations relative to contraband, and it did not collect any duties.

About the same time an office was established at Ningpo. There, owing to proximity to and constant intercourse with Shanghae, the officials to some extent understood the nature of the Inspectorate; they were not in a position to oppose its introduction, and, when the Commissioner appeared, he was received as a matter of course.

In May an office was opened at Tien-tsin. The Head of the Customs there, a high official, who is also Superintendent of Trade for the three northern ports, evinced great anxiety to have the assistance of foreigners without delay, and in every way aided the introduction of the Inspectorate. Difficulties, however, began to show themselves of a kind hitherto unencountered, which made trouble for the office and its supporters. Before it became a Treaty port, Tien-tsin had a large native trade, and, for the collection of duties, there had existed there three separate offices—the first collected duties on all merchandize arriving at or leaving the port; the second taxed certain imports which had already paid duties at the first; and the third, in its turn, collected a special duty on some articles which, having paid at the first, had been exempted at the second, as well as on one or two commodities which had paid at both first and second. Each office had to account to the Board for a fixed annual amount. To collect duties on goods arriving by foreign vessels, a fourth office was established, and with it the Inspectorate was connected; the advent of foreign vessels, however, while it led to a sudden, but temporary, increase in the importation of foreign goods, which it is to be remarked had for years back arrived in Chinese junks in large quantities, had as its most perceptible effect that of taking the carrying trade from Chinese craft, and the result soon noticed was, that all foreign, and some native, cargo arrived in foreign bottoms. Further, ships in most instances cleared from Shanghae, and their cargoes, having already paid duties there, arrived at Tien-tsin accompanied by exemption certificates; thus, while the new office collected little or no duties, the old offices found that the goods on which they had formerly depended for their revenue, although continuing to arrive at Tien-tsin, could no longer be taxed by them. Mutual recrimination sprang up, the old offices declared that the proceedings of the one recently

established made it impossible for them to collect the amounts for which they were annually responsible, and the supporters of the new office were dismayed to find that, while the diversion of the carrying trade from native to foreign bottoms deprived the old offices of duties, as well as ruined the native shipowners, the advent of goods accompanied by exemption certificates made it impossible for the new office not only to make good the deficiencies of the old ones, but to collect duties at all. The result feared—and, for a time, the apprehension to a great extent was realized—was that, whatever might be its problematical advantages, the opening of the port to foreign trade was calculated to have a very injurious effect on the finances of the originally impoverished Province of Pecheli. A feeling hostile to foreign trade was naturally evoked by the difficulties in which it placed the officials and the Provincial Administration, and there then ensued consultations, proposals, and experiments, which made the work of the Inspectorate more or less difficult occasionally. An export trade has, however, commenced to develop itself, occasional cargoes arrive from Hong Kong, and opium from Shanghai is no longer accompanied by exemption certificates; so that, while the result is now a slight increase upon former collections, which, too, will be more apparent when the indemnities shall have been paid in full, the official inconveniences that at first attended foreign trade are disappearing, and, with the exception of the ruined junk-owners, its opponents no longer abuse it.

In July an office was opened at Foo-chow. Some slight delay attended the arrangement of preliminaries, but the difficulty was easily removed. The high officials of the Province had, about a year before, been in correspondence with the Canton authorities and had asked for the extension of the system; still, when the staff did at length appear it was not greeted very warmly by the old executive, who foresaw in it an invincible obstacle to the easy continuance of that “doctoring” of accounts which, with a growing foreign trade, had previously proved so remunerative to their private purses; nor was it altogether welcomed by many who, from habit or otherwise, had grown accustomed to compounding for duties and nocturnal “running” of cargoes.

In December offices of supervision, but not for the collection of duties, were established at Hankow and Kiu-kiang. At Hankow some little difficulty was at first experienced; it originated in the irritation felt by the Viceroy at the collection of duties at Shanghai instead of Hankow, and there were not wanting parties interested in trade who attempted to fan the flame, but they did that so clumsily—mistaking the nature of the Viceroy’s opposition—as to excite his suspicions, and in the end turn the scale in favour of the establishment. The office once opened, the authorities were not slow to appreciate the aid received from their foreign associates in carrying out and in giving proper effect to rules and regulations which were, to say the least, novel, which conflicted much with standing ideas and the then order of things, and for which neither they nor their executives were prepared. In the following year both offices commenced to collect duties, and cordial co-operation at once followed the advent of funds.

In April 1862 an office was opened at Amoy without the slightest trouble. The Chinese officials connected with the Customs there are appointed from Foo-chow by the Tartar General; and the last-named functionary had in so far appreciated the working of the office, of which he is the head, at his own port as to issue to his subordinates at Amoy instructions of a kind that secured every assistance from them when the preliminaries for the establishment of the office of the Inspectorate were being arranged.

In March 1863 an office was opened at Chefoo. Countenanced as it was by the Superintendent of the three northern ports, its introduction was, moreover, facilitated by the fact that it could not in any way interfere with the perquisites or obligations of other offices, there having been none in existence at Chefoo before.

During the same year offices were established on Formosa—in May at Tamsuy, with a branch office at Keelung, and later in the year at Takow—although it was not until a short time ago that the office at the latter place actually commenced to collect duties. The chief official is the Taoutae, and the exceptional position of Formosa has secured for him certain perquisites which a proper performance of his work, as Superintendent of Customs, would somewhat clash with; the present incumbent has caused many difficulties, but the places open to trade on the island may now be regarded as in a sufficiently promising condition.

In May 1864 an office was opened at New-chwang. The Tsung-le Yamun and the Superintendent of the three northern ports had repeatedly urged the Inspector-General to establish an office there, where the authorities were found to make mistakes continually in their treatment of Customs matters in the absence of foreign aid. As at Tien-tsin, the office at New-chwang has had some unpleasantness to surmount, owing to the existence of other offices liable for certain annual amounts.

The offices of the Inspectorate are now fourteen in number, and Keung-chow, or Haenan,

is the only port at which it is not represented. Keung-chow is rarely, if ever, visited by foreign ships ; if called for, an office can at any time be easily established there.

It may be added that the Inspectorate has an establishment at Peking, where juniors, on first appointment, now reside to study Chinese in preparation for work at the ports.

The Inspectorate is now very generally treated as a branch of the Chinese public service, and officials regard it as naturally growing out of the new relations in which China finds herself through the Treaties entered into with foreign Powers.

Section 4.—*Explanatory of the Note.*

In the three preceding sections an account has been given of the Chinese procedure in collecting duties when unaided by foreigners, the origin of the Inspectorate, and the consequent establishment of its offices at the Treaty ports.

From the three sections which follow, it will be seen that in its working the Inspectorate has had difficulties to overcome ; necessary concomitants of radical changes, which in part originated with the merchants, and in part resulted from its own inherent peculiarities ; and that, while it increases in efficiency, and works more smoothly, in addition to the aid it affords to the Chinese Government in the collection of an increasingly large revenue, it is by no means inoperative in furthering the views of merchants, or inattentive to the requirements of trade.

Section 5.—*Concerning difficulties from without, experienced by the Inspectorate in its working ; attributable, partly to the lax routine that preceded, partly to the changes it initiated, and partly to the unpreparedness of all, and the ill-feeling of some of the Foreign Merchants.*

Prior to the introduction of the foreign Inspectorate, the transaction of business with the Customs was left by the merchant chiefly, if not entirely, to his Chinese linguist, shroff, or compradore ; the foreigner had no permits to apply for, did not necessarily come into personal contact with Customs officials, and had in no way to trouble himself ; in fact, for the foreign merchant, the Custom-house was practically a nonentity, and its rules, if it had any, concerned not him but his compradore. It was the compradore that the Customs knew ; it was from him that duties were looked for. In other words, the compradores, from being the servants of, acquired an official status as securities for, their masters.

With the introduction of a foreign element, there naturally came a striking change. The inspector recognized the foreign merchant, and ignored the compradore : applications of various kinds, before unknown, had to be made, and the signatures of firms were called for ; and instead of the free and easy way in which offences and mistakes were previously winked at, condoned, or rectified, and duties compounded for and paid when convenient, infractions of rules became punishable, inattention to regulations delayed the passing of goods, and receipts for tariff-duties had to be handed in, if not before shipment and discharge permits were issued, at least before ships could be cleared.

Such a change, subversive of the order of things that preceded, and demanding attention to and careful compliance with quite another mode of transacting business, naturally tended, until properly understood and rendered easy by experience of its working, to inconvenience and embarrass the foreign merchant ; and, in so far, the hostile outcry that greeted the system in its earlier years was neither unintelligible nor to be wondered at. In some respects, however, merchants took action of a kind that embarrassed the working of the offices without in any way expediting the transaction of their own business. The very nature of the change precluded all hope of seeing the system work smoothly at the outset, but the opposition policy was on some occasions a short-sighted one, and then it was that a different course of action might have aided in the attainment of the object aimed at by both merchants and Customs, viz., the facilitation of business, and might, too, have brought about a mutual understanding.

For instance, unaccustomed to transact their own Customs business, having merely to say to their compradore, "pass those goods," or "clear that ship," the opening of offices which demanded attention to rules and regulations, which had their stated hours for the transaction of business, and which, managed by foreigners, made it necessary for the foreign merchants themselves to take a leading part in what work had to be done, found the merchants very generally in a state of ignorance and unpreparation. There seemed to be a feeling abroad that it would be undignified on their part to apply either personally, or by neatly made out documents, for the authorizations requisite to do this or that ; and, accordingly, instead of sending properly qualified clerks to the offices who could answer questions and give or receive explanations when required, they for a time employed

coolies or boatwomen who rarely knew what they had been sent to do, or who handed in, instead of formal applications decently drawn up, illegible scrawls on scraps of waste paper. Such informal applications had either to be ignored or returned as being unintelligible; the writer then made his appearance, sometimes to give the necessary explanation, but not unfrequently to talk violently, and clamorously protest against the delay to which he was being subjected; or, without further inquiry he made a Consular case of the matter, and attempted to effect in that way what could be done to make the Chinese Superintendent ignore or feel inconvenienced by his foreign colleague. Such annoyances were of constant occurrence, and produced misunderstandings and mutual ill-feeling. It is at the same time but fair to allow that the merchants themselves, already not a little embarrassed by the radical change in the mode of conducting Customs business, were, to an even still greater extent, fettered by their not having in their offices clerks that could be spared for a work which would take up much time daily, and that too more especially at such a conjuncture as that which followed the ratification of the Tien-tsin Treaties, when the merchants' offices, already not more than adequately supplied with clerks for the conduct of business under the old system, had to weaken themselves by providing for establishments and agencies at the ports in Japan, and at the additional places opened to trade in China. The action of even those who wished to meet every requirement of the Customs was so clogged by the peculiar and exceptional circumstances of that first stage of the transition period, that they, approving too of the Inspectorate, found it on many an occasion the reverse of easy to get through their business with the Customs quickly and good humouredly. The opponents of the system were of course only too glad to assist in increasing a difficulty, while the compradoric body did what they could in order to bring matters to a dead-lock, in the hope of thereby necessitating a return to that old state of affairs in which they had been masters.

Again, before the establishment of the Inspectorate, the examination of goods for the assessment of duties had been a mere farce; when the offices opened, however, the foreign examiner naturally objected to continue the Chinese method, and refused to certify that goods were in all respects what they had been reported to be, until, by actual examination, he had assured himself that such was the fact. To such examination there were many objectors; occasionally opposition went further than mere threat, and took the form of actual violence; the Customs, under such circumstances, did not examine goods, neither did they pass them, and the result was, of course, delay to both merchant and ship, in its turn followed by the usual outcry at the office, or at the Consulate, or in the public papers. Such opposition to so essential a part of Customs work as the examination of goods was naturally a great impediment to the performance of a duty which, in the interests of both parties, required to be speedy, and, at the same time, complete. It is, however, to be conceded, that the Customs had not in all cases provided proper places for the examinations referred to, and that a consequent and not unnatural apprehension of damage, as likely to ensue to their property, may have actuated many owners; but, allowing all due weight to this, there was yet a want of flexibility of a very perplexing nature.

Coupled with, and perhaps in part arising from, the troubles caused by the introduction of a new system, was the ill-will displayed towards the Customs employés personally by many of the mercantile body; the merchants, with but few exceptions, at first treated the people connected with the Inspectorate as being, so to speak, their natural enemies. It was considered rather correct to show that they regarded the foreigner in Chinese employ as being the low rowdy a popular paper styled him, and to make him feel that his position deprived him of all title to social amenities. Such treatment begat in the minds of not a few of the Customs people a feeling of anything but kindness towards the merchant, and it is probable that the desire to oblige, with which many started, was replaced by a vigilance which had for its object to catch the merchant tripping. It was not in the power of the Inspectorate to control the mercantile temper; its work, already difficult enough, became disagreeable too, when its members—to the amazement of some, but to the amusement of the more sensible—found themselves shunned as if Pariahs, and subjected, more or less cleverly, to slights and indignities, which many had not the self-possession to be able to ignore. The result was, of course, to retard business, and develop mutual ill-will.

There were besides—accompanied, however, by certain aggravating circumstances—the difficulties which all Custom-houses meet with, in the treatment and management of those who are disposed to defraud the revenue or defy the laws. When a fraud was exposed, or a seizure made, the offender, or, as the public too generally considered him, “the outraged party,” at once raised an outcry which the public papers took up, and which, under the peculiar circumstances attending confiscation cases, for the public investigation of which Treaties had made no provision, was easily so handled as to throw

discredit on the Inspectorate, and increase the ill-feeling towards its employés. The smuggler, however, when he denounced the seizure and confiscation, and styled it arbitrary, unjust, and unprincipled, was, while wrong, seemingly right: wrong, in that, while he seemed to be made a martyr-of, he was, in point of fact, and without a shadow of doubt, guilty, in his goods, of the breach of regulations which had led to the seizure; seemingly right, in that the non-publicity of the proceedings gave grounds for the supposition that the action of the Customs could not bear the light.

It may here be stated that there has not been any attempt at or desire for secrecy; nor has there been any fear of publicity. To the public, interested parties have taken advantage of the *modus operandi*, which, it must be remembered, was precisely that provided for by the Treaties, to make seizures and confiscations appear to be based upon the *ipse dixit* of a subordinate, and to be carried into effect, without further inquiry or examination, as if for the pecuniary benefit of the office concerned. It is, of course, to be admitted that, during the past five years, there has not usually been any public, and but rarely an even formally complete, examination; the heads of the offices have for the most part regretted that such should be the case, and have regarded the absence of a public and formal inquiry into breaches of revenue laws as constituting a very serious flaw in the system. It is true that aggrieved parties could request Consuls to act for them, but inquiry into alleged infractions of Customs regulations, which took the form of political action in despatches passing between Consuls and Taoutaes, seldom succeeded in eliciting every fact save after great delay and in a very roundabout manner, and failed in the end in being satisfactory to either the authorities or the public. Nay, such procedure, instead of putting the facts in a proper light, and making clear the rights of the case, had rather the effect of initiating personal disputes often foreign to the matter in hand, and seldom ended without setting all concerned at loggerheads. Instead of shunning inquiry the Inspectorate would court it, and the Commissioners generally will feel relieved when the rules, at present under consideration, shall have been issued for the introduction of a system under which public examination in open court will there and then illicit the truth, and make a full record of every damnatory fact and of every extenuating circumstance. Open inquiry will ensure complete fairness, and the publicity thereby given to the occurrence will place beyond all cavil the action of the Customs when in the right, and will ward off the odium which rightly attaches to any action that cannot stand the scrutiny of the public gaze. The Customs, it is repeated, have everything to gain from publicity: support when right, and healthy prevention when about to go wrong: why then fear it? Attempted frauds will continue to be detected, and breaches of regulations will call for the application of penalties; the publicity, however, which, though denied in the past, is about to be accorded for the future, will place the Inspectorate, in the respect treated of, on a footing with Customs establishments in other countries, and will ensure for the public equal participation in popular rights.

In connection with the preceding paragraph, reference may here be made to what is known as the "Confiscation Fund," that is, the moneys accruing from the enforcement of fines and the sale of confiscated goods. It has been publicly objected that the Customs employés are allowed to participate in this fund, and that therefore the Inspectorate has a selfish and pecuniary interest in preventing publicity in confiscation cases. Now, it is a fact that, while the office at Shanghai was the only one in existence, and while forethought pointed to no object for which to keep moneys accruing from confiscations, the fund was periodically divided among the employés, the Inspectors being then the only ones excluded from participation in it. When, however, the system came to be extended to the other ports, that practice was done away with, and with the year 1860 such periodical divisions were discontinued. The appropriation of the fund is now as follows:—quarterly, three-tenths are forwarded to the Tsung-le Yamun at Peking, where, with other public moneys, they are applied in support of schools, in which the French, Russian, and English languages are taught, as well as the carrying out of other useful schemes initiated by that office; three-tenths are handed to the Chinese Superintendent at the port, and are used by him, at his discretion, to meet sundry expenses connected with his establishment, in which work the Chinese clerks who keep the official records, and copy reports for the higher offices; the remaining four-tenths are retained and accounted for by the officers of the Inspectorate, and are applied, partly in meeting sundry office expenses, partly in occasional gratuities to the lower grades, who have sometimes to endure considerable hardships, and even imperil life and limb, in the discharge of their duties, and partly in aid of occasional public charities. Commissioners never share in the fund, and it is only under special circumstances, and very rarely, and then by the express sanction of the Inspector-General, that any clerk is allowed to be paid a gratuity from it. Annually, each office makes over the balance in hand to the Inspector-General for public purposes.

Section 6.—*Concerning difficulties from within, encountered by the Inspectorate in its working; attributable to the peculiarities of its composition.*

Defects that have been observed in the offices of the Inspectorate cannot fairly be exclusively attributed to the difficulties encountered in the introduction of the system springing from the dislike of Chinese officials to interference with their private perquisites, or to those other embarrassments which, subsequent to the establishment of the offices, impeded their working, and which resulted from mercantile shortcomings or opposition. The Inspectorate itself has not been without its own incumbrances; in its composition and in its personnel it has had obstacles to overcome, which, at the outset chiefly, sadly interfered with its efficiency, and which, in that respect, to some extent justified the outcry with which it was met.

It was impossible to inaugurate each office with a staff at once and in every respect competent for the performance of the peculiar duties before them. Of those first employed, although there were some possessed of special qualifications, the result of either acquaintance with the Chinese language or previous experience of Government work in public offices, yet scarcely one brought with him to his new position aught save a vague and very general idea of the functions about to be engaged in. To send to Europe and select men there was as little likely to secure the required article ready-made; however good the material or however promising, those there selected could, in the first instance, be nothing more than learners or apprentices; and if trained in Customs establishments at home, were only too likely to come to their work in China, not only deprived of the requisite flexibility, but so unable to look beyond the red-tape boundaries within which they had been accustomed to act, as to make their superior knowledge of Customs work a mere stumbling-block in the new offices. Add to this, that the cosmopolitan nature of the work to be done called for a cosmopolitan Customs staff, and that, in the endeavour to carry out in practice what was approved of in principle—a difficult task at all times—it chanced that men were employed (there being no others to be got) whose presence gave to the service a cosmopolitan appearance, but whose absence from the offices, as regarded the work to be done there, would have been infinitely preferable. Scarcely any one entered the office in a subordinate capacity who was not utterly ignorant of his duties; and the heads of departments themselves were, for a time, but imperfectly acquainted with their powers or their responsibilities. It was only after a series of experimental doings that the system began to shake itself into shape.

Further, the opening of Japan and of so many new ports in China created such a demand on the part of mercantile houses for additional hands, that while the Customs had occasionally to submit to see trained men take other employment it became necessary to make shift with others whose social position and want of education were prejudicial alike to the standing and efficiency of the offices, and that, too, contemporaneously with the extension of the system to new ports.

Owing to the above, among other causes, the Inspectorate laboured under serious disabilities, and was for a time in a very unsatisfactory condition. The excuses for the inefficiency were sufficiently palpable; still, where official shortcomings interfered with the transaction of business the mercantile communities were in their right when they murmured; for, putatively, public servants ought to be intelligent, obliging, and competent.

During the last year or two, however, there has been a marked improvement. The offices are no longer short-handed, the heads of departments have now a general appreciation of the nature of the work, which could not be looked for from them when they first joined the service; the subordinates are men of, at all events, average intelligence, and experience has acquainted them with their duties; regulations have been simplified, and their working is understood; and in the offices, generally, there has been springing up an *esprit de corps* which makes every one anxious to do his work creditably, and promises a generous rivalry which argues well for the future. With a steady but satisfactory improvement in the offices, there has been likewise a gradual disappearance of the ill-feeling of the mercantile body; a new generation, as it were, is springing up which, unacquainted with the laxity of a purely Chinese régime, feels no inconvenience from the application of Customs rules of a kind less strict than those enforced in the West, and the various firms have had time to make special arrangements for the Customs work to be done, and in their counting-houses no longer feel that embarrassment which attended the transaction of business on the first introduction of the Inspectorate. The better feeling that now exists is not unappreciated by those who work in the Customs offices, but it is more advantageous still to those who have to come to those offices to get work done.

Every endeavour is being made to secure the services of able and promising men, and to eliminate, from time to time, such as show themselves hopelessly incompetent; the

officers in charge at the ports are exerting themselves to simplify and systematize the conduct of business, and to consult the interests and requirements of trade; and it is not utopian to hope that, in the course of a few years more, the Inspectorate will be found to be efficient in every respect, as well in its ability to do its own work as in its competency to meet the claims of the public.

Section 7.—Concerning some of the advantages that accrue to the public from the Inspectorate.

The establishment of a foreign Inspectorate of Customs in China has been commended by some and cavilled at by others; the policy of the measure, as well as the doings of the Inspectorate, have naturally called forth many diverse opinions, and have for years formed a very proper and, by no means, unimportant matter for public criticism.

It is not necessary to dilate on the benefit the establishment of the Inspectorate has been to the Chinese Government. If it has not created an entirely new branch of revenue, it has, at all events, secured for the State funds from a hitherto unappreciated source, and that, too, to an extent never dreamt of before. The support now given to the system by the highest Chinese authorities speaks in itself for the appreciation in which they hold it. Apart from such direct money-advantage to the Government the system, it will be seen, is not without its advantages to trade generally, and to the foreigners who do business with China.

For corrupt, dishonest, and inefficient offices, it has substituted an honest and effective revenue administration tending to complete uniformity at the ports. It, in so far, must be regarded with satisfaction by all loyal men.

It insures a strict, but just, adherence to a published Tariff, it applies that Tariff equally to all and every; and it thereby places those engaged in trade, whether subjects of Treaty or non-Treaty Powers, on the same footing, and in proportion to its efficiency secures equality for, and ensures protection to, the honest merchant.

It frees trade and its operations from the risks, temptations, and uncertainties which must ever attend a collection of duties admitting of underhand arrangements—arrangements which, though open to all comers, must by the uncertainty that attends them and the knavery they encourage, operate disadvantageously whenever they are possible and so long as they last.

It supplies merchants with accurate statistics, otherwise not procurable, and of the value of which merchants themselves are the best judges.

It enables the merchant himself to transact his own Customs' business, and, in so far, it renders him independent of his compradore; to what extent it is of importance to be independent of the compradoric class in every respect, many occurrences during the last few years have made more and more apparent.

It is a benefit to trade in the assistance it affords to the Chinese to carry into effect, with advantage to themselves, the obligations into which they have entered by Treaty, and on the proper fulfilment of which commerce, as provided for by those Treaties, necessarily depends. It is not too much to say, that with the Treaties into which China has entered at the summons of foreign Powers, and which, however greatly mutual benefit may have been aimed at, were dictated by the framers from a foreign standing point, and with a consequently keener appreciation of what the development of trade required externally than of the internal capabilities of China to give full scope thereto, such a system as that of the foreign Inspectorate became, for a time at least, a necessity. It is not meant to be asserted that, in the absence of the Inspectorate, trade would have been impossible, but merely that for trade to be carried on in the way provided for by the Treaties, and for the Chinese to take that action which the course of trade, thus provided for, imposed upon them, the absence of such an Inspectorate would have proved worse than perplexing. Under the Treaties, and having in view the future therein marked out for trade, an honest revenue administration became a matter of the first importance; such an administration, the Chinese, unaided, could not supply. Had trade been entirely freed from all charges, Custom-houses would not, of course, have been required; but with duties collectable, and with a growing commerce which, in its development and intricate operations, necessitated proper records, and daily called for drawbacks, exemption certificates, and other documents, it became absolutely requisite to have a Customs system under which duties should be justly collected, records correctly kept, office work thoroughly understood and efficiently performed, and which should, besides, ensure uniformity at the ports. Aided as the Chinese have been, the objects aimed at have not been easy of attainment, and attempts made to secure them have been more than once frustrated by the stupidity or trickery of native officials; unaided, the Chinese would not have collected duties honestly, that is,

according to the Tariff, and, while dishonesty in the collection would have entailed incorrectness and confusion in the records, the result would have been, in the matter of drawbacks and exemption certificates for instance, troublesome enough, as it even now is, an amount of loss and inconvenience that could not have been made up for by an even more than ordinary sharpness in compounding for duties. Were trade carried on at but one port, and were it in the hands of at most some dozen firms, the old Chinese system, although it did rob the Government, and re-acted on mercantile morals, would not entail any greater loss or inconvenience than uncertainty as to particular transactions, to be afterwards made up for when opportunity offered; but, with trade at more than a dozen ports, with firms that must now be numbered by the hundred, with small capitalists, and with increasingly intricate operations, an interdependency of obligations, partly foreseen, and, in so far, provided for by the framers of the Treaties, has already grown up, which can only be met by the working of such an uniform and efficient system as the Inspectorate promises to be.

The more intimate nature of the relations into which the members of the Inspectorate have been brought with Chinese officials, conduces not a little to lead those officials to understand foreigners better, and to remove much of the suspicion and dislike with which they regarded them; and, in the working of that leaven, the tendency is to remove the position of foreigners in China from the support on which it has hitherto been based—force and might, and to place it on one that promises better for the future, and which, though it at first be granted to be nothing more than a merely negative assent to the existing state of affairs, may in time change into an appreciation of, if not a welcome to, the foreigner.

Further, the juxta-position of an honest administration is making itself felt; there is not an official that comes in contact with it who does not express at all events a theoretic admiration, and in some instances it has given form and body to a determination to bring about a better state of things generally. Through the Inspectorate, perhaps more than through any other means, does there appear to be an opening for the introduction of sundry reforms and useful ideas. It is gradually leading the Chinese mind in the direction of properly salaried official establishments; any step in that direction will go far to do away with the canker that preys on the very vitals of the country, and the multitudinous sufferings and malpractices that are its concomitants. It is illustrating a reflection too, to which it has tended to give rise, that the efficiency of public servants may be greatly increased by a more complete application of the idea of departmental division of labour.

To the merchants who were entitled to indemnifications for losses, to the Governments which demanded indemnities, and to the Government which has to pay, the Inspectorate has been by no means a valueless institution; its supervision of the collection of duties has ensured a much speedier settlement of such claims than could, without detriment, have been otherwise attained.

In the regulations from time to time drawn up for the various ports, the Inspectorate has not for a moment lost sight of the interests and requirements of trade; and wherever the right performance of the duties for which the offices are responsible allowed for it, it has introduced modifications of a useful kind that could not in any other way have been readily obtained, and which have directly benefited merchants generally. In this connection, reference may be made to the regulations under which the Hong Kong and Macao steamers trade with Canton, those drawn up for coast steamers plying between Hong Kong, Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow, the special rules for river steamers on the Yang-tze, the facilities given to trade in Formosa by the arrangement which recognizes Takow and Keelung as the outports of Taiwan and Tamsuy, the repackage of goods at Shanghae, harbour improvements, the public investigation of breaches of regulations about to be initiated; the above, among other advantageous schemes, have been elaborated and secured in the interests of commerce by the Inspectorate; and in many minor details at the ports, efforts are being constantly made to meet the requirements of the times, and by facilitating trade, increase it, and add to the revenue.

The old system, as has been already remarked, might do with one port and a few firms; but, with the increase in the ports, and with constant additions to the number of firms, such a system could not continue to exist, and, indeed, would not be tolerated. Apart from the establishment of an Inspectorate, the only resource would have been to do away with import and export duties altogether, but the concomitant of that provision would be to allow the officials in the interior full swing for local taxation: how far that would have answered, or rather the reverse of answered, needs no fuller comment.

Those who pronounce the working of the Inspectorate to be antagonistic to the merchants do not understand it; its introduction, and its working during the first few years, may have entailed temporary inconvenience and frequent embarrassment; it was in

the nature of things that such should be the case—inconvenience and embarrassment have, however, gradually disappeared, and the tendency and aim of the Inspectorate are to encourage and foster, in so far as possible, rather than restrict and cripple mercantile enterprise. The daily and routine work of each office lies in such a supervision as shall secure the payment of every cash the Government can justly claim as duties ; but the Inspectorate is likewise quite alive to the fact that it has another and kindred end to strive for, and that it is to develop sources from which, and remove whatever obstructs streams by which, those duties come. The Inspectorate, while it does good service for its employer—the Chinese Government—in collecting an increasingly large revenue, is, for the present, a necessity under the Treaties ; a necessity, however, which need not be regarded with dislike or suspicion, for, while the ally of commerce generally in enlisting in its favour the sympathies of the Chinese Government, the Inspectorate will be for a time, and while it exists, a more and more efficient, though extraneous, public servant ; it will have finished its work when it shall have produced a native administration, as honest and as efficient, to replace it.

(Signed) ROBERT HART,
Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs.

Shanghai, November 1864.

Foreign Customs Establishment in China.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Com-
mand of Her Majesty. 1865.*

CHINA. No. 2. (1865.)

CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING

DIRECT COMMERCE WITH THE WEST OF
CHINA

FROM

RANGOON.

*Presented to the House of Commons by Command of Her Majesty, in pursuance of their
Address of May 23, 1865.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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“And of all Correspondence on the same subject, or concerning the Memorials to different Ministers thereon:

“Between the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and for India, and the President of the Board of Trade, or any of them;

“Between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the late Earl of Elgin when on either of his Missions to China, and Sir Frederick Bruce, Her Majesty's late Envoy to the Court of Peking;

“Between the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy and Governor-General of India;

“And between the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and the Chief Commissioner of Pegu, or of British Burmah, so far as such has been received in England (in continuation of the Return presented upon the 15th day of April, 1864).”

“Memorial of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to Viscount Palmerston, for a direct Commerce with the West of China from Rangoon.”

No. 1.

To the Right Honourable Viscount Palmerston, K.G., G.C.B., M.P., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, by their Chairman,

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your Memorialists had the honour to address your Lordship in July 1860 on the subject of opening up the commerce of the western portion of the Chinese Empire across the British possession of Pegu; on which occasion your Memorialists pointed out the importance of cultivating friendly relations with the King of Burmah.

That your Memorialists then further suggested that a Representative of Her Majesty should proceed to the Court of that King, and enter into negotiations with him for the encouragement of such a commerce with the Chinese Empire, across his dominions.

That your Memorialists most gratefully acknowledge the prompt action taken by Her Majesty's Government in this matter, and would point with satisfaction to the friendly disposition displayed by the King of Burmah towards Great Britain, as evidenced by the terms of the Treaty he recently concluded with Her Majesty.

That it appears to your Memorialists that a most favourable opportunity is presented by the Treaty in question for obtaining that access to the western portion of the Chinese Empire which has been so long desired, and the great advantage of which it is impossible to exaggerate.

That according to information which your Memorialists have received, it is essential to the effective realization of this important object, that a trade route should be established between the port of Rangoon and the south-western frontier of the Chinese Empire, across the north-east frontier of Pegu and the south-east corner of the Burmese territory.

That as a preliminary to this it is most necessary that a reliable survey should be made of the line of country between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung, on the Cambodia River, a distance of about 500 miles; one-half of which is on British territory, and the remainder on that of the King of Burmah.

Your Memorialists would, therefore, respectfully request your Lordship to instruct the Viceroy of India to take steps to effect such survey: the expenses attending which will, in the opinion of your Memorialists, be far outweighed by the commercial advantages which must arise therefrom, both to this country and to India. And, further, that his Excellency may be instructed to use his influence with the King of Burmah either to cause the portion of the route lying within his dominions to be similarly surveyed, or to grant facilities to the British authorities in Pegu to carry out that object.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(Signed) HENRY ASHWORTH, *Chairman.*

Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, July 2, 1863.

[No reply was addressed to the Memorialists.]

“Correspondence between the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and for India, and the President of the Board of Trade, or any of them.”

No. 2.

*Mr. Hammond to the Secretary to the Treasury.**

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 27, 1865.*

WITH reference to the correspondence which passed between this office and the Treasury in March and April last year, relative to an Address of the House of Commons for copies of Memorials of the several Departments of Government on the subject of opening up a direct commerce with the West of China from the port of Rangoon, I am directed by Earl Russell to transmit to you a copy of an Address recently voted by the House of Commons for copies of correspondence which may have passed between different Departments on this subject; and I am to request that in laying the same before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury you will state that if they will cause copies of such papers as may be at the Treasury to be transmitted to this office, they shall be presented to Parliament together with the papers in the possession of the Foreign Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 3.

Sir J. Emerson Tennent to Mr. Hammond.—(Received May 31.)

Sir,

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, May 30, 1865.*

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, transmitting, by direction of Earl Russell, a copy of an Address recently voted by the House of Commons for copies of correspondence which may have passed between different Departments on

* Similar letters were addressed to the India Office and the Board of Trade.

the subject of direct commerce with the West of China from the port of Rangoon, and requesting that copies of any documents in possession of this Board on this subject may be transmitted to the Foreign Department in order that they may be presented to Parliament together with papers in the possession of that Department.

In reply I am to request that you will inform Lord Russell that no papers have reached my Lords from Captain Sprye, R.N., since April of last year, up to which period all documents on that question which were in the Board of Trade were transmitted to his Lordship.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. EMERSON TENNENT.

No. 4.

Mr. F. Peel to Mr. Hammond.—(Received June 10.)

Sir, *Treasury Chambers, June 9, 1865.*
WITH reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, transmitting copy of an Address of the House of Commons for correspondence on the subject of opening up a direct commerce with the West of China from the port of Rangoon, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that the original Memorial addressed to Viscount Palmerston on this subject has been mislaid, but a copy thereof has been forwarded to this Department by Mr. Baines, which is herewith inclosed, in order that it may be included in the Return which is to be presented to Parliament by your Department.

There does not appear to have been any correspondence on the subject with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

I am, &c.
(Signed) F. PEEL.

No. 5.

Mr. Merivale to Mr. Hammond.—(Received June 27.)

Sir, *India Office, June 26, 1865.*
IN reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by Sir Charles Wood to transmit to you, in compliance with Earl Russell's request, the papers received in this office, and the replies sent thereto,* since the date of my letter of the 5th April, 1864, on the subject of opening up a direct communication with the West of China from the port of Rangoon, for the purpose of being included in a return to Parliament to be made by the Foreign Office.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HERMAN MERIVALE.

“Correspondence between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the late Earl of Elgin when on either of his Missions to China, and Sir Frederick Bruce, Her Majesty's late Envoy to the Court of Peking.”

[There has been no such Correspondence.]

“Correspondence between the Secretary of State for India and the Governor-General of India, and between the Governor-General of India and the Chief Commissioner of Pegu, or of British Burmah.”

No. 6.

From the Government of India to the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., and G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—(No. 51, Foreign Department, Political, dated Simla, the 13th August, 1864).

WE forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of correspondence from the Chief Commissioner for British Burmah, in which that officer reports that His Majesty the King of Burmah has made a grant in favour of Messrs. Halliday, Fox and Co., and Dr. Marfels, a German physician residing at Mandalay, for the construction of a railway and telegraph line from the city of Mandalay to the frontier of China. The translation of the “Royal Order,” as the grant is designated, will make you acquainted with the conditions of the agreement or guaranteed rules.

2. The Treaty of the 10th November, 1862, aimed, among its other provisions, at facilitating commercial intercourse with the southern provinces of China. We cannot, therefore, be supposed at all indifferent to any measures calculated to open up this ancient channel of trade. No doubt such a line of railway, if practicable, and executed, would aid materially in effecting the object of bringing into connection, by the Irrawaddy, the southern and inland provinces of China with the port of Rangoon.

3. Although fully sensible of the advantages which the project, if successfully executed, promises to British commercial interests, we at the same time feel it incumbent upon us to call your attention to circumstances which demand the serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and which cannot safely be overlooked when it is a question how far the British Government should countenance an undertaking which may early involve it in grave embarrassments.

4. Manifestly, in the event of the enterprize meeting with the support of British capital, there must be an influx of European British subjects into Burmah within the next three years. Even if the project went no further than the preliminary surveys, this operation involves the employment of a certain number of qualified men; and should the undertaking advance beyond this point, there would necessarily be the usual staff of civil engineers and railway mechanics indispensable for the construction of the works. It is needless to observe that such functionaries would, as a rule, be ignorant of the language and customs of the people among whom they would be suddenly thrown, and little disposed by previous training to conform to the ways and system of an arbitrary and jealous native Government such as the Burmese. The chances of serious misunderstanding and of frequent collision amount, under such circumstances, to a certainty; and as references to the British authorities would ensue, and could not very well be ignored, the existing amicable relations with the Burman Court would run the risk of being speedily disturbed by communications of an embarrassing and irritating character.

5. We are aware that it may be alleged that Article 9 of the Agreement, where it lays down that “the followers or servants of shareholders that may be employed in the Royal Kingdom shall, during their residence, conform to the customs of the country,” is in harmony with the provisions of the Treaty of the 10th November, 1862, which uses the same phraseology in Article VII, and that consequently the railway compact places European British subjects on no other footing than that which they hold under the Treaty, to the terms of which any British subject may appeal if injured by the Burman Government, and may look to his own Government for redress should Treaty obligations prove to have been infringed. The force of such an argument cannot be denied, and the Government of India would be compelled to take due notice of any well-authenticated instances in which European British subjects had wrongfully suffered at the hands of Burman authorities; but it is palpable that the frequency of such references would be much greater, and the complications arising more serious, when, instead of a few British traders at Mandalay, usually pretty well acquainted with the people and country, there would

be a much larger, more mixed, and more scattered community of European railway officials and subordinates spread over Burman territory, and mostly wholly ignorant of its laws and customs.

6. That our apprehensions on the subject are not groundless is proved by the fact that, at the present time, in consequence of the maltreatment of a British subject at the capital, the Chief Commissioner is in communication with the Burman Court, in order that the stipulation of conformity to the customs of the country may not receive the construction which the Burmese authorities are inclined to put upon it, namely, that of warranting the infliction of corporal punishment for the neglect, when Burmese authorities pass, of a form of respect foreign to the habits and manners of Europeans.

7. It is true that, according to the provisions of the 9th Article of the Railway Compact, disputes, whether of a civil or a criminal nature, are to be decided by the Superintendent, a Burmese official; and in case of dissatisfaction, the appeal is to lie to the Royal Court, or to any one of the Ministers, on payment of fees, by both parties signing a guarantee to abide by the decision—provisions which would seem intended carefully to exclude the interference of the British Government; but we are convinced that, if British capital should be embarked on this projected railway and telegraph line, and British-born subjects engaged in its execution, patient submission to a Burmese superintendent and to Burman Courts cannot be expected long to continue, and that the interference of the Government of India will be invoked, on occasions in which neither the merits of the case, the pressure of public opinion, nor the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government would support us in throwing back aggrieved parties on the precise words and literal meaning of the original agreement.

8. If our anticipations be correct, the permanence of our pacific relations with the Burman Court cannot fail to be endangered by the execution of this Railway Compact; and we do not feel at liberty to report the existence of the agreement entered into without our cognizance or sanction, without candidly laying before Her Majesty's Government the opinion we entertain, and preparing it for consequences which are likely to follow very early after the entrance of railway functionaries into the Burmese territory.

9. We need not add that, if Her Majesty's Government resolve on permitting the Railway Agreement to take its course, the Chief Commissioner will receive our strictest injunctions to omit nothing on his part that can secure the undisturbed continuance of our present amicable relations with the Burman Court, keeping aloof as far as practicable from the intricate conflicts which are pretty sure to arise between the Railway Company and the Burmese, and holding both sides bound by the compact into which they have entered. We would, however, warn Her Majesty's Government that we are not sanguine that any amount of tact or care would long succeed in staving off discord between the Railway Company and the Burman authorities; and we would suggest that Her Majesty's Government should ascertain clearly from the Company, if formed, the light in which Article 9 of the Compact is viewed, and should also favour the Government of India with specific instructions on the degree to which, if at all, Article 9 should be regarded as excluding British-born subjects from that protection which is in the East extended to our countrymen in a way and to an extent exceptional from the ordinary rules of European international law and custom, and which, in semi-barbarous countries, such as Burmah, is justified by the nonconformity of semi-barbarous institutions to the generally accepted conditions of commerce and intercourse with more civilized States.

10. You will observe that, deeming it ungracious to object, we have authorized the Chief Commissioner to allow the two Whitworth guns and the 600 rounds of ammunition, intended by the Railway Company as a present to the King of Burmah, to pass; but we have at the same time intimated to the Chief Commissioner and to Mr. Barlow, the Agent of the Company, that this is only done as a great favour and one that cannot be repeated. The Chief Commissioner is called upon to report how far Act XXXI of 1860 is in full vigour in British Burmah, or has been relaxed in practice under the Notification No. 1,879 of the 1st of October, 1860, and we intimate that there is no intention on the part of the Government of India to relax, with respect to British Burmah, the provisions of the Act in question.

11. You will remark that the Chief Commissioner, in reply to an application from Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co. for permission to take up land for a railway and telegraph line from Rangoon to the Burman frontier, has directed them to comply with the preliminary requirements of Act XXII of 1863. When this is

done, and we are in possession of the views of the Chief Commissioner on that part of the scheme which contemplates connecting the port of Rangoon with the Burman frontier and Mandalay, it will be time enough to address you; but in the meanwhile we hope to be favoured with the views of Her Majesty's Government on the important question referred in this despatch for its consideration.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.
H. ROSE.
R. NAPIER.
H. S. MAINE.
C. E. TREVELYAN (subject to the reservations contained in the Minute which I have recorded to be forwarded with this despatch).
W. GREY.
G. N. TAYLOR.

No. 7.

Minute by Sir C. E. Trevelyan, dated the 9th August, 1864.

I AGREE in the terms of the accompanying draft, so far as regards the probability of disputes arising between persons connected with the proposed railway and the Burmese, and the necessity which will exist for our Government affording the usual protection to British subjects; but I cannot agree with the Governor-General and my colleagues in Council in recommending that Her Majesty's Government should, for these reasons, seriously consider whether the project should not be discountenanced and prevented.

We have applied measures of coercion to impose upon the Chinese and Japanese the common duty of commercial intercourse. In this case an Indo-Chinese nation voluntarily offers to take the most effectual step to promote such intercourse with themselves and the Chinese.

Colonel Phayre, in his letter reporting the railway concession, observes that "the project of this railway, whether eventually successful or not, is certainly due to the Treaty of the 10th November, 1862, between his Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty the King of Burmah."

The main objects of that Treaty were stated as follows in the instruction to Colonel Phayre dated 12th May, 1862:—

That the commercial route from Ava, viâ Bamo, to the Chinese Province of Yunan should be re-opened.

That British merchants and their agents, European and Asiatic, should be allowed to pass by that route and reside at Bamo in order to attend to the trade.

That Chinese traders and labourers should be allowed to pass into British territory, the special intention being that the tea-planters in Assam should be allowed to send an agent to Bamo to engage Chinese labourers.

All these objects have been provided for by the Treaty, which was not obtained without a serious sacrifice on our part. The abolition of the frontier duties caused the loss of a steadily increasing revenue which already amounted to 600,000 rupees a-year, and we have foregone for all time to come a much larger revenue which was to be expected from the export and import duties leviable at Rangoon upon the trade with the independent countries in the interior. A 1 per cent. duty is all we can take upon the imports from Rangoon to Bamo, or the exports beyond sea from Bamo through Rangoon.

It is true that there is no express mention of a railway in the Treaty, but a railway is the inevitable corollary of the premises contained in the Treaty. Railways have become necessary to meet the requirements of modern trade, and although some difficulties may attend their first construction, nothing can be better calculated to promote a mutually beneficial intercourse with the people of semi-barbarous countries, to induce the knowledge and habits which belong to civilization, and in the end to prevent that friction and collision which is so much feared.

It appears from Colonel Phayre's Report dated 21st November, 1862, that the Treaty was "so worded that the steamers might come as a matter of right, and merchants settle at Bamo or anywhere else. By it British merchants may proceed

up the Irrawaddy 'in such manner as they please without hindrance,' and 'may purchase whatever they may require' (fuel for instance), and 'settle in any part of the Burmese territory.' The King and Ministers are fully prepared under this for the appearance of British steamers, and for our merchants to settle at Bamo. I trust, therefore, that his Excellency the Viceroy in Council will consider that the road to China is thereby fairly opened to our steamers as far as they can go, and that our merchants may now proceed by the Irrawaddy to Bamo and deal direct there with the Chinese caravans." It is plain from this that a mode of communication with Bamo was contemplated by both parties to the Treaty, which involves most of the consequences of a railway; but it has been proved by the experience of the Indus and other rivers in both hemispheres that the facilities afforded to trade by steam-vessels are not to be compared with those offered by railways, and hence the proposal to construct a railway.

I am not afraid of any consequences to be apprehended from the construction of a railway to Bamo. The military power and spirit of the Burmese have been so broken by the two wars in which they have been worsted by us, and we have acquired such a knowledge of and influence in their country, that the relative position of the two Governments is now totally altered from what it was even before the last war. The Burmese have ceased to be a conquering race, and are turning their attention to peaceful pursuits. If the Burmese Government is properly encouraged and assisted by us, there is every hope that its policy will take a commercial turn, which will be our best security for the preservation of peace; as the construction of a railway would be our most effectual instrument for carrying on war.

I am also of opinion that the chances of serious disputes arising between the railway employés and the people are rated too high. There have been some recent complaints of the conduct of a railway surveying party in the Hyderabad territory, arising chiefly from the excessive price demanded for the necessaries of life in that quarter; but, generally speaking, railway construction in India has been attended with an unusually small proportion of unpleasant feeling between European and native. The natives have, in particular, appreciated the exactness with which ready-money payments have been made to the labourers and all others concerned. The concession in this case is a business-like document, being a modification of our Indian railway contracts, to suit the Treaty with Burmah and the prejudices of the Government and people. The only point on which especial precaution seems to me to be required is in the 7th Article, which might, in concert with the Burmese officials, be used to cover the great vice of forced labour, by which the Burmese in former days depopulated the countries subdued by them.

We shall not be in a better position five years hence for settling this question than we are now. On the contrary, if we force upon Burmah the policy which we have broken down in China and Japan, the Burmese Government will be confirmed in its former exclusive spirit, and will have nothing to divert its attention from military organization. Any time we may take will have its peculiar risks, but I am persuaded that the smaller risk and the greater advantage are on the side of promoting commercial intercourse by the formation of a railway from Mandalay to Bamo, and as a necessary consequence from Rangoon to Mandalay.

The British Government is not responsible for the concession which was granted by the Burmese Government without any previous consultation with us, and it has been studiously framed so as to save the honour and authority of the Burmese Government. It should, in my opinion, be recognized by us in that sense and be left to its operation. We should through our Agents render any good offices in our power, without involving ourselves in guarantees or compromising the Burmese Government. According to the arrangement, the primary jurisdiction in case of disputes rests with the Burmese Government; and as the concession was obtained by persons who evidently understood the temper of that Government, it may be hoped that their subsequent proceedings will be conducted in the same spirit. It is only in the case of the two parties to the agreement, or those acting under them, becoming seriously embroiled that we should have to interfere.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and Agent to the Governor-General, to Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Governor-General's Head-Quarters, via Calcutta,—(dated Rangoon, the 25th June, 1864).

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, that a grant has lately been made by His Majesty the King of Burmah for the construction of a railway and telegraph from the city of Mandalay to the frontier of China. The concession is made to Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co., of London, and Dr. Marfels, a German physician now residing at Mandalay.

2. I beg to inclose a translation of the document which constitutes the royal grant. It is understood, I believe, that the line of railroad will be the present track of the Chinese caravans, down to or near to Bhamo, which is about 200 miles north from Mandalay.*

3. The agent of Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co. has also applied for permission to take up land for a railway and telegraph from Rangoon to the Burmese frontier, with the view of eventually joining them with similar works through the Burmese territory to Mandalay. I have requested him to comply with the preliminary requirements of Act XXII of 1863, and shall have the honour of addressing you hereafter when he has done so.

4. I may add, that the project of this railway, whether eventually successful or not, is certainly due to the Treaty of the 10th of November, 1862, between his Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty the King of Burmah.

Inclosure in No. 8.

Royal Order.

IF railways are constructed in the Royal Kingdom to reach the eastern frontier towards the Chinese Empire, it would be beneficial and will facilitate the extension of commerce to the western frontier of the Indian Empire, and the conveyance of merchandize from the western countries to the Royal Kingdom and to the eastern frontier of the Chinese Empire.

With the view of promoting the advancement of commerce and the benefits arising therefrom to the merchants in the Royal Kingdom and to the merchants from various other countries, it is proposed that a railway be constructed from a suitable position in the districts or landing places in the Royal Kingdom to reach the eastern frontier towards the Empire of China. The Woongyee, Lord of the Township of Pakan, Thado Mengyee Maha Minghla Tseethoo, has been nominated to issue orders to the contracting parties, Dr. Marfels and Halliday, Fox, and Co.

Proclaimed in the Burmese year 1226, 9th day of Waxing Moon Nayon (13th May, 1864), by the Nahkan (Royal ear) "Pyogyee Mhoo Menghla Mengian."

Guaranteed Rules for the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line.

Article 1. THE construction of a railroad and telegraph line being of the utmost importance, a person should be selected to superintend the various business connected with them, and one in due time should be appointed to act in concert in carrying out the works, and shall receive a suitable salary.

Art. 2. Seven hundred cubits (1,050 ft.) being the breadth for the railroad and telegraph line, but in places where there are no towns, villages, or houses, if an extension of the breadth is necessary for the purpose of erecting depôts for coal and machinery and for accommodating large quantities of earth for levelling the road, 1,000 or 2,000 cubits in breadth (1,500 or 3,000 ft.) should be granted. If there be Royal land within such grant, permission shall be given for the occupation of the same; but if there be any land belonging to other people the owner should not refuse to sell it, and the Superintendent shall conjointly, after consultation and

* It may, however, take a route south of Mandalay.—A. P. P.

careful investigation, fix an equitable valuation and purchase the said land. Likewise, if there be any other portions of paddy or garden lands, the people occupying or cultivating such lands by Royal permission should be entitled to hold them. No right, therefore, can be claimed for the levy of revenue from such individuals. The Superintendent shall therefore issue orders in accordance with the customary regulations.

Art. 3. In the event of the discovery of gold or silver mines within the boundary of the railway or telegraph line granted by His Majesty, or on land belonging to other individuals, such gold or silver mine, &c., being the rightful property of the Sovereign shall be conceded to His Majesty.

Art. 4. If there be any sacred buildings, pagodas, monasteries, tanks, &c., on the course of the railway and telegraph line, they should not be considered as having been included in His Majesty's grant; but the orders of the superintendent shall be attended to regarding them.

Art. 5. No duty shall be levied on teak wood planks or other descriptions of wood and coal required for the use of the railroad and telegraph line. Such materials shall be purchased at the market value of the different towns, villages, and landing places, or labourers hired to cut and procure them.

Art. 6. If materials are required for the above-mentioned purpose, such as iron or coal, application shall be made for two or three suitable and selected places within the Royal Kingdom where they are procurable, and permission obtained by petition to work the mines. Royal duty at the rate of 1 per cent. shall be levied on the quantity required for the use of the railroad and telegraph line, but the customary duties shall be paid on all quantities sold or used for other purposes.

Art. 7. If labourers are required for the construction of the railroad and telegraph line, and can be obtained within the Royal Kingdom, they shall be employed, and wages duly paid to them.

Art. 8. If any of the shareholders in the railway and telegraph line desire to reside in the Royal Kingdom they shall be permitted to do so, and shall pay the customary taxes of the country in the same manner as Burmese subjects.

Art. 9. The followers or servants of shareholders that may be employed in the Royal Kingdom shall, during their residence, conform to the customs of the country. In the event of disputes arising on account of wages due to them, or other causes, civil or criminal, the decision of the Superintendent shall be obeyed, but if considered unsatisfactory an appeal is open to the Royal (Inner and Outer) Courts, or to any one of the Ministers, on payment of fees, by both parties signing a guarantee to abide by the decision; the case shall then be finally decided.

Art. 10. Machinery or any other articles intended solely for the use of the railway and telegraph line shall, on application, be allowed to be registered free of duty.

Art. 11. The works for the construction of the railroad and telegraph line shall commence within three years of the signing of this contract, but if within the three years the works have not commenced, all claims shall be given up to commence them after that period.

Art. 12. With reference to there being several directions for the construction of the railroad if the Burman line is set aside and any other line adopted for reaching the Chinese frontier, such railway shall commence from the Royal city.

Art. 13. A detailed account shall be furnished to the Superintendent of all the sums disbursed in the construction of the railroad and telegraph line, and if His Majesty desires to purchase them they shall be made over to His Majesty after the expiration of fifty years from the signing of this contract, on payment by His Majesty of the amount disbursed for the accomplishment of the work.

Art. 14. On the completion of the railway and telegraph line, suitable places should be selected after joint consultation for the purpose of appointing persons jointly to superintend and keep a registry of the transactions on the railway. The persons so appointed will jointly prevent the conveyance of contraband goods, and after examination in the customary manner allow such goods to pass that are not prohibited. If watchmen or guards are required, people within the Royal Kingdom shall be hired and wages paid to them, but if they are employed on other works they shall be remunerated accordingly.

Art. 15. After the construction of the railroad and telegraph line persons in Government service, or soldiers, cannons, muskets, military equipments, &c., shall not be conveyed by trains without the sanction of His Majesty the King, and on production of the Royal order only shall they be allowed transit.

Art. 16. After the construction of the railroad and telegraph line, whenever orders are issued from the Royal Court regarding the transmission of intelligence, no charge shall be made for doing so; and likewise all intelligence shall be communicated to the Court before it is forwarded to other parties. Whenever His Majesty the King requires the use of the train the customary payment should be solicited, and all other parties shall be requested to wait until His Majesty's wishes have been priorily attended to. With regard to officials and other persons acting under the orders of the Government, whenever orders are issued from the Royal Court, such persons and their followers shall be conveyed free of cost.

Art. 17. On completion of the railroad and telegraph line the collections made on account of the railway and telegraph charges shall be summed up together, and after deducting the various charges, 10 per cent. shall be paid to His Majesty from the amount balance.

By the Royal Orders of His Majesty, which we bear on the crown of our heads, concession has been granted under the seventeen Articles of the guaranteed Rules for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line under the supervision and orders of the Pakan Woongyee, in the Burmese year 1226, 12th day of the Waning Moon, Na-You, corresponding with the English year 1864, 31st day of the month of May, in the forenoon, at the northern end of the Loothan or Royal Hall of the High Court, in the presence of the Muggavay Woongyee, Lord of the Royal Stud; Mya-Doung Woongyee, Lord of the Royal Muskets; Loung Shyee Woongyee, Governor of the Royal Barges.

This document was signed by the Woongyee, Lord of the township of Pakan, Meng-tha-do Mengyee Maha Mengla Tsee-thoo.

Dr. Marfels, whose title is "Mengyan Theri Betheka Pinhya," and Halliday, Son, and Co. by their Attorney Mr. Barlow.

(Peacock Seal)

Signature of Woonshing dan Pakangyee Myotsa Menggee.

(L.S.)

Signature of Ferdinand Marfels.

(L.S.)

Signature of Halliday, Fox and Co., by their Attorney, Robert Adeane Barlow.

No. 9.

From Sir C. Wood to the Governor-General of India in Council,—(No. 65, dated November 7, 1864).

1. I HAVE attentively considered in Council the reference contained in the letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 51, dated the 13th August, 1864, respecting the course which it is proper to the British Government to pursue relative to the recent proposal to construct (under concession from the King of Burmah) a railway and telegraph from Mandalay to the Burmese frontier of China.

2. Her Majesty's Government concur generally in the view which has commended itself to the majority of your Excellency's Government; and are of opinion that, considering the political embarrassments which would inevitably arise from this scheme; the collisions likely to occur between the railway officials and the authorities of the Burman Government; and the extreme difficulty of protecting the former when constructing the line, and afterwards when it is completed,—the countenance and encouragement of the British Government should not be accorded to the plan.

No. 10.

From the Government of India to the Right Honourable Sir C. Wood, Bart., M.P., and G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—(No. 61, Foreign Department Political, dated Simla, the 30th August, 1864).

IN connection with the correspondence forwarded to you with our despatch No. 4, dated the 19th May, 1863, on the subject of the survey of the River Salween, we have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a correspondence of which a list is given in the accompanying abstract of contents.

2. In bringing to our notice recent events at Mandalay, Lieutenant-Colonel Phayre submitted three distinct cases in which the conduct of the Burmese Government called for consideration. The first was the stoppage of Lieutenants Sconce

and Watson at Mobgai, in the Burmese Shan States; the second, the difficulties raised to the journey of Dr. Williams and Bishop Bigandet to Bhamo; and the third, the rule which the Burmese Court wished to enforce of requiring European and East Indian British subjects to sit down in the streets or roads whenever a Burmese officer of rank might be passing.

3. In reference to the first case, it will be observed that Lieutenants Sconce and Watson, finding that the original scheme of ascending the Salween in boats would be tedious, took a land route through the Shan States dependent on Burmah, with a view of striking the Salween in 21° north latitude, and of then dropping down the river and surveying it in their course. They were stopped at Mobgai by Burmese officers, and prevented from carrying out their journey. The Burmese advanced two reasons for the hindrance: 1st, that these officers had entered the Burmese territory without the necessary preliminary formal announcement by letter to the King of Burmah, and without proceeding to the "Golden Feet," as the proper starting-point; and 2nd, the disturbed state of the Shan frontier.

4. By Article III of the Treaty of 1862, British subjects are allowed to trade and to travel in the Burmese territories at their free will and pleasure. We pointed out to the Chief Commissioner, however, that it is one thing for persons to travel as merchants and private individuals bent on private objects, and another to visit the country as public officials with the view of exploring it; and that, in the case of Lieutenants Sconce and Watson, before the expedition was attempted, formal notice should have been given to the King of Burmah; that His Majesty's sanction should have been obtained; and that a Burmese official should have been deputed to accompany the survey party. As this course had not been pursued, and as this Shan States were in a state of war, we directed that Lieutenants Sconce and Watson should be at once recalled, and that for the present the Salween expedition should be abandoned.

5. The proceedings of Colonel Phayre on receipt of these instructions are reported in his letter No. 84, dated the 11th May. We have approved of his proceedings, and will report to you hereafter the result of Colonel Phayre's communications with the Burmese Court. In the meantime we have authorized a second expedition for the survey of the Salween River, provided the Burmese Government consent, and send confidential officers to accompany the expedition.

6. In regard to the expedition to Bhamo, it appears that the Burmese gave Dr. Williams leave to go to Bhamo, but objected to his proceeding beyond that place, on the ground that the country was disturbed. We have expressed to the Chief Commissioner our opinion that Dr. Williams should have accepted this permission, and should have taken advantage of the opportunity offered to him of visiting Bhamo in company with Bishop Bigandet, and that he should not have insisted on all he considered necessary.

7. The third case relates to the degrading custom to which the Burmese officials were desirous of enforcing European and East Indian British-born subjects to conform.

8. In Burman territory the sign of respect on meeting a superior, and especially a Government officer, in the street or elsewhere, is to sit down. Mr. Stewart, an East Indian who had recently arrived at Mandalay, omitted this mark of respect while walking in the street, and was suddenly struck on the back with a rattan by the rattan-bearer of the Myowoon or Governor of the city. Mr. Stewart struck the man in return, on which he was beaten rather severely. The Chief Commissioner suggested that he should be empowered to require the punishment of the rattan-bearer; to ask that English subjects should not in future be required to sit down in the streets as a mark of respect, except in the presence of the King and Crown Princes; but that they should take off their hats to Burmese men of rank.

9. As the Burmese authorities were clearly in the wrong in their treatment of Mr. Stewart, we have approved of the mode proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Phayre of dealing with the subject.

We have, &c.
(Signed)

JOHN LAWRENCE.
H. ROSE.
R. NAPIER.
H. S. MAINE.
C. E. TREVELYAN.
W. GREY.
G. N. TAYLOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 10.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor-General, to Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William,—(No. 41-151, dated Rangoon, the 28th March, 1864.)

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, the documents, noted in the margin,* relative to late occurrences at Mandalay. In bringing these events to notice, I shall disregard the order of their occurrence, and deal first with that which I consider most important.

2. The principal subjects contained in these papers are as follows:—1st, the stoppage by Burmese officers of Lieutenants Sconce and Watson while on their way through the Shan States to a point on the Salween River in order to commence a survey of that river; 2nd, the proposed journey of Dr. Williams, in company with the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet, up the River Irrawaddy to Bhamo; 3rd, the opinion of the Woongyees, as shown by their conduct on the complaint of Mr. R. G. Stewart, that European and East Indian British subjects should be required to show respect by “sitting down” when superior Government officers pass in the street.

3. In reference to the first subject, I beg to state that Lieutenants Sconce and Watson left Shoay Gyeen on the 11th December last to proceed by land to as high a point on the Salween River as was practicable. It was ascertained by previous inquiry that to follow up the course of the river itself would be very tedious, and it was considered more advantageous for them to proceed by land instead of by the course of the river. After much inquiry, it was determined by them that the road westward of the Salween, from Karennee to Mobyé, Mokmé, and Moné, was the best that could be followed. The intention was from thence to strike the Salween River somewhere about 21° north latitude, and from thence to descend the Salween surveying it by the way.

4. As his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is aware the places above-mentioned are in the Shan States tributary to Burmah. In October last I wrote to Dr. Williams, requesting him to mention to the Burmese Ministers what was intended in regard to the survey of the Salween River; it will be seen by an entry in his journal, under date the 15th December last, that he then for the second time did so.

5. Dr. Williams was after that absent on leave to Toungoo. The next entry in his journal is under date the 10th February, 1864, when it will be seen that the King of Burmah himself complained of officers “going into Burman Shan territory at a time when they were at war with rebel Shans.”

6. At the time when I received the inclosed journal, from 15th December, 1863, to 24th February, 1864, I received also a letter from the principal Woongyee, styled the Magway Mengyee, regarding the journey of Lieutenants Watson and Sconce. A translation of the letter is inclosed, marked C. I beg also to submit a copy of my reply thereto, dated the 17th of March; this reply was written before I heard of the actual arrival of Lieutenants Sconce and Watson at Mandalay.

7. It will be seen that the Woongyee considers that when English officers desire to travel in Burmah a letter should be written from the Chief Commissioner announcing the fact, and sending them to the capital as if to get permission from the Burmese Government to travel in the empire; this I altogether demur to. My reasons for dissent I have stated in my reply to the Woongyee, and in my letter to Dr. Williams of the 17th March, 1864.

8. The spirit, if not the very letter, of the Treaty with the King of Burmah, as expressed in Articles 2, 3, 6, and 7, is, that Burmese subjects may travel by land through all parts of the British territory, and British subjects do the same as regards Burmese territory. In travelling by water, the River Irrawaddy is

* A.—Diary of Dr. C. Williams, Agent to the Chief Commissioner, from 15th December, 1863, to 24th February, 1864.

B.—Diary from March 8th to the 13th idem, 1864.

C.—Letter from the principal Woongyee (Magway Mengyee) to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

D.—Reply from the Chief Commissioner, dated 17th March, 1864.

E.—Letter from the Chief Commissioner to Dr. Williams, No. 749, dated 17th March, 1864.

F.—Diary of Dr. Williams, from the 8th to the 13th March, 1864.

G.—Letter from Mr. R. G. Stewart to Dr. Williams, dated 10th March, 1864.

H.—Letter from Lieutenants Sconce and Watson to the Chief Commissioner, dated the 11th March, 1864.

expressly mentioned in order that there might be no mistake as to it, and the words "in any manner they please" were introduced in order that steamers might not be objected to. In these Articles of Treaty I can see no valid ground for the opinion expressed by the Woongyee that British officers desiring to travel within the Burmese empire should come with a letter to the capital, after which they might proceed to travel. Indeed, the plain meaning of the Treaty in the Articles mentioned is, that British subjects may travel by land and by water to all parts of the Burmese territory.

9. Had the Woongyee contented himself with referring only to the disturbed state of the Shan States bordering on Moné, and, therefore, with announcing that on that account the officers had been stopped, I should not have been disposed to blame him; but neither the general tenor nor the wording of the Treaty will support the demand now made, that British officers intending to travel in Burmese territory shall first go to the capital.

10. I now beg to refer to the letter addressed to me by Lieutenants Sconce and Watson from Mandalay, dated 11th instant.* It will be seen that these officers were first stopped by the Burmese commander at the stockade of Baikhon, near to the town of Mobyai. This was on the 17th January last. The officers were detained there and at Inlay, where the Burmese Governor of the Shan States resides, until the 23rd of February, on the ground that reference for orders had been made to the capital. The two officers, having naturally become impatient at the long delay, stated for Moné on the 23rd in the direction of the Salween River: they had the option given them either to return by the road they had come or to proceed to Mandalay; they chose the latter.

11. Now, as most undoubtedly the Burmese have had much trouble in the Shan States lately, I am not disposed, as far as I know at present, to blame them for thinking that from British officers appearing there at that time their political difficulties might be enhanced. If, therefore, the officers had, on those grounds alone, been requested to halt until a reference should be made to me, I should have seen no *prima facie* grounds for complaint; but as the case has been put by them, I consider there are grounds for remonstrance, and I trust that my letter to the Woongyee will be approved by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council. It is to be regretted that these officers decided to go to Mandalay, but as they acted for the best I would not impute blame to them. The survey of the Upper Salween is so important that I trust I may be authorized to direct that the same officers may again be employed on the duty, but it will not be practicable to do so this dry season.

12. As regards the proposed journey of Dr. Williams and Bishop Bigandet up the Irrawaddy river to Bhamo and the Yunnan frontier, it may certainly be admitted that they might reasonably object to those gentlemen going to the actual frontier while it was disturbed; but there is no reasonable objection to be made to their going as far as Bhamo. I trust, therefore, my instruction in paragraph 3 of my letter No. 749, dated 17th instant, to Dr. Williams, will be approved. I considered it right that he should claim his privilege under the Treaty, even though he should not anticipate being able to go beyond Bhamo.

13. The third subject to be noticed is the complaint of Mr. R. G. Stewart as to having been beaten by the lictor or rattan-bearer of the Myowoon or Governor of the city of Mandalay. Mr. Stewart appears to be an East Indian, sent to Mandalay on mercantile business by a firm in Rangoon.

14. In the Burmese territory the sign of respect on meeting a superior, and especially a Government officer, in the street or elsewhere, is at once to sit down. This is done by all Burmese of a rank inferior to the person met. Mr. Stewart, it appears, who had only lately arrived at Mandalay, omitted this mark of respect. I must say I never before heard of its having been expected that foreigners, those at least in European dress, should do so in the streets. It appears that on the 24th of February, as entered in Dr. Williams' journal of the 3rd of March, Mr. Stewart, while walking in the street was suddenly struck on the back with a rattan, by one of the rattan-bearers of the Myowoon or Governor of the city; he struck the man in return, on which he was beaten rather severely. A formal complaint was made through Dr. Williams. The Woongyee, after promising to give satisfaction, has merely said: "The past cannot be helped, but sit down next time."

15. I consider that if this case is allowed to pass without remonstrance, matters will become worse; no European gentleman will be safe from being struck

* Marked H.

in the streets of Mandalay. My own opinion of the impropriety of requiring any European or person of European descent to sit down in the streets (unless when the King or Crown Prince may pass*) will be seen from paragraph 4 of my letter to Dr. Williams. As I have not received any letter on this subject from the Burmese Minister, I have not yet addressed him thereon. I now beg to solicit instructions from his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council as to the course I ought to pursue.

16. With regard to the specific complaint of Mr. Stewart, I would beg respectfully to suggest that I may be empowered to require that the lictor or rattan-bearer in question may be punished, and that the Woongyee be requested to address me, stating that he has been suitably punished. I would also beg to be allowed to ask that English subjects, *i.e.*, those wearing European dress, shall not in future be required to sit down in the streets as a mark of respect, but to state that they will take off their hats to Burmese men of rank. I would, however, add that British subjects will not object to sit down in presence of the King and Crown Prince, and will always show proper respect after their own fashion to those in authority within the Burmese territory.

A.

80. *December 15th.*—Informed the Magway and Longshee Mengyees for the second time of the projected journey to the Salween river, through the Eastern Shan States, of Lieutenants Watson and Sconce. The Woongyees said that all would be well; they would be well received.

81. *February 10th, 1864.*—Had an audience of the King, and verbally gave the Chief Commissioner's message in regard to the release of the seven dacoits.

The King said, "There is one thing I do not like, and that is not right: two officers from Shoay Gyeen have come into Burman Shan territory, and at these times, when we are at war with rebel Shans, for English officials to go there without my knowledge is not good."

I replied, "As to any other officers or officials I know nothing, but it is nearly three months ago that I informed the Woongyees that two British officers, Lieutenants Watson and Sconce, would be passing through the Shan States near Moné, on their way to the Salween River, which river they intend to descend to examine whether the navigation might be improved or not, especially with regard to facility of timber rafts being sent down. I spoke to the Magway M. at his house, and to the Longshee M. in the Byedeit."

The King suddenly retired, but subsequently told Father Abbona to explain to me that a sudden giddiness made him do so, and sent Camaratta to me to say the same, and ask for the date of my having informed the Woongyees.

82. *February 15th.*—Having ascertained that the above officers were supposed to be still in the neighbourhood of Mobyai, I asked the Woongyees whether it was so, and for an explanation of their being stopped after they had assured me that orders would be sent to have them well protected in their journey. The Longshee M. G. said that he did not recollect my having informed him; then they told me they were writing to the Chief Commissioner about these officers, and requesting any English official going through Burman territory should first come to Mandalay. They asked my opinion. I recalled to their notice the letter I had already sent on this subject; the purport of which was that it was their desire that British subjects should, if time permitted, give them notice through me of any intended journey into the remote districts, so that special orders for their protection may be given. As to the present proposal, I thought the coming on every occasion to Mandalay would be inconvenient and unnecessary; that giving the Burmah Government due notice of any such intended journey would answer all purposes. As to their offer of reciprocity, I assured them it was gratuitous; that any Burman subject, official or unofficial, might travel throughout British dominion without pass or other document, and without going near Rangoon or Calcutta, if it so suited him.

They insisted, however, and wished to give me their letter, with a copy for my information, and to get a copy of the one I should write on the subject. As a copy of my letter to the Chief Commissioner, I gave them a Burman translation to the purport of this entry.

They assured me that the two officers could not go on without interfering with

* It is almost impossible for a passenger not to become aware of the advent of these royal persons, and to move out of the way.—A. P. P.

their operations for the capture of the Nyoungwe Tswabwa; I requested them to give such orders as would permit of their going from Moné straight to the Salween without going higher. They said that it was impossible; that fighting was now going on all round them, and that the only alternative was to go back to Shoay Gyeen if they could not come to Mandalay, whence they might start again when the Shan disturbances would be completely quelled.

83. *February 16th.*—The Woongyees informed me that the dacoits whom the King had spoken of were to be released. As I had promised His Majesty, I had given an English copy and a Burman translation of the Chief Commissioner's note to me on the subject to Mr. Camaratta for presentation to the King.

84. *February 21st.*—Having on the 16th mentioned to the Woongyees my intention of going to the Chinese frontier in a few days, together with Bishop Bigandet, I to-day requested them to either present for me, or introduce me to the King's presence that I may present it myself, my letter to His Majesty, on this subject, which I showed them. After much dissuasion and my telling them that I would judge for myself as to the advisability of proceeding when I arrived at the frontier, and that the obstacles they spoke of could only be estimated there, not here, they agreed to introduce myself and petition on the morrow.

85. *February 22nd.*—The Woongyees to-day again wished to discuss the subject of our going to Bhamo. The Pakan Woongyees at last said—"Well, but if we say you cannot and must not go on account of disturbances there between Pansee and Chinese." "Then you will say so of course *in writing*, and of course I shall not go after the Burmese Government formally forbids my going," I replied. I left the petition in their hands as they wished to consider and take the King's orders.

86. *February 24th.*—At the request of the Woongyees I met them to-day in reference to our Bhamo trip; they informed me that they had taken the King's orders on the subject, and that they would give me a copy of the decision arrived at: they then had read, for our information, two letters from the Pansee and Chinese officers respectively to the address of the Bhamo Woon, sent by these officials with the man whom the King of Burmah had sent to Momien to buy fruits. The Pansee officer said that he trusted commerce would now go on between the two countries as in old times, for they, the Pansees, had quitted their country, and had escorted the Burmah messenger safely on his journeys. The Chinese officers talked of the prospective victory that they were going to win, and of immense forces of Chinese now reconquering the province from the Pansees at "Yunshan," and mentioned his having escorted safely the Burmah messenger (Moung Yinggalay) through his district. War Minister Seward might have written the letter: now both these letters are rather favourable than otherwise to the object of our journey.

The Pansees want trade reopened, and say the province is quiet. The Chinese say there is an army of vengeance at Yunshan, a long way beyond Tale, at the spot where we all know the Pansee territory limits itself in that direction.

The Minister then gave us the inconsistent result of the consideration of these documents, *viz.*, that the two parties being at war, we could not be allowed to go to Yunnan.

The Bishop then proposed that we go at least to the frontier to the Kakbyen Hills to Bhamo. Each proposition was met by a refusal.

I requested that we should not be hindered from going to the Kakbyen Hills, but that being refused I would not propose a limitation of the journey to Bhamo.

The document will be sent to me to-morrow, and I will herewith inclose it for the Chief Commissioner's information.

Copy dispatched by steamer.

(Signed)

C. WILLIAMS, *Agent to Chief Commissioner.*

February 25th, 1864.

B.

Diary.

89. *March 8th.*—To-day being Lazan 2nd, and the Bishop having received the permission to go to the country above Bhamo, I spoke to the Mengyees about my going; they said that the King had said that Colonel Phayre (the Chief Commissioner) should have written them a letter, and that on the receipt of such a letter from the Chief Commissioner, they would decide about my going. I referred to the King's promise, to his telling me to speak on the arrival of the Bishop, and to

the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Mengyees, where he mentions his trust that the Mengyees will regard what I say by his instruction as if he said it himself; and I observed that I thought the King would at once consent if he knew the circumstances. The Mengyees then said, "Well, we do not dare to petition this, but you send a petition and we will take the royal order."

90. *March 10th.*—Yesterday morning the Pakan Woongyee received the petition (of which a copy is inclosed to the Chief Commissioner); to-day the Woongyees consulted over it, and took His Majesty's orders; they informed me that I could go, and made a memorandum, of which they promise to send me a copy; they were unusually amiable in manner. I asked them, "With the orders you will send to the Bhamo Woon, shall I be able to go to the frontier without trouble?" They replied, "Oh! yes; we will send orders that you be not stopped—Asee atah ma shee zening." I said, "If I find that on account of disturbances it would not be advisable to go into Chinese territory, of course I will not go."

On my asking whether the Bhamo Woon would send instructions to the Kakbyen Tswabowas on our route to prevent any violence, &c., the Pakan M. G. replied that the Kakbyens would not regard the order. I said, But the Kakbyen Tswabowas do care very much for the Bhamo Woon. The Woongyee said, "Well, orders will be given that no crime be committed." I further said, Perhaps on seeing it useless to go on from Bhamo, I will go up the Shweylee River; the Burman officials on the way will not hinder my so doing? "As to the Burman officials," replied the M. G., "they will not, but obey our: we cannot answer for the wild Kakbyens; those people are half wild, and orders as they choose."*

The Woongyees offered me a boat; I thanked them, but said that I was already provided.

I again mentioned that I wish the King would send one of his own people with us; the Woongyees considered that unnecessary.

91. *March 10th.*—Mr. Stewart brought me a formal complaint that the Mengyees give him no redress for the outrage he suffered on the 24th ultimo, although he attended at the Hlot yesterday, when the Pakan Woongyees had promised satisfaction would be given him.

The Ministers to-day referred to this subject, and said that what had passed should be left alone, but that in future all British subjects coming here should come to me; that I should then inform them what Burman customs were. I again urged that it would be more advisable to allow, as is done in other countries, the races to follow their own custom, instancing the Mussulman wearing his turban in a house or a Court where an Englishman must take his off and the shoes *vice versa*, and particularly reminded them of my opinion of Europeans being asked to sit down in the streets. I said, I of myself cannot consent to this, and will refer to the Chief Commissioner.

We agreed that a definite understanding on these points of etiquette would be advisable, and the 12th instant was appointed to make written memoranda of the required points of Burmese custom.

The Mengyees told me that Stewart was not satisfied, but ought to be, for the "Pyemyo Woondouk" and the "Sayawoon" had been similarly treated, and on their (the Mengyees) speaking to them, they were satisfied, and nothing more was heard of it. To this I replied, "As to Dr. Marfels I am unaware of his being a British subject. Mr. Lewis is an employé of the King; neither have made any complaint, and I have nothing at all to do with their cases; but this Mr. Stewart is a British subject, and as the Myowoon is a high officer of the King, I thought right to inform you of his complaint. By my advice he conformed to your orders about coming to the Hlot on Lazan 3rd, satisfied to wait because you promised to give him satisfaction on that day for the insult he had suffered; but it is no satisfaction to him to say—'Leave alone the past, and sit down next time,' and now I cannot but forward his letter to the Chief Commissioner. I regret very much that such cases can occur; they are unpleasant for you and for me, and not consonant with the friendship between the two countries."

Mr. Stewart's letter I forward to the Chief Commissioner and await his instructions.

92. *March 12th.*—To-day, as appointed by the Mengyees themselves, I went to the Palace to get definite memoranda of the customs and points of *etiquette* they wished to insist on as regards Europeans. The Pakan Woongyee, however, on my arrival said, that as they knew the two officers from the Shan States had arrived at

* *Sic in orig.*

my house, they had not expected me, and had instructed Mr. Camaratta to go to my house and say according to their instructions.

Mr. Camaratta did not come, but in the evening his son came to ask whether Lieutenants Sconce and Watson were stopping with me or at the old residency : his father had given him no further instructions.

This is a mild sample of Burmese punctuality.

P.S.—13th.—Mr. Camaratta senior arrives, but has no instructions from the Woongyees to say anything, but ask where the officers are.

93. *March 12th.*—The pass for our Bhamo trip was supplied to the Bishop this evening. His Lordship kindly sent it for my inspection. Its wording is such that there is no doubt whatever that the Bhamo Woon will, *in accordance with it*, prevent our going into the Kakbyen country, beyond the immediate vicinity of Bhamo. In my petition it is "Bhamo alek;" in the pass it is "Bhamo anee." The King's request to his Lordship to go nowhere against the wish of the Bhamo Woon and the private instructions sent to that official sufficiently prove to me that the pass is a useless one. In returning the document to his Lordship, I have therefore begged him to excuse my declining to accompany him, on the ground that such a season, when I could not get people at Bhamo to assist in journeying, or in communication, and with such a pass that would confine us to the immediate surveillance of the Bhamo Woon, I felt that I could be of no service.

Other motives weigh with me, such as the advisability of my remaining till the departure of Lieutenants Watson and Sconce, and the probability that my intervention will be required in some matters likely to become a dispute between the Burman Ministers and Europeans here, and again on account of the feeling excited among the Europeans by the recent cases of individuals being beaten in the streets for not sitting on the ground according to Burman custom.

The Bishop also, when they are alone, may be permitted to move about more freely than we should be were I with him. If I were to go, I must either go with a passport entitling me to go to the limit of the Burman territory, or when there, go without passport as a right by Treaty and under the protection of an escort purchased by money and presents.

94. *March 13th.*—To-day Bishop Bigandet started for Bhamo, accompanied by father Domeneco.

Copy sent by private boat.

(Signed)

C. WILLIAMS, *Agent to Chief Commissioner.*

14th March, 1864.

C.

EGGA MAHA THEENA DEEPADI, the Royal Minister and Burmese Commissioner, Lord of the township of Magway, Meng thadoh Mengyee Maha Menhla thi-ha-thoo, informs the Agent to the Governor-General of India and Chief Commissioner of the three provinces of Pegu, Tenasserim, and Arracan, Colonel Arthur Purves Phayre, that English officers, Lieutenant Watson, the Assistant Commissioner of Shoay Gyeen, and Lieutenant Sconce, the Master Attendant of Moulmein, have arrived at the town of Mobyai, in the stockaded position of Baykhon (within the royal dominion), for the purpose of exploring the different routes by land and by water, for carriers and conveyance of merchandize by boats, the various roads and distances of the resting-places, and likewise to survey the River Salween. The Royal Woondouk, Commander-in-chief of Moné, having been informed of their intention, represented the circumstance for our information.

In accordance with the great friendship existing between the two countries, if English officers desire to travel within the Royal Empire, or beyond to other countries and districts, the Chief Commissioner should forward a letter for our information, and send such officers to the golden feet, and after their arrival at the capital it would then be proper for them to proceed to the several provinces and districts. In like manner, if Burmese officers desire to travel within the English ruler's dominion, information will be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, and after their arrival it would then be proper for such Burmese officers to be allowed to proceed to the several provinces and districts.

With reference to the arrival of Lieutenants Watson and Sconce at Mobyai, in the stockaded position of Baykhon, it would not be proper for them to proceed further at present, as the former Tsanbwa of Ngyoung Shoay Nga Nan Bwa, after flying from the golden city, joined the wild Shans of Hohán, and is now attacking

the frontier towns and villages, and the Royal Woondouk, Commander-in-chief at Moné, has proceeded to the spot, and is personally endeavouring to surround and apprehend the insurgents.

Whenever English officers desire to travel either within the Royal dominion or other countries, the Chief Commissioner should write and give information and forward such officers to the golden city; and after their arrival here, it would then be proper that they should be allowed to proceed on their travels. Orders have accordingly been issued to the Royal Woondouk, Commander-in-chief at Moné, desiring him to inform the English officers that they might either proceed to the golden city or return to Moulmein and Shoay Gyeen.

D.

THE Chief Commissioner of British Burmah has received the letter from Egga Maha theena deepadi, the Royal Minister and Burmese Commissioner, the Magway Mengyee, relative to the English officers, the Assistant Commissioner of Shoay Gyeen, and the Master Attendant of Moulmein, who had reached the town of Mobyai in order to survey the River Salween.

The Woongyee states that in such cases the Chief Commissioner should forward a letter and send such officers to the golden feet, and that after their arrival at the capital it would then be proper for them to proceed to the several provinces and districts.

The Chief Commissioner begs to inform the Woongyee that, in the Treaty signed between the two Governments on the 5th day of the waning moon Tatshoungmon 1224, there is nothing entered as to forwarding British officers to the golden feet before they proceed to travel in any part of the Burmese territory.

As a matter of courtesy and friendship, the Chief Commissioner, in the month of Tha dengyot 1225, instructed his Agent, the Tsaya Woon at Mandalay, to inform the Woongyees that two British officers would be sent to survey the River Salween. The Chief Commissioner's Agent did so inform two of the Woongyees: this course was not absolutely required, for, according to the Treaty, British subjects may travel by land to any part of the Burmese territory, as well as by water through the whole course of the River Irrawaddy. But the Chief Commissioner gave the intimation of those two officers' intended journey in consideration of the existing friendship between the two countries. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, concludes that the Woongyee in writing what he has done has overlooked the provisions of the Treaty.

As regards that part of the Woongyee's letter which states that, on account of the former Tsanbwa of Ngyong Shoay having fled from the golden city and joined the wild Shans of Hohan, therefore it will not be expedient for the two British officers to proceed beyond Mobyai at present. The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah will consider the subject and issue such orders to those two British officers as may appear proper; when he has done so he will communicate further with the Woongyee; but the Chief Commissioner requests the Woongyee will, in accordance with the existing Treaty, at once give orders to the Royal Woondouk, Commander-in-chief at Moné, not to obstruct the two British officers in their travels to reach the Salween River.

Rangoon, the 17th March, 1864.

E.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor-General, to Dr. C. Williams, Agent to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, Mandalay,—(No. 0749, dated Rangoon, the 17th March, 1864.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your diaries as noted in the margin.* With that first placed was received a letter to my address from the Magway Mengyee. I inclose a reply thereto sealed, and a copy of the reply for your own information. I request you will take an early opportunity of speaking to the Woongyees relative to what I consider their misconstruction of the Treaty, as referred to in my letter to the Woongyee.

* From December 16th, 1863, to 14th February, 1864; from February 25th to March 5th, 1864.

2. Article III of that Treaty provides generally for the protection of those who travel and trade in the Burmese territory; Article VII allows traders to "travel in the Burmese territory by land," without any restriction whatever, and also "by water through the whole length of the Irrawaddy River:" these words make it impossible for me to accede to the Woongyees' desire that every one wishing to travel to any part of the Burmese territory should go first to the capital with a letter from me. What is allowed to traders is *a fortiori* allowed to officers in the Government service, and I cannot admit the propriety of restricting the privileges given in Article VII to traders merely, more especially as in Article III *the right of traders and other subjects* of the British Government to travel in Burmah is acknowledged. You should tell the Woongyees that if it will embarrass their political affairs should the two officers go beyond Mobyai, I will not now insist upon it, but they must go by the nearest route from Mobyai to the Salween River; and I think, as our friendly relations are so close, the Woongyees should not think of asking that they may return direct to Shoay Gyeen.

3. In regard to your own journey to Baman, in company with Bishop Bigandet, I think, as the Woongyees have resisted it, it would be better for you to insist on going to Baman, though you may, on arriving there, voluntarily relinquish your plan of going further on account of the disturbed state of the country. If they still persist in not allowing you to go to Baman, while it is not alleged that any insurrection or other disturbance exists between Mandalay and Baman, you will deliver a written protest to the Woongyee, and state that you are reporting the circumstance to me for the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General thereon.

4. In regard to the beating of Mr. Stewart by the Myowoon's people, I await your further Report. I will not, however, consent that any British subject, European or East Indian, should use the Burmese method of showing respect to officials by sitting down in the street. They may uncover the head according to their custom of showing respect to superiors: that must be sufficient for all. In the case of the King and Crown Prince, no doubt it may be well for Europeans to avoid being in the way when they pass. The Woongyees may perhaps say that Article VII of the Treaty refers to British subject conforming to the customs of the Burmese territory; but this must, of course, be construed with reason. Europeans can no more with propriety be required to squat down in the street on the approach of a superior in Burmah than they can be expected to worship at pagodas, or be sworn in a Court of Justice on the Burmese books, or eat with their fingers, or leave off wearing trowsers and stockings because such acts "are the customs of the Burmese territory."

5. You might inform the Woongyees that, in regard to Article VII of the Treaty as to customs, I, when signing the Treaty, did not specify any customs in particular, because among civilized nations statesmen and others of common sense at once perceive what customs are appropriate to be observed by foreigners in any country they go to. I therefore have confidence that the Woongyees will see the matter in its true light.

6. I do not now comment on what is to be required in regard to the lictor of the Myowoon who struck Mr. Stewart, because the case will probably be settled before this letter can reach you; but I consider the man should be punished in some way, or sent out of the city, to show that superior authority does not support the act he was guilty of.

F.

DIARY.

February 25th to March 5th, 1864.

87. *March 3rd.*—On the 25th ultimo I was informed by a Eurasian clerk of Messrs. Halliday, Bulloch, and Co., that he had been severely beaten in the streets for not having sat down on the Myowoon's passing.

He stated that the first intimation he got was a blow on the back from one of the rattan-bearers, who at the same moment told him to sit. He struck his assailant with a small riding-whip he had with him, upon which the Myowoon ordered his followers to thrash him. He was thrashed accordingly, and requested me to assist him in obtaining redress.

The assault being committed by order of the Myowoon, a high official of the Government, I thought it a case calling for my remonstrance to the Minister. I accordingly wrote to the Magay M. G., stating the fact, and that I felt confident that the Minister would grant redress to the injured man.

The Woongyee, in reply, requested that Mr. Stewart should make a formal complaint to the Hlot, and that my clerk be present. He promised that satisfaction would be given.

Mr. Stewart, by my advice, made this petition, but I did not think it courteous to the Burmese Government to allow my clerk to accompany him.

The Pakan Woongyees explained that the Myowoon was absent, and promising satisfaction, said that the Woongyees would decide the matter on the 3rd Lazan (7th March). Mr. Stewart waits accordingly.

To-day I referred to this subject to the Pakan Woongyee, proposing that we should try to avoid the recurrence of similar events by a mutual understanding of the etiquette, &c., to be observed with reference to Europeans. He said, "All that is required is that you should explain to our new comers our Burmese customs."

I replied, "It would be well for me first to understand accurately what customs are referred to; for instance, I never before knew that Europeans were expected to squat in the street on the officials passing, and I never heard of their doing so."

"But it is not a new custom; it is always the custom. You, of course, as an official need not do so, but merchants and others must."

I rejoined, "I assure you I speak entirely for mutual peace, and not for myself. I have been long here, and could bend myself to Burmese customs much more easily than other people who arrive newly. I tell you frankly I could not ask them to sit down in the street. I do not think it right, and I beg you to consider this."

The Woongyee only repeated the necessity of keeping to Burmese customs when in Burmah.

I contrasted our rules that allow and enjoin every race to follow its own customs; for example, at the place of Calcutta the Mussulman does not remove his head-dress where the Englishman must, and so on. Mr. Camaratta came, and gently gave his word in the side of common sense.

The Woongyee, however, insisted that Europeans, as well as others, if not officials, must sit down in the streets on the passing of any official with the rattan-bearers, *i.e.*, four Woongyees, four Woondouks, four Atweenwoons, two Myowoons. The Princes have the same privilege of respect.

It was in vain that I suggested that Europeans should show equal respect by lifting the hat. The Pakan Woongyee coldly declined to say anything further; I felt it my duty, however, to request him to have orders given that Europeans who offended in this way should not be struck by the rattan-bearers: he said he would. Till the particular case of Mr. Stewart be decided, I do not say more on the subject.

88. 2nd.—Although the Woongyees used the words "mathuasening" in the last interview about going to Bhamo, the document they send me very cautiously avoids this decisive expression. The King particularly requested the Bishop not to say anything more on the subject till Lazan; I too refrained from calling up the subject again, but to-day mentioned to the Pakan Woongyee that as the document he had given me was nothing ostensibly but an expression of opinion, and as I had received no reply to my petition to His Majesty, nor even being introduced to His Majesty to hear his wishes, I proposed going on to Bhamo, where the fresh news His Majesty was waiting for could be sent on. The Woongyee said, "Let us postpone talking of that." I said, "All right, I am getting the boats ready at Lazan; I suppose you will be able to give me a definite answer." The reason of this course is that I see the Woongyees are preventing us, and showing that they do prevent us, while they simply record a mere reason for delay, knowing that *delay* means not going at all. It is, then, more with the view of not allowing this subterfuge to be respected as an honest avowal than with the hope of doing good by going that I take this course.

The Ministers have acted so discourteously towards me in the matter that they do not deserve to have their wish or the King's *wish* respected as long as they conceal it by an avowal of motives and reasons that do not exist.

My petition to His Majesty was deserving of more consideration; I inclose a

copy of it for the Chief Commissioner's information. I am ignorant whether the King has really seen it or heard of it or not: they declined to introduce me to the King's presence after making an appointment to do so. In declining they do not say they object, but tell the first lie that comes to hand. His Majesty is rather unwell and sees no one, while the King is; I know, receiving his Court of "mean whites" at that very moment, and I know of several successive business interviews with Europeans on the same day. At another time they were more frank, but equally evasive: they will take His Majesty's order and let me know. Yet their memorandum contains no mention of the King, or of any reply to the promise of the King given when he sent for me last year.

Copy sent by dâk boat.

5th March, 1864.

(Signed)

C. WILLIAMS,

Agent to the Chief Commissioner, Mandalay.

G.

From R. G. Stewart, Esq., to Clement Williams, Esq., Agent for the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, Mandalay,—(dated Mandalay, the 10th March, 1864.)

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, agreeably to your instructions in reply to my letter of 25th February, I represented my case to the Pagan Mengyee, who ordered me to come again on the 3rd Lazan of the month of Tagoo, when he would decide my case and give me every satisfaction. I went accordingly to-day, and the Pagan Mengyee, in the presence of the Longshee Mengyee, read out my petition, and then said (addressing me) "that it was a mistake of the Moyke Woon's men, and that he would tell him so this evening; that next time I saw two men with canes, I must keep out of the way, and if I cannot get out of the way, I must sit down." I then told him that I would not sit down in the street, but would show him every respect by going to the side of the road and lifting my hat when he passed. The Pagan and Longshee Mengyees then said, "Dr. Marfel and Mr. Lewis were treated in the same manner as you have been, and we settled their cases in the way we have proposed to settle yours."

I informed the Pagan Mengyee that I considered this no satisfaction for the assault that had been wilfully committed on me, and he then returned me my petition and went to the Hlot.

As I have now tried to obtain satisfaction through the Burmese Courts, but without effect, I beg to lay the matter before you, and as a British subject demand that protection and satisfaction to which I have a right.

H.

From Lieutenants Sconce and Watson, of Salween Expedition, to Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah,—(dated Mandalay, the 11th March, 1864.)

WE have the honour to report our arrival here this day, and to lay before you the circumstance that compelled us to come to the capital.

2. We left Shoay Gyeen on the 11th December, and after a tedious journey arrived safely with Mr. O'Reilly at Kyekpogee Village* on the 7th January after a halt of three days, during which we made arrangements to purchase bullocks: our Karennee coolies leaving us here, and one of our elephants having unfortunately died from over-fatigue, we marched on to Nya-doung, where we obtained thirteen bullocks. We sent on a man to purchase, having been unsuccessful in procuring them at Kyekpogee; we experienced great difficulty in procuring these bullocks, the people being afraid to assist us openly.

3. At this place we made every inquiry regarding the best route for us to follow. When at the Pah Choung we had written to Tsaulapho, the Chief of Eastern Karennee, stating that we had a letter for him from the Commissioner, and that we wished to deliver it in person. In his answer that we received at the Joo Choung (between the Kuemayphoo Choung and Kyekpogees), he said that, if we were only coming up to his territory, and had no intention of proceeding further on

* From the Karenne territory.

to the Shan States, he would be most happy to receive us, otherwise he requested that we would not pass through his territory for fear that by rendering us assistance he might in some manner compromise himself with the Burmese and Shan officials.

4. We found that we had the option of only two roads, viz., one through Eastern Karennee along the west bank of the Salween to Moukmai and the other by the Mobyai River by a nearly due north course to the latitude of Moné. We selected the latter of these two roads for the following reasons:—

First. It has the shortest and best road to Jhunnee; secondly, the Eastern Karennee Chief had requested us not to pass through his territory, and therefore it was more than probable that he would have obstructed us had we taken this road; in fact, the people at Nya-doung advised us not to attempt this route, and even refused to accompany us as guides; thirdly, though the disturbances that occurred in the vicinity of Nyoung-yooay, in October last, had been quelled, several of the rebels were reported as being concealed on the hills on the west bank of the Salween, and going about in small bands committing petty dacoities,—so by taking the road by Mobyai and then past the stockades of Paihone and Mlay, we considered we would avoid the disturbed parts of the country.

5. Having completed our carriage, we left Nya-doung, on the 14th January, and reached the Burmese stockade at Paihone on the 17th; this was the first place where we received any direct incivilities. Immediately on reaching the vicinity of the stockade, a band of Burmese troops, headed by the acting commanding officer, surrounded us, and, in a most peremptory manner, ordered us to give a correct list of baggage, and open out all our boxes for his inspection. This, of course, we refused to do most positively, but told him that, if he chose to take the responsibility of opening them himself, we were unable to oppose him, but at the same time we advised him strongly not to do so, and luckily he took our advice, but ordered his men to take a correct list of our boxes, asking the contents of each.

The commanding officers were perfectly aware of our expected arrival, and the object of our coming, because the previous day we had sent on the letter addressed by the Commissioner to the Mobyai Tsanbwa, then residing close outside the stockade, but which he now received, it having been taken into the stockade, read, and forwarded on to the Governor of the Shan States at Mlay, the Tsanbwah only obtaining a copy afterwards with difficulty.

In the evening of the same day we called at the house of the Acting Commanding Officer, having previously sent to say that we were coming. He did not receive us in person, but sent one of his subordinates to inform us that he prohibited us from going on until orders had been received from Mlay; after some trouble we obtained this from him in writing. This man's conduct all throughout was most objectionable, especially when it is considered that he holds a very subordinate position; in fact, he treated us more as dacoits than English officers coming upon a friendly mission. His two superiors, the Jat Bo and Yar Nahan, were absent at Mlay at the time; we cannot but think that the absence of the two superior officers of Paihone was intentional, because, when at Myoung-doung, we were met by a spy sent by the Governor from Mlay to find out about our movements and those of Mr. O'Reilly, who was supposed to be following us with a large army. This man, after gaining all the information he could from us, requested that we would give him a letter to the Governor of the Shan States, informing him why we had come up; this we refused to give, as he would neither show us his authority nor tell us who he was. After a detention of a few days these two officials arrived and informed us that we could not proceed until permission had been obtained from the Governor at Mlay, which would cause a further detention of seven days. This was evidently done to hinder us, because an express had been sent on with the Mobyai Tsanbwa's letter the day before our arrival, and this must have reached the Governor before they left. We strongly remonstrated against this detention, but without effect.

6. At last, on the 27th January, we obtained permission to leave, and arrived at Mlay on the 31st, when we found a comfortable house built for our reception. The same afternoon the Tseetkay and other officials waited on us, and we arranged to meet the Governor the following morning; but when the time came on, finding that it was expected that we should remove our shoes in his presence, we declined to go, as we were certain that it was a mark of honour due by English officers only to Burmese Royalty.

After negotiating for several days, we at last succeeded in obtaining a decisive

order, which was that we were to remain for seventeen days until we received instructions from the capital.

From the day we declined visiting the Governor he appeared to do all in his power to offer us petty annoyances, such as refusing to allow the people to hire us boats, prohibiting us from shooting, under a threat that the first offender would be confined in the stockade, though, at the same time, other people were daily firing all round the town. For the first few days after our arrival we were surrounded by three guards, under the pretence that they were there for our protection, but really to try and intimidate us from moving away, for, finding that we had no such intention, they were shortly afterwards withdrawn.

We were also prohibited from killing a bullock, though we requested to have a place pointed out to us where we might do so at some distance from the town; and it was with difficulty that we ever could procure animal food for ourselves and followers. After the seventeen days had elapsed they again attempted to detain us under frivolous excuses; at last we extracted a promise from the official through whose medium our communications with the Governor were carried on, that, unless we received a written order to the contrary, we might proceed on the following morning. This not being forthcoming, we started for Moné on the morning of the 23rd February, and marched to Nanpan, distant five miles, where the Mobyai River has to be crossed by ferry-boats. On the road we hired a boat, loaded it with half our baggage, with which one of us crossed over, and halted in a *yayat* on the opposite side, the other remaining at the ferry for the arrival of the bullocks, which were some short distance behind. Shortly afterwards an officer with about fifty armed men arrived and took possession of all the boats, and prohibited us from hiring any, saying that it was the Governor's order that we should not proceed to the Salween, instructions having been just received from Mandalay to that effect. Here we were obliged to open further negotiations; and we proposed that one of us should proceed to the capital, while the other remained where he was, to try and get the last order rescinded, as we imagined that it had been issued under a misapprehension of what was occurring in the Shan States; and as this could be easily accomplished in ten days, thereby saving the loss of the present season, we thought it a very feasible plan; but to this they would not consent, and only gave us the option of two roads, viz., to return by the road we had come, or else to proceed to Mandalay. As neither of these routes would enable us to carry out the orders of Government, but finding that the last order was final, and that we must decide upon one of them, we took some time to carefully consider the subject before returning a decisive answer to the Governor; during all this time the people of the village were prohibited from selling us supplies of any description.

7. After mature deliberation we considered that we had no option, but would be obliged to adopt the latter route for the following reasons:—

(1.) That the Governor had expressed a wish that we should go to the capital, and we knew from experience that if we acted contrary to his wishes, we could expect no assistance whatever from him as long as we remained in any territory subject to his influence, which extends far into Karennee.

(2.) As on our way up the Eastern Karennee Chief had expressed a wish that we should not go through his country, it is exceedingly unlikely that he would have received us more favourably on our return from an unsuccessful mission, as we have good reason to believe that he is influenced by the Court at Mandalay and has been communicated with regarding us.

(3.) We had already lost two elephants out of five from over-fatigue, and another one was only capable of carrying a very light load, and as this occurred during the most favourable season of the year, it was reasonable to suppose that our carriage would entirely break down when returning during the hot season on the long and fatiguing marches over precipitous hills and bad roads, which we were often obliged to make on account of the scarcity of water and want of fodder for the cattle.

(4.) Supposing even that our carriage had not failed us, we could not have struck the Salween higher up than the Kaimay Phoo Choung, in the vicinity of which there are no villages nor material for constructing rafts; so we would have been obliged to go on to the mouth of the Pah Choung and obtain assistance from the Inspector of Police at Kaulodo and the neighbouring Karens. This would have made our return very late in the season, and the information that we could have afforded Government regarding the navigability or otherwise of the Salween, especially as the small rapids in the Younzaleen are well known to be navigable.* On our way

* *Sic in orig.*

up some of our followers were knocked up with fatigue, and we felt certain that during the hot weather they would cause us both delay and anxiety.

8. In conclusion, we trust that the course we have pursued will meet with your favourable approval; much as the loss of the present season is to be regretted, as also the failure of the expedition, we hope that under the frequent difficulties and ill treatment that we have experienced, you will consider that we have always acted with prudence and judgment, and upheld our position as British officers as well as the honour of the Government we have the honour to serve.

9. We have forwarded a copy of paragraphs No. 5 and 6 of this letter to Dr. Williams your agent, and requested him, while we are here, to take such steps as he may deem necessary to satisfy the Burmese Government that the statements contained therein are all correct.

10. We propose discharging our escort and disposing of as many of our cattle as practicable; the remainder, if any, will be forwarded on to Toungoo for disposal by the Commissariat Officer there. We ourselves will leave for Rangoon as soon as everything has been satisfactorily settled with the Burmese Government.

Inclosure 2 in No. 10.

From J. T. Wheeler, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah,—(No. 402, dated Fort William, the 15th April, 1864.)

I AM directed by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th ultimo, reporting three cases in which the conduct of the Burmese Government towards British subjects seems to demand the consideration of the Government of India, viz.—

(1.) The stoppage of Lieutenants Sconce and Watson at Mobyai in the Burmese Shan States.

(2.) The difficulties raised to the journey of Dr. Williams and Bishop Bigandet to Bhamo.

(3.) The rule which the Burmese Court wishes to enforce of requiring European British subjects and East Indian British subjects to sit down in the streets or roads whenever a Burmese officer of rank may be passing.

2. In reply, I am directed to communicate to you for your information and guidance, the following observations and instructions of his Excellency in Council:—

3. It is desirable for the British Government to abstain as far as possible from complicating matters with the Burmese Government whilst maintaining what is due under the Treaty, but at the same time it must decline to conform to any customs which in their character are degrading and objectionable.

4. By Article III of the Treaty of 1862, as quoted in the margin,* it is clear that British subjects were to be allowed to trade and travel in the Burmese territories at their free will and pleasure. His Excellency in Council considers, however, that in the case of Lieutenants Sconce and Watson an important mistake has been made. It is one thing to travel as merchants and private individuals bent on private objects, and another to visit the country as public officials with the view of exploring it. Before such an expedition was attempted formal notice should have been given to the King of Burmah, and His Majesty's sanction should have been obtained, and a Burmese official should have been deputed to accompany the British officers in question.

5. Dr. Williams, by his own account, appears on two several occasions to have mentioned to the Burmese Ministers your intention to send two officers to explore the Salween River; but this is denied by the Burmese. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that Dr. Williams did not adopt the right course in the performance of his duty.

6. As the proper measures, as indicated in paragraph 4 of this letter, were not taken in the present instance, and as the Shan States are in a state of war, the Governor-General in Council directs that Lieutenants Sconce and Watson be at

* "Article 3. Traders and other subjects of the British Government who may travel and trade in the Burmese territory shall, in accordance with the custom of great countries, be treated and protected in the same manner as if they were subjects of the Burmese Government."

once recalled from Mandalay, and that for the present the Salween expedition should be abandoned.

7. His Excellency the Viceroy in Council is also pleased to order that for the future the course indicated in paragraph 4 should be observed, but would object to British officers being obliged on such occasions to visit Mandalay and obtain leave from the golden throne.

8. The second point for consideration is the expedition to Bhamo. It appears from the correspondence that the Burmese gave Dr. Williams leave to go to Bhamo, but objected to his proceeding beyond that place, on the ground that the country was disturbed. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that Dr. Williams should have accepted this permission, and thus have taken advantage of the opportunity offered to him of visiting the place in company with Bishop Bigandet. He should not have insisted on all he considered necessary, and had he gone to Bhamo he should not have proceeded further than the Burmese authorities were willing he should go.

9. In the third case, regarding the degrading custom to which the Burmese officials are desirous of enforcing British-born subjects and East Indian British subjects to conform, I am directed to inform you that his Excellency in Council is of opinion that the Burmese authorities were clearly in the wrong in their treatment of Mr. Stewart, and that the mode proposed by you of dealing with the subject is approved.

Inclosure 3 in No. 10.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor-General, to Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, Simla,—(No. 84-264, dated Rangoon, the 11th May, 1864.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 15th ultimo, containing the orders of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, on the conduct of the Burmese Government towards British subjects in three instances.

2. I beg now to submit copies of the documents, as noted in the margin,* which bear further on the question at issue. On these I beg to offer the following remarks:—

3. The letter from the Magway Woongyee, marked A, does not reply to mine of the 17th of March last, a copy of which accompanied my letter to your Address, dated 28th March.

The Report from the Bomhoo Woondouk of Monai does not appear to call for any particular remarks.

It may be conceded, that as there had lately been disturbances in the Shan country, and as beyond all doubt the people of the Shan States regarded the arrival of these officers (Messrs. Sconce and Watson) as a mark of British sympathy with the Shan people, that the Bomhoo Woondouk had reason for objecting to the progress of the officers, and, considering all things, performed his duty with moderation.

4. This view of his conduct certainly receives support when the contents of the letters which Lieutenants Sconce and Watson carried with them from the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Provinces are considered.

Those letters were addressed to the Tsanbwas (or Shan Chiefs, tributary to Burmah) of Mobyai and Lazgya: those letters are worded in such a very unfortunate manner that it cannot be a matter of surprise that the Burmese Government should at first have been suspicious that the intention of establishing a secret correspondence with the Shan Chiefs, inimical to Burmese interests, actually existed, and was being carried out.

5. The letter (see Inclosure 2 to letter A) invites the Tsanbwa of Mobyai, with reference to "advantages for the future, to receive the officers;" to consider the

* A.—Translation of letter from the Magway Woongyee to the address of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, inclosing (1) Report received from the Governor of the Shan States, a Bomhoo Woondouk of Monai; (2) Copy of letter from the Commissioner of Tenasserim to the Tsanbwas of Mobyai and Lazgya; and (3) Copy of a note received from Dr. Williams, being an extract from the Report of Lieutenants Sconce and Watson.

B.—From the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah to the Magway Woongyee, dated 5th May, 1864.

C.—From the same to the same, on the subject of Mr. Stewart's complaint, dated 5th of May, 1864.

advantages of "cementing the friendship of the English rulers;" and invites him to send a reply, which will be forwarded to his Excellency the Viceroy.

6. Such language addressed to tributary Chiefs, under a Government naturally jealous and fearful of the great overshadowing power to the west and south, would at any time have been alarming. But it derived more than ordinary significance from the state of affairs in this quarter, which has existed for the last three or four years. Disputes between the Burmese Government and Shan tributary States have been frequent; several Shan Chiefs have fled into the British territory, and are residing there. In September 1863 a Shan Chief fled from Mandalay, raised a rebellion in the vicinity of Monai, and up to the present time has not been taken.¹

7. It requires some explanation as to my ignorance of such a letter as that now in question having been written by Colonel Fytche. When the survey of the River Salween was first planned, it was intended that the survey party should proceed up the bed of the river, dragging boats up for their baggage if necessary. After some time, however, Colonel Fytche reported that this would cause great delay; and he proposed that the party should proceed to Mandalay, and thence into the Chinese territory, and float down the river from that territory, surveying the stream as they came down. To this I objected that the Burmese Government would throw difficulties in the way, which would certainly cause a season to be lost, and that as to the survey party proceeding so high up the river as to commence the survey in the Chinese territory. I knew such a plan to be impossible of execution, at present, from the disturbed state of the country. It was finally settled that Lieutenants Sconce and Watson should proceed by land from the north-east frontier of the Martaban district, and travel along the east or west bank of the Salween River as they might find on inquiry either to be the more practicable.

In regard to letters to be furnished to them, the only instructions I gave are shown in the margin.* As I considered it only necessary to give them letters to show that they were travelling for a definite object by the authority of the British Government, I did not deem it essential to draw out any particular form for the Commissioner of Tenasserim to adhere to. I have not called on the Commissioner of Tenasserim for any explanation as to his letter. He has since furnished me with a copy, which agrees with that received from Mandalay. But considering that the expressions in the letter which I have quoted, as being addressed to Burmese subjects, or tributary Shan Chiefs, were highly improper, I considered it my duty, in reply to the Woongyee, to express my disapproval of those letters. I trust this will be approved by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

8. I now beg to refer to the copy of my letter to the Woongyee, which is marked B. It will be observed by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council that I have not, in my reply, strictly carried out the instructions contained in your letter under reply as regard Messrs. Sconce and Watson.

The reason is as follows:—

In my letter to the Woongyee of the 17th March last, I had asserted the strict right of British officers under the Treaty to travel through any part of the Burmese territory. That letter has not yet been replied to. In my letter of the 5th instant (Inclosure marked B), I have not modified this view with reference to "public officials visiting a country with a view to exploring it." My reason is, that I wait for a reply to my letter of the 17th March, and shall then probably be able to come to a satisfactory compromise, that is, I propose to insist that officers shall not be obliged to go to the capital for "a pass and permission to travel," but will say that in consideration of the existing friendship, "formal notice will be given; His Majesty's sanction be obtained; and the presence of a Burmese official to accompany them be requested."

9. I would also beg to bring to notice that Messrs. Sconce and Watson were not exploring the Burmese territory; they were simply passing through it to reach the great natural highway, the River Salween, the right to explore which, irrespective of any permission of the Burmese Government, I conclude, I have a right to assume.

10. With reference to the instructions conveyed in paragraph 9 of your letter under reply, I beg to annex copy of a letter dated the 5th instant, which I have

* Extract from letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, No. 2,208, dated 1st June, 1863:—

"You will be careful to instruct both Lieutenant Watson and Lieutenant Sconce to be careful in their intercourse with the people they meet; you should furnish them with letters to the Shan Chiefs and to the Karennee Chiefs, stating they are British officers proceeding up the river on Government duty."

addressed to the Magway Woongyee on the subject of Mr. Stewart's complaints: it is marked C.

A.

EGGA MAHA THEENA PADEE, the Royal Minister and Burmese Commissioner, Lord of the township of Magway, Meng thadoh Mengyee Maha Menghla thi-ha-thoo, informs the Agent to the Governor-General of India and Chief Commissioner of the three Provinces of Pegu, Tenasserim, and Arracan, Colonel Arthur Purves Phayre,—

That on receiving the report from the Bomhoo Woondouk of Monai, that English officers, Lieutenant Watson, the Assistant Commissioner of Shoay Gyeen, and Lieutenant Sconce, the Master Attendant of Moulmein, had arrived at the stockade of Baykoun near Mobyai for the purpose of surveying the River Salween, within the Burmese dominion; and after having maturely considered the circumstances of the case, instructions were forwarded to the Woondouk of Monai, and a letter was written to the Chief Commissioner, informing him of such orders having been sent.

Subsequently, on the arrival of the British officers, the Assistant Commissioner of Shoay Gyeen and the Master Attendant of Moulmein, at Kyan Koun at the stockaded position of the Woondouk of Monai, they were received in accordance with the great friendship existing between the two countries; a temporary building was erected for their accommodation, and provisions were supplied for their use.

A report of all that had occurred and the letter addressed by the officer styled the "Woongyee of the Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces" to the Tsanbwas of Mobyai and Lazgya have been received.

The Nakham of Baykoun stockade, Ne-Myo-Menghla-Mengden-gyan, accompanied the Assistant Commissioner of Shoay Gyeen and the Master Attendant of Moulmein to the golden city.

Having read the document forwarded by Dr. Williams, the Agent to the Chief Commissioner, containing extracts from the notes of the Woondouk (Assistant Commissioner) of Shoay Gyeen and Master Attendant of Moulmein, Dr. Williams, the Agent to the Chief Commissioner, was called and consulted regarding the report from the Bomhoo Woondouk of Monai, on the subject of the document sent by him, and likewise respecting the letter written by the Commissioner of Martaban and Tenasserim to the Tsanbwas of Mobyai and Lazgya. After discussion, Dr. Williams stated that the letters to the Tsanbwas should not have been sent; that their contents were unsuitable and improper; and that he believed the Chief Commissioner could not have been aware of their having been written.

That the Chief Commissioner may be enabled to compare and consider the merits of the case, copies of the Report from the Bomhoo Woondouk of Monai, of the document received from Dr. Williams, and of the letter addressed by the Commissioner of the Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces to the Tsanbwa of Mobyai, are now forwarded for his information.

Copy of a Letter from the Woondouk Bomhoo of Monai to the Woongyees or Ministers of State.

THE Royal Woondouk and Bomhoo of Monai Mengyee Maha Menyden Tsee thoo, submits the following Report:—

In the year 1225, on the 9th day of the waning moon Tabodway (31st January, 1864), the English officers, the Master Attendant of Moulmein and the Assistant Commissioner of Shoay Gyeen, having arrived in the forenoon at the stockade of Kyan Koun, were received in conformity with the great friendship subsisting between the two countries. A suitable building was erected for their accommodation, costing 139 ticals 9 mhoos, and provisions consisting of the following articles were forwarded to them:—

Rice	5 baskets.	Water pots	20 number.
Salt	5 viss.	Goglets	10 "
Chillies	2 "	Water cups	10 "
Onions	5 "	Firewood	30 bundles.
Pork	10 "	Grass	10 "
Oil	5 "	Earthen covers ..	5 pairs.
Pumpkins	20 number.	Ditto	2 "
Mats	60 "		

Total value, 54 ticals 8½ mhoos.

On the same day the interpreter, Nga Thaing, having informed the head man of the village of Tulay Nga Youk that the English officers wished to make mutual inquiries of civility, permission was given, and they proposed to come at 9 o'clock the next morning, 10th Labyee gyan (1st February); every preparation was made to receive them in a proper manner, but after waiting until past 12 o'clock the Treasurer of Tulay Yowa was sent to ascertain the cause of the delay, and he returned with a reply from the English officers that it would be suitable to have chairs placed for their reception. Being in command, and the various Governors and Military Chieftains, appointed by His Majesty from different provinces, being likewise associated with me in the affair of Nga Noh Bwa, I considered it unsuitable to have chairs placed, even if I had them in my possession, and therefore desired Nga Youk, the head man of Tulay Yowa, to inform the English officers that mats and carpets would be suitable; they then requested to ascend with their shoes on. I deputed the Amhâ yai Meng den Men hla tsee thoo, the Myai lat Tat Tsetkai of Mobyai, Meng den Men hla Kyan goun, to represent to the English officers that it is not in accordance with Burmese official etiquette to do so. The English officers then informed these officials that Her Majesty the Queen blamed the Chief Commissioner and the Collector Edwards for having taken off their shoes when ascending the Royal Courts and the house of the Ministers, and, consequently, if they took off their shoes in a similar manner they would be censured by Her Majesty the Queen. The Amhâ yai, Myai lat Tsetkai, not wishing to lengthen the discussion about shoes, informed the English officers that they dare not speak on the subject to the Royal Woondouk the Bomhoo of Monai, but would inform him of whatever else they wished to communicate. The English officers then stated that their only reason for coming was to survey the Salween River; that they have no intention to visit any other town or district, and that on obtaining permission it was their intention to proceed by the road to the township of Theinni, leading to the River Salween. If this request could not be entertained, they proposed to select the northern road to the town of Monai so as to reach the Salween River; and, finally, that if a written order was sent prohibiting them from prosecuting their journey they could go back. The official of the Bomhoo Woondouk of Monai informed the English officers that their Chief is unable to give any orders, and can only do so after representing the circumstance and obtaining the sanction of the Ministers at the golden city, which would take the messengers going and coming twenty-five days. The English officers objected to remaining so long, and while discussing on this point, on the 13th day of the waning moon Tabodway (4th February), the English officers were apprised that the headman of the Tulay Yowa, Nga Youk, will be sent with the message, and that they would have to wait seventeen days for the reply. This proposition was accepted, and messenger was accordingly dispatched on the 1st day of the waning moon Taboung (6th February). On the 2nd day of the waning moon Taboung (22nd February), the messengers returned from the golden city with the order of instruction, and a letter from Dr. Williams, the Agent to the Chief Commissioner, to the English officers (the Assistant Commissioner of Shoay Gyeen and the Master Attendant of Moulmein). On the same day, Dr. Williams' letter was delivered to the English officers, and as they declined to listen to any further discussion on the subject of my instructions and prepared to depart, orders were therefore issued prohibiting their obtaining boats.

The English officers, the Assistant Commissioner of Shoay Gyeen, and the Master Attendant of Moulmein, having, however, procured an old broken boat, I was informed that the latter officer (Lieutenant Sconce) was attempting to cross the river with six men to Nampan-zai-goun. I therefore ordered the seizure of the boat; the parties were separated, and the Shoay Gyeen Woondouk (Assistant Commissioner) remained with twenty men at the village of Nampan. The parties being unable to meet were shortened for provisions, and requested the Nakhan of the Bay Koun stockade to report the circumstance, and to state that the Master Attendant

of Moulmein intends to remain at Nampan-zai-goun, and that the Assistant Commissioner of Shoay Gyeen should be allowed to proceed to the golden city.

As satisfactory arrangements can only be made at the golden city, I have reported all that had occurred for your information, and have deputed the Nakhan of the Mobyai, stockade of Baykoun, Ne Myo Meng hla meng den, to accompany the Master Attendant of Moulmein and the Woondouk (Assistant Commissioner) of Shoay Gyeen to the golden city.

Copy of a Letter forwarded to the Tsanbwa of Mobyai by the Officer styled the Woongyee or Commissioner of the Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.

THE Woongyee, Governor of the Provinces in the Burmese Empire of Martaban and Tenasserim, which are under the jurisdiction of the English ruler, informs the Tsanbwa of Mobyai,—

That, in accordance with the great friendship existing between the English and Burmese rulers, the two countries are like one, and the gold and silver road are open for the benefit and advantage of the subjects and traders of both countries. Being desirous of extending the yearly commercial intercourse between the merchants of the great countries of British India and of Henthawaddy, Moulmein, and the four Provinces of Arracan, with the merchants and traders of Cambodia and the ninety-nine Shan States, Lieutenant Watson, the Assistant Commissioner of Shoay Gyeen, and Lieutenant Sconce, the Master Attendant of Moulmein, who are officers of experience and conversant with affairs connected with the advantages of commerce, have been deputed as my Agents to explore the different routes by land and by water for carriers and conveyance of merchandize by boats, the various roads and distances of the resting places, and likewise to survey the River Salween. The great Tsanbwa of Mobyai taking into consideration the advantages for the future in cementing friendship will, on the arrival of the officers within his jurisdiction, render them every assistance and point out the different resting-places on the routes.

It is desirable that the great Tsanbwa of Mobyai should take into careful consideration the advantages accruing to his subjects and the people of Cambodia by cementing the friendship of the English rulers.

On the return of my Agents, Lieutenants Watson and Sconce, from their travels, if the great Tsanbwa desire to communicate his wishes and will send his letter in charge of these officers, it will be duly forwarded to the Egga Maha thena padi, the great Woongyee and Ruler of India; the great Ruler is likewise desirous of being on friendly terms with all the Tsanbwas of the Shan States.

Paragraph 5.—Having completed our carriage we left Nya-doung on the 14th January and reached the Burmese stockade at Paikone on the 17th; this was the first place where we received any direct incivilities. Immediately on reaching the vicinity of the stockade a band of Burmese troops, headed by the acting commanding officer, surrounded us, and in a most peremptory manner ordered us to give a correct list of our baggage and open out all our boxes for his inspection. This, of course, we refused to do most positively, but told him that, if he chose to take the responsibility of opening them himself we were unable to oppose him, but, at the same time, we advised him most strongly not to do so, and luckily he took our advice, but ordered his men to take a correct list of our boxes, asking the contents of each.

The commanding officers were perfectly aware of our expected arrival and the object of our coming, because the previous day we had sent on the letter addressed by the Commissioner to the Mobyai Tsanbwah, then residing close outside the stockade, but which he now received, it having been taken into the stockade, read, and forwarded on to the Governor of the Shan States at Mlay, the Tsanbwa only obtaining a copy of it afterwards with difficulty.

6. At last, on the 27th January, we obtained permission to leave and arrived at Mlay on the 31st, when we found a comfortable house built for our reception. The same afternoon the Tsetkai and other officials waited on us, and we arranged to meet the Governor the following morning; but when the time came, on finding that it was expected that we should remove our shoes in his presence, we declined to go,

as we were certain that it was a mark of honour due by English officers only due to Burmese Royalty.

After negotiating for several days we at last succeeded in obtaining a decisive order, which was that we were to remain for seventeen days until we received instructions from the capital.

From the day we declined visiting the Governor he appeared to do all in his power to offer us petty annoyances, such as refusing to allow the people to hire us boats, prohibiting us from shooting under the threat that the first offender would be confined in the stockade, though, at the same time, other people were daily firing all round the town. For the first few days after our arrival we were surrounded by three guards under the pretence that they were there for our protection, but really to try to intimidate us from moving away; for, finding that we had no such intention, they were shortly afterwards withdrawn.

B.

Dated 5th May, 1864.

The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah informs the Magway Mengyee that he has received the letter inclosing copies of the letter of the Bomhoo Woondouk of Monai, of the letter addressed by the Mengyee of Martaban and Tenasserim to the Tsanbwas of Mobyai and Lazgya, and of others paper sinclosed.

In regard to the letter addressed by the Commissioner of Martaban and Tenasserim to the Tsanbwas of Mobyai and Lazga, the Chief Commissioner states that he knew nothing of that letter, and heard of it for the first time from his agent. The Chief Commissioner considers that letter an improper one, and such as he never could have sanctioned. But the Magway Mengyee will have seen that this letter was not attempted to be concealed by the Woondouk of Shoay Gyeen and the Master Attendant of Moulmein; they regarded it merely as a certificate that they were the officers sent by the British Government to survey the River Salween. The Magway Mengyee will also recollect that the deputation of these officers was announced by the Aye baing Mengyee Kagalay long before they entered the Burmese territory.

The Chief Commissioner hopes he has satisfied the mind of the Magway Mengyee on the subject of this letter. He now, therefore, hopes to receive a reply to the letter he addressed to the Mengyee from Rangoon on the 12th day of the waning moon Tagoo on the subject of those two British officers having been stopped.

The Chief Commissioner trusts that an assurance will be given that officers travelling peaceably through the Burmese territories will not in future be stopped, and that instructions on this subject will be sent to the Burmese Governors in all parts of the empire.

C.

Dated 5th May, 1864.

The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah informs the Magway Mengyee that a complaint has been forwarded to him by his agent at the royal city, stating that a British subject, named Stewart, had been beaten with a cane by order of the Myowoon of the city of Mandalay because he did not kneel or crouch down when the Myowoon was passing in the street; the person who struck Stewart was the Letya doung of the Myowoon.

Complaint was made to the Woongyees of the Hlot dan by Stewart, but the Agent to the Chief Commissioner states that no satisfaction has been given.

If the above be a true statement, the Chief Commissioner begs to bring to the notice of the Woongyee that such conduct is not in accordance either with the existing friendship or with the behaviour of one civilized Government towards the subjects of another civilized Government.

The Chief Commissioner will direct all British subjects to show proper respect to Burmese nobles and officials after their own fashion; that fashion is to take off the hat and bow the head. But it is not the custom of Europeans, who wear hats and trowsers, to sit down in the street to superiors; they take off their hats whether to Her Majesty the Queen or to his Excellency the Viceroy of India.

The Chief Commissioner, therefore, trusts that the Magway Mengyee will consider the customs of foreigners and give such orders that, in future, no British subject in the European dress shall be required to sit down in the street, but that taking off the hat shall be considered the proper act of respect where respect is due; should any British subject not take off his hat, it will be proper for information to be sent to the Chief Commissioner's Agent.

With respect to the complaint of Stewart, it appears that he was beaten with great and unnecessary severity. The Chief Commissioner, therefore, requests that in consideration of the great Treaty of Friendship between His Majesty the King of Burmah and his Excellency the Viceroy, the Woongyee will be pleased to award such punishment to the Letya dounge as he may deem fit, and that he will also inform the Chief Commissioner that the Letya dounge has been punished.

Had the Chief Commissioner supposed that Stewart meant to be disrespectful to the Mywoon Meng, he would not have asked for punishment to be given to the Letya dounge. But as far as the Chief Commissioner is informed, Stewart was without any fault, and it is not right that a man who has not committed a fault should receive punishment.

Inclosure 4 in No. 10.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah,—(No. 138, dated Simla, the 8th June, 1864.)

In reply to your letter dated 11th ultimo, No. 84, regarding the conduct of certain Burmese officials towards Lieutenants Sconce and Watson, I am directed to inform you that the Governor General in Council approves of your proceedings as therein reported, and will await a further report showing the result of your communications to the Burmese Court.

Inclosure 5 in No. 10.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor-General, to Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Governor-General's Head-Quarters, vid Calcutta,—(No. 126-371, dated Rangoon, the 24th June, 1864.)

I HAVE the honour to submit a copy, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy in Council, of the journal of Lieutenant G. C. Sconce, late of the Indian Navy and Master Attendant at Moulmein, while travelling from Shoay Gyeen, in order to reach the Salween river, about the 21° of latitude, and survey the channel from thence downwards. A map of the route followed is also sent, and a complete meteorological register, from December 1, 1863, to April 15, 1864.

2. This survey was approved of in your letter No. 251, dated 11th May, 1863, to my address.

It was at first intended to follow up the course of the stream by land and with boats, and then to descend, after having reached as far north as possible. Colonel Fytche, the Commissioner of Tenasserim, however, represented that this would cause great delay, and proposed that the party, consisting of Lieutenant Sconce and Captain Watson, with their followers, should proceed by one of the ordinary land routes to a point high up the river and float down from thence, surveying the channel by the way. The several routes were as follows:—

1st. The route through Western Karennee to Mankmai, and thence in a north-east direction to the Salween. This, in fact, was the route taken.

2nd. From Toungoo direct north to Yamay, then in the Burmese territory, and thence easterly to Tulay.

3rd. To proceed from Rangoon up the Irrawaddy to Mandalay, thence by land to the Chinese frontier, and to get to the Salween about the latitude of 25° north.

3. I knew the last to be utterly impracticable, and the first appeared on the whole the most feasible. It was therefore approved generally, but the officers were left to follow any route they might find practicable, either east or west of the Salween River.

4. The journal of Lieutenant Sconce relates minutely the occurrences on the journey. I have already reported in my letter No. 84-264, dated 13th May, 1864, the circumstances connected with the stoppage of these officers by order of the Burmese Governor of the Shan States stationed at Tulay. The correspondence with the Burmese Government on the subject has not yet terminated; I will, therefore, merely add here that as a large number of Shans had, during October and November 1863, been in open rebellion against the Burmese Government, that the Shan people looked to British officers to support them in their opposition to the Burmese Government; and that the Chief Tsanbwa, who had fought against the Burmese, was still uncaptured. For these reasons it is no wonder that the Burmese officers objected to the progress of the survey party.

5. I would beg respectfully to suggest that the journal of Lieutenant Sconce may be published, either by the Asiatic Society of Bengal or otherwise; there is much useful information in the journal, and the map is of value.

6. I also beg, at the same time, to submit the journal of Captain C. E. Watson. There is no information in it which is not contained in Lieutenant Sconce's journal, so that I do not recommend that it should be published.

7. I trust I shall be excused for not forwarding duplicates of these documents, as much delay would ensue.

The proposed survey of the River Salween has, from peculiar and temporary circumstances, failed; but no blame can be attributed to the two officers, who exerted themselves to the utmost to accomplish the duty with which they were charged. A survey of the Salween River for about 250 miles above the British frontier, with a view to future navigation by means of steam-vessels, is of great importance. I trust that I may be permitted to make arrangements for another attempt next dry season.

Journal of Lieutenant G. Colquhoun Sconce while employed on the Salween Surveying Expedition.

November 22nd, 10 P.M.—Left Moulmein in company with Captain Harrison, and arrived at Dunnoo on the following evening.

23rd.—Started again the following morning for Khemboan Khyou, where we remained for the day, and marched into Beeling the next morning; here I was met by Lieutenant Watson, who returned with us to Shoay Gyeen, which we reached on the morning of the 30th.

December 1st to 11th.—Employed engaging our guard and arranging our carriage, which we had some trouble in obtaining on account of the hostilities in the Shan States, the owners of elephants all being unwilling to hire them out, so we were obliged to purchase four, which we succeeded in getting for 2,000 rupees.

11th.—All our arrangements being nearly completed, started to-day for Shangeek, where we arrived in the afternoon, and left again the following morning for Bangatah, where we arrived by 11 o'clock; here we were obliged to remain three days on account of the road a-head not having been cleared.

Wednesday, 16th.—All our arrangements being completed and the roads reported clear, left this morning at 7.25 A.M., and arrived at Little Bangatah at 9.25, a small village consisting of only a few huts, and situated on the same stream. Proceeding on in an easterly direction, we came to the Lawa stream, which we followed for a few miles; after this we commenced an ascent, very gradual at first, but soon got more difficult, and some places nearly precipitous, until we reached Noatsakan, a halting place on the top of the hill, 1,800 feet above sea-level; the elephants and coolies not coming up till several hours after us, much done up. Course north-north-easterly, distance 15 miles.

Thursday, 17th.—Did not get away till late this morning, owing to one of our elephants having gone astray, but immediately it was found we started off (7.30 A.M.), and after a most tiresome march arrived at Thayetpenkudat at 11. The road to-day lay in a north-north-easterly direction over a high hill (about 4,000 feet), from which we had a lovely view of the Pegu plants that lay to the westward, stretching out as far as the eye could reach; the road was very bad, and would easily be much improved at a small outlay, but quite absurd to think of making a tramway such as Captain Spry proposes.

Friday, 18th.—Halted to-day at Thayetpenkudat to rest the elephants; found it to be in latitude 18° 21' 36" north, longitude 96° 53' 30" east, and 2,010 feet above sea-level.

Saturday, 19th, 7.15.—Started for Thailan; had very little trouble in loading our elephants, having got plenty of coolies. The road for the first two hours was over a succession of hills, until we came to the summit of the Kouktaga (stone-gate), which is 3,221 feet above sea-level; this place is a very narrow defile between two high rocks, densely wooded on both sides, and was once held by the Kareens against the Burmese troops with success. Leaving this, the descent led for a short distance through thick jungle, until we came to a small stream, which we followed for ten miles, when a sudden turn of the road over a small hill brought us into Thailan Zayat, situated on the banks of a stream of the same name, where the Shan caravans generally halt; it is rather a pretty spot, being surrounded on all sides with woody hills: here we found a few fir cones, a sure indication of the trees not being far distant. A party of Kareens came into our camp, who had evidently never seen a European before, and were much surprised at the different articles we showed them. They do not understand a word of Burmese, wear very little clothing, and are a strong sturdy race, and make capital coolies; carrying very heavy loads over the steepest hill or along the bad road seems to make very little difference to them; one man had a load nearly 70 lbs. in weight, and he was one of the very first in without any appearance of being over-fatigued. We had again to-day a good view of the surrounding country, which is nothing but a mass of hills in all directions, by no means adapted for tramways.

Sunday, 20th.—Started off this morning a little after dawn; had the thermometer as low as 62°, which made walking very pleasant for the first ten hours. The road to-day is a great improvement to what we have lately had; no steep hills to cross; only now and then a few small ascents, until we came to the plain at the opposite end. About two miles off we saw the first fir tree growing at an elevation of 2,500 feet: the appearance of the country is greatly changed to-day; from the dense jungles and hills we had hitherto been going through, it is now clear and open with trees growing on the hill sides. After crossing the Lomatee stream we halted on the opposite side, distance twelve miles, direction north north-easterly; the small hut we are in is in the centre of a chilly and tobacco garden, with a few cotton plants here and there, but very small and poor. Looking to the eastward we have a hill in front covered to the top with very fine fir trees. The evening was very cold, with strong northerly wind, which made a large pine fire very acceptable.

Monday, 21st.—Woke this morning from cold, with a fog so dense that nothing could be seen a few yards ahead. Thermometer down to 44°, and after starting had some difficulty at first in finding our road, which lay over a hilly undulating country well wooded; at the top of the last hill the view of the Younzaleen valley was very fine, with the hills on both sides covered up to the very summit with pine; the last mile was through thick elephant grass, at the end of which we suddenly came upon the Younzaleen stream, which we crossed, and found Mr. O'Reilly encamped, being unable to proceed, as his elephants had not yet arrived from Paboon. The Younzaleen stream is very low at present and easily forded, but rises during the rains about twenty feet, when by all accounts there would be little or no difficulty in floating down some of the magnificent pine timber to Moulmein; the only obstruction in the way is the fall, but that, I believe, is more a rapid than a fall, and not longer than forty-eight feet in the dry season; so with men to guide the timber at that place it might be done, and would prove a very profitable speculation to some of the merchants, as it would take the place of the expensive teak timber for mast and yard pieces in all the ports of India.

Tuesday, 22nd.—Remained here to-day on account of the elephants, which are already beginning to show signs of fatigue; found this place to be 2,455 feet above sea level; latitude 18° 33' 40" north, longitude 97° 8' 15" east.

Wednesday, 23rd.—Parted with Mr. O'Reilly, and were off by 7 A.M. in a north north-east direction; light northerly air, and a very thick fog and very cold; the road to-day much the same as usual—nothing but one succession of hills, some very steep and difficult to ascend, one, the Kaynee Toung, 3,981 feet high. Some of the tops and sides of the hills were partially cleared, where the Kareens grow their rice; it is a very different kind to what is grown in the plain, being of a reddish colour, and when boiled, all the particles stick together in a glutinous mass that has to be cut with a knife. Encamped to-day in a very exposed position on the side of a hill, and found it bitterly cold towards sunset. There would be some considerable difficulties to overcome in constructing a tramway over the road we came to-day.

Thursday, 24th.—Could not sleep towards morning on account of the cold wind that blew right through our hut, and glad when it was time to get up and to find

that the servants had replenished last night's fire ; got away by 7, and had several hills at first starting ; the information we could get regarding the roads was always most unsatisfactory, no two accounts ever agreed, and we seldom ever knew where we were to halt, or how far it was to the next water ; the road does not appear to be much frequented, except by the Kareens going from hill to hill ; their houses are generally built near the top in some sheltered spot that cannot be seen from the road, and where no one would ever expect to see a village unless it was pointed out. On the whole, the road to-day was not quite so bad as we have had it, the hills being neither so steep nor so high. After going along for about eight miles, we most unexpectedly, on crossing a small hill, had a most magnificent sight of the valley of the Salween and adjacent country, and far away on our right hand could be seen the high hills of Cambodia towering up above the mist ; to the left again we had the Karennee mountain, and at our feet, some 4,000 feet down, lay the Pah Choung with the several low ranges of hill ; beyond the hills were all covered with low jungle, except where the Kareens had cleared it for rice. The Salween itself we could not see on account of a thick mist that hung over it. From this point the descent was very precipitous down to the Pah Choung, where we arrived at 11, and encamped on the opposite side out of British territory. The view to-day confirmed us in what we had scarcely any doubt about since leaving Bangatah, of the total impracticability of constructing a tramway over these hills ; the roads are capable of being much improved, and in many places the ascent and descent made much easier at a very small outlay ; but to attempt a tramway by the route we came is perfectly impossible.

Friday, 25th.—Halted to-day to rest the elephants that were now showing signs of fatigue. The Pah Choung is our boundary stream and runs between two high hills where we crossed ; was in latitude $18^{\circ} 41' 21''$ north, and longitude $97^{\circ} 17' 30''$ east : here we met an elephant coming from Kanlodo, which we are glad to hire.

Saturday, 26th.—Got away by 7, and had some tiresome hills at first to get over. Tasaiday, the highest, we found to be 3,522 feet above the sea level ; from there we began gradually to descend, though by a very winding path, until we came to the Trelia on the top of a hill, where there was no water and little or no food for the elephants. The features of the country are fast changing—there is a good deal less jungle, and the trees stand out more open. From the top of Tasaiday we had a fine view of the surrounding country—nothing but a chaos of hills in all directions ; those immediately below us had a number of bamboo huts scattered about, where the Kareens live, who cultivate the paddy on the sides of the hills : this seemed to be a favourite spot for them, and more patches cleared than we have yet seen, which gives the hills a very picturesque appearance. Course east, distance ten miles, but the road was so very tortuous that I do not think we are more than three or four miles from where we started. To the northward could be seen a high prominent hill, which the Burmans call Pah Poho.

Sunday, 27th.—Got away about our usual time, but before three of our elephants had been found, they being supposed to have wandered during the night in search of water, which is some distance off. The road, as usual, commenced with a steep hill, which we soon got to the top of ; from here we had a very fine view, and would have seen the Salween if it had not been for the dense fog that always hangs about the valleys, not even rising in the middle of the day ; the high hills of Cambodia were plainly visible, rising up in the distance above the fog. Going down the other side of this hill we were descending into the valley of the Nga Choung by a very steep and in some places dangerous road. After winding along the foot of the valley for some three or four miles, came to the Nga Choung, which we at once crossed, and encamped for the day on the other side. Course east, nine miles ; elephants not up till seven in the evening.

Monday, 28th.—After leaving this morning, the road followed the course of the Nga Choung, which we crossed six or seven times for about six miles, and then suddenly turned off in a northerly direction through a mountainous ravine ; this we followed to the top of the hill and down another ravine on the opposite side, until we came to a very pleasant spot on the bank of the Kyon Choung, where we encamped. A party of traders had been here a few days before us ; it is a pity we missed them, for we might have obtained some information regarding the disturbances in the Shan States. It is somewhere about here that the Messrs. Harper were dacoited.

Tuesday, 29th.—When we first started the morning was rather chilly, but soon got warm : road much the same as usual, with perhaps a little less jungle. 8:45—

came most unexpectedly upon the Salween River, which we found to be a fine broad stream, by no means rapid and apparently very deep; saw two rafts floating down crowded with men, and went down to the banks in hopes of having some conversation with them, but they had passed before we could get down; the point where we struck the Salween was close to the Kouk loongee (large round stone), which had a quantity of timber lying across it, and apparently only required a slight touch to send it into the river. The road then turned a little more inland, and we saw no more of the river until we got to the Kaimayphoo Choung, on which we encamped about a mile from where it falls into the Salween.

Wednesday, 30th.—At the Kaimayphoo Choung (white tin stream), we remained to-day in hopes of our messengers returning from Tratophoh village. Went down this morning to the Salween, and found it a fine river about 300 yards wide at present, but evidently, during the rains, about twice that breadth. We saw a good deal of fine timber lying about that had been left on the banks by last year's freshes. The river here is only about 200 feet above the level of the sea, and does not run faster than at the ordinary tide of Moulmein, so between this and the Hatgees the rapids cannot be of any very great extent; for, taking the whole distance from Amherst to this, the fall is a little more than a foot a mile.

Thursday, 31st.—Messengers not yet returned; hope they have not been detained. Heard that Mr. O'Reilly would be up to-morrow or next day, so will remain here until he comes. The Koloodo Inspector of Police leaves us to-morrow morning; he has made himself very useful in every way since he joined us at the Younzaleen, and will be missed for the first few days.

Friday, January 1st, 1864.—Kaimayphoo Choung, latitude $18^{\circ} 50' 00''$ north, longitude $97^{\circ} 20' 45''$. Mr. O'Reilly joined us this morning, so we shall both go on to-morrow morning, whether our messengers return or not. Shall be glad to get away from this place, as we have had several of our people complaining of fever, &c.

Saturday, 2nd.—Little after daylight crossed the Choung and proceeded along the best road that we have yet had; saw the Salween several times just like what it was before. Past the first batch of Shans going south with their merchandize upon bullocks to the number of about 100. Halted at 10 o'clock, having gone eight miles in a north north-west direction.

Sunday, 3rd.—For the first six miles this morning our road lay in a north-west direction over small hills and undulating ground, toward the high hill that we had seen from the opposite side of the Pah Choung; at the foot of this hill, after crossing a small stream, we struck off in a northerly direction over several hills with steep descents for about six miles, till we came to a small stream, along which we proceeded until we reached the Too Choung, a fine broad stream not easily forded; here we encamped for the day after a march of nearly eighteen miles.

Monday, 4th.—Halted to-day and obtained observations for latitude and longitude. Our messengers returned to-day, they having taken a short cut through the jungles; had missed us and gone back as far as Kaimayphoo Choung; they brought us answers from Tsalaphoh and Bodaikai to the effect that they would be glad to us if we were not going any further, but that if we were passing up to the Shan States, they requested us to take some other road than through their villages, as they had closed all their roads on account of the disturbance in the Shan States; this answer left us no option but to proceed on with Mr. O'Reilly to Kephogee village and thence on to Monai, as we could not hear of any road on the east bank of the Salween. Two of Kephogee's sons came into camp this afternoon to meet Mr. O'Reilly.

Tuesday, 5th.—Left shortly after daylight over a road much the same as usual; low stunted jungle all the way, some parts very rocky and bad for the elephants; got into the Fekan at 10:30, distance 10 miles, in a northerly direction. There is a curious tribe close to, who have a language of their own, and whose manners and customs differed entirely from the red Kareens; they wear little or no clothing, but have masses of beads round the legs and thighs; some of them came into camp and begged Mr. O'Reilly not to burn their village, and when told that our object of coming was anything but to burn their villages, bolted off at once into the jungles to communicate the pleasing intelligence. Passed another batch of traders with about 100 bullocks going south.

Wednesday, 6th.—Course north, distance 8 miles. Road good; much less jungle, and what there was more open, many large tracts cleared for rice, pumpkins, &c.; passed some Karennee (the first we had seen) returning from work in the

fields just before getting to the halting place; had a very fine view of the distant hills, all wooded to the top with the undulating foreground all under cultivation. Passed another batch of traders going to Moulmein with fifty bullocks laden with sticklac, beans, jaggery, and other small articles. From here there is said to be a road over the hills to the westward that goes to Toungoo.

Thursday, 7th.—Had a very indifferent halting-place last night, and found it very cold towards morning. Up by daylight and away shortly after; road for the first five miles lay through a valley, with the hills on both sides under cultivation. We then struck across some small hills in an easterly direction. On top of last we came to the first Karennee village, of some twenty houses, built of bamboo and covered with thatch; from here we had a very hot fatiguing march of four miles over cultivated hills without a single tree into Kephogee's village, which appears to be a wretched-looking place for the residence of the Chief of Western Karennees.

Friday, 8th.—Halted to-day for rest as well as to purchase bullocks for carriage, as we had to send back from here the elephant we had hired. Our coolies refused to go on any further; found great difficulty in purchasing bullocks, as the people seemed unwilling to sell them, so sent on some of our people to a village ahead in hopes of getting them there at a more reasonable rate. The country here has quite a different appearance; no jungle to be seen and scarcely any waste land, all under cultivation, with the fields merely divided with hedges; the crops had just been gathered, which gave the country a rather bare appearance.

Saturday, 9th.—One of our elephants missing this morning; the mahouts in search of him all day without finding it.

Sunday, 10th.—Bullocks not having arrived, hired some from the village to take us on to Nuay dung, and after a great trouble in packing them got away by 8.40 A.M. Here we parted with Mr. O'Reilly. Road to-day very good, over cultivated hills for eight or nine miles; we then came to a narrow valley, which we descended, and at the end we saw the plains of Karennee stretching northward as far as the eye can reach, and a long way in an easterly direction. We halted to-day in a green field, with a nice stream of water running close by, which is a great thing for the elephants, which have not had a good drink for some days, but the food for them is very scarce. The weather is now very pleasant; even at midday do not feel the sun very powerful.

Monday, 11th.—Morning very cold; up by dawn and off shortly afterwards over a level country; here we find villages scattered all about, with men and women working in the fields. After a pleasant march of seven miles we arrived at the city of Nuay DOUNG (silver hill), which is situated near the centre of the plain, with a good many trees growing in the vicinity. We had no sooner encamped in a small field when we were surrounded by the crowds of people who stood round our tent for the most of the day doing nothing, but staring at us; they were all most anxious about the object of our coming, and would not believe what we told them was correct. No food again for the elephants; we were obliged to buy some banyan trees for them; we were also obliged to buy firewood, which is very scarce here; the water also is bad, so will be glad to get away, but will be detained some days on account of the difficulty in purchasing bullocks.

Tuesday, 12th.—Shortly after daylight the crowd began to assemble round our tent and remained there the whole day; and it was not till after sunset that we got any peace. Some of the people tried to persuade us not to go on any further, as we would be sure to be attacked by dacoits, &c., &c., and said if we did go on would be sure to meet with great opposition from the Burmese officials. Hope to get all the bullocks we require to-morrow.

Wednesday, 13th.—Tried to get away this morning, but were prevented on account of all the trappings for the bullocks not being complete, so had to make up our mind for another day's annoyance. There are two villages here, the Karennee and Shan, quite independent of each other and always quarrelling; the Shans all want to get away and come and settle in our territory, as they are living in constant dread of the Karennee, who take every opportunity of stealing their people and selling them as slaves; they are afraid to leave, as they most likely would be attacked on the road. Some of them said they would take this opportunity of us being here and Mr. O'Reilly at Kephogee to try and get away; there is not one of them who would not willingly come into our territory if they only could. Here we found that we had the option of two roads, one through Eastern Karennee, and the other by Mobyai. After a great deal of inquiries we determined to take the latter, for we preferred trusting ourselves to the Burmese, into whose territory

we were now close to, than by going into Eastern Karennee, where they are all a set of dacoits, and acknowledge no chief or any authority, and do just as they like; the people from this place even refused to accompany us as guides if we went that way. Small-pox seems to be very prevalent here, for one out of every three people that came to our tent was marked by the disease.

Thursday, 14th.—Did not get away this morning till late, owing to the difficulty in loading the bullocks, most of whom had never carried a load before, and our men not quite understanding how to manage them, and when we did start had not gone many yards when the bullocks all bolted in different directions, throwing their loads, smashing almost everything that could be broken. After some trouble they were all caught and re-loaded, and went on pretty well; one of the elephants giving himself a shake threw his load, which of course was the one with all the chemicals and medicines, but luckily very little was broken. Crossed a stream about two miles from Nuay dOUNG that divides Eastern from Western Karennee; passed a number of villages to-day, the inhabitants all coming out to stare at us as we passed; did not encamp till late owing to the difficulty in finding water, but after all did not go more than nine miles in a northerly direction.

Friday, 15th.—Very chilly this morning; thermometer 44°, with a cold northerly wind blowing; got away very early, the road skirting the hills, and was one of the best we have had; the country to the eastward all under cultivation; the fields divided with good stone walls; passed many villages, some Shans, other Karennees. After about four miles the road left the hill side and led through the plains over ploughed fields, which was very tiresome and disagreeable walking. It was a long time before we could see Moyle pagoda, and were almost afraid that we would not reach it to-day, but it suddenly appeared in sight; close to the town we crossed the stream that divides Westerly Karennee from the Shan States, and arrived at Moyle at 11 o'clock; having gone twelve miles in a northerly direction, we entered the gates and went to a tolerable Zayat close to the KOUNG, where we breakfasted, but finding that the elephants were not allowed inside the walls, we left it and pitched our tent close outside on the banks of the river which runs through the centre of the town, is about 50 yards broad and rather rapid. This river, I believe, has no outlet, but absorbed by the limestone hills a little to the southward and eastward of Nuay dOUNG. The Tsabobwah himself was absent at Paikone, but we sent to his brother, who is here, to say that we had arrived and wanted guides to show us on to Paikone; he sent us a present of rice, and promised men to-morrow morning. He visited us in the evening, but stayed only a short time and left in a most abrupt manner, not even saying he was going, but in a slight pause in the conversation, quietly got up and went away. We offered him a chair, but he laughed and remarked to one of his followers that he did not understand these things; he was much amused at some ducks we had with us, as he had never seen any before. We were going to explain to him the object of our coming, but he stopped us short, saying he had heard enough about it already, and did not wish to hear anything more; he is a short stout man, with a disagreeable cast of countenance, and seems to have a great idea of his own importance. We did not go over the town, but our servants who went to buy provisions said there was nothing to be got in the bazaar. The pagodas poomger house was all in a very dilapidated condition and sadly in want of repairs.

Saturday, 16th.—Another very cold morning; thermometer 40°; went away shortly after daylight over a pleasant shady wood over the slopes at the foot of the hills. When we got close to the stockade of Paikone, thought it not advisable to go in until we had forwarded your letter to the Tsanbwa, which we accordingly did, and halted for the day, but we had not long encamped before a Burman official came out to say that we were come in with him; we told him we were tired, and that the elephant and bullocks had all gone out to the fields to feed, so we got rid of this man, but he had only been a short time gone before another one came out, saying he had been ordered out to bring us in, but we told him that we did not intend moving until the following morning. The evening very cloudy and much like rain; will most probably have some during the night; the wind that had been very strong all day died away altogether at sunset.

Sunday, 17th.—Morning very cloudy and warm, but no rain; got away early in hopes of avoiding the stockade; saw some wild duck for the first time, and heard partridges calling in all directions, but could not get them up; found an official waiting for us at the village, who did all in his power to make us go back with him to the stockade, but after a great deal of talk we promised not to go on any further

to-day and would encamp the first favourable spot on the other side of the village. We had hardly got our tent pitched before a body of about fifty Burmese troops came down upon us at the double, formed a circle round us, the man in command making a great noise, wanting to know who had brought us here, and why we had passed his stockade without permission, &c., &c. He also ordered us to open all our boxes and give him a list of their contents; we gave them a list of all our boxes, &c., but told him we would not open one, and if he chose to do so he might, for we had no means of preventing, but we advised him strongly not to do so, for whatever he did would be reported to the Chief Commissioner; this had the desired effect, and he left them alone, but went round asking the contents of each; he was also very particular in his inquiries as to whether we had any "instruments for making maps." He told us that we could not proceed on without orders from Tulay, where his commanding officer was, but that an answer would most likely be back to-day, in which case we could go on to-morrow morning; he and his men then went back to their stockade. The troops had a most disreputable appearance, dressed in dirty red jackets trimmed with yellow, hats like shields that had once been gilt, and a green putso; their fire-arms were old flint-lock muskets, and some few had dahs. They had remained round us for more than an hour, and their commanding officer's conduct all throughout was most insulting and overbearing; in fact, if we had been a band of dacoits he could not well have behaved worse. During the forenoon we went to say that we would see him in his stockade in the evening; so about 4 o'clock we went, and were shown into a little, dirty bamboo hut, where no preparations whatever were made for our reception, but we sat down at the entrance on raised bamboos. After being there for a short time a Burman came out and told us that we could not proceed without orders from Tulay, and he would take all the responsibility of doing so, and we might tell the Commissioner so; this we asked for in writing, which he at first refused to give, but afterwards sent as a small piece of dirty leaf without any stamp or formality of any kind, simply stating that it was on his authority we were detained there; after a little more conversation he promised to allow us to go on if no answer came from Tulay by the day after to-morrow. During this interview the head man himself did not condescend to come out, thereby again directly insulting us, but sat in an inner room, sometimes calling out to the man who was speaking to us. To get to the stockade we had to pass through the Burman village and cross the Mobyai River by a wooden bridge, about 30 yards wide. We then entered the stockade by a narrow gate; it appears to be of an oval shape, about 300 yards wide and 150 broad; inside there are only a few huts, and all of them seemingly of a wretched kind; one small gun, a 2 or 3-pounder, and a couple of jingals, were all the ordnance we saw. All the time we were there the house was surrounded with men, women, and children, all very ugly and dirty, with the exception of one young girl, who was very fair and had a very pleasing expression. We left the place much disgusted with our reception, and determined not to go near the stockade or see this Tatmoo again. We were constantly being asked, Why have you not got the King's Letmat? and without that I am certain it is impossible to travel through Burmah. As to the Treaty, they said they did not know anything about it, and had never heard of it (this, of course, we did believe); at any rate (the Tatmoo said), Treaty or no Treaty, you shall not leave this until I receive order from my superiors to allow you to go, and if that does not come, you must go back.

Monday, 18th.—Found out to-day that the Tsanbwa was in the village, but not allowed to come and see us by the Burmese officials, by whom he was kept in constant dread, and has no power whatever here, now that there are Burmese troops, for they know that any report made by the Tatmoo would be believed much sooner than anything he said. The Burmese Government have lost all confidence in the Tsanbwa on account of this constant rebelling, and they, of course, all hate the Burmese, and would willingly throw off the yoke if they could obtain any assistance. In the evening, when we were quietly sitting by the fire outside our tent, we had a visit from three Shans, who said they had been sent by the Tsanbwa to find out the real reason of our coming up, and as there were no Burmans near, we need not be frightened to speak out, and when told what it really was they would not believe it, and commenced making overtures to us about getting assistance from our Government if the Shans would rise and throw off the Burmese yoke; this conversation we had to stop by telling them that the King of Burmah was at present our ally, and that they must not talk to us like that. We then told them of the treatment we had been subjected to, and as the Tsanbwa was the Chief of

the town, we held him responsible for what had taken place. They then said that the Tsanbwa was very sorry for what had taken place, but that he had no power to prevent it. They then made the extraordinary proposal that if we only would join them they would attack and take the stockade that night, and do anything else we liked; this we at once stopped. We told them that it was our intention to proceed on the following morning; they promised us guides, and said they hoped we would send in and inform the Burmese officials before starting, unless there might be a repetition of what took place on our arrival.

Tuesday, 19th.—Sent off before daylight to the stockade to say we were off for Tulay, but the man returned shortly afterwards with the news that the Tatmoo had returned from Tulay during the night and would shortly visit us, so our departure was put off. About 9 o'clock he made his appearance, guarded on both sides by a line of Burmese troops, with a man carrying a gold umbrella over his head, and followed by the whole town. We received him in our tent, and at once entered into conversation about the treatment we had met with on arrival, at which he expressed his regret, and said it would never have occurred if he had been here himself; that the man in charge was a fool, and did not know any better, &c., &c. We then told him that we were most anxious to proceed on at once, as we wished to get as far north as possible, and as we had already experienced considerable delays, hoped there would be no difficulty to our going on at once. He said that he was placed in a very trying position; that his orders were strict and imperative not to allow any one to pass the stockade without orders from Tulay. This, of course, was very discomfiting, and we tried every argument in our power to persuade him to allow us to go on, but without avail, so we told him in that case we should at once return; this he was sorry to hear, and hoped we would think over it before making up our minds finally. During the conversation he said that, as two English officers sent up by Government, you of course expect to be treated properly, and not as common traders; you have also come up on a political mission, for you have brought letters from your Commissioner to the Tsanbwa, but "why have you no Letmat from our King?" If you had that, everything would have been thrown open to you; we would all have been obliged to accompany you from place to place, and be responsible for your safety. He said that he knew all about the Treaty, and that British subjects were to be allowed to pass through any portion of the King's territory, and if we had been traders no opposition would have been shown us, but when the Treaty was made the King did not contemplate that officers were to travel through his country without a pass from him when on a political mission; that part of the Treaty, he said, required alteration. He also said that they could not understand why we had come up by this road, for you say that you want to go to Monai and Thume; why come by such a difficult route? it would have been much easier for you to have gone by Mandalay, where you would have seen the King and obtained all the necessary passes, and had no trouble like this. We told him that our orders were to come by this route, and all we had to do was to obey them. He was most anxious to know where Mr. O'Reilly was, and if he was coming on also, and why he had not come up: he had heard that we had timber elephants when at Kephogee's village; what had become of them? We explained to him that Mr. O'Reilly and ourselves being together, our party was of course larger, and when we separated of course our number had decreased, and we left Mr. O'Reilly at Kephogee, and he did not intend coming into Burman territory at all: he looked as if he did not believe a word we were saying. It was a mistake our coming with Mr. O'Reilly, for all the Burmese as well as Shan officials believe that he is following us with a large army, and that we are only an advance guard to sound the Shans; they will not believe that the one and sole object of the expedition is to ascertain the best roads for traders, and to find out if the Salween is a navigable stream; they say that any person could tell you all about that, and do not see why Government should send up two officers for that purpose only. We asked the Tatmoo, if we had gone by another road would we have been stopped like this? He said that wherever you went at the frontier station you must have waited for orders, without you had the King's pass. All through the interview he spoke in a very pleasant friendly manner—a very great contrast to the conduct of the man who received us on arrival. In the afternoon we decided to wait for an answer from Tulay, as it would be a pity to throw away the season without getting further north; this we communicated to the Tatmoo by letter, saying it was principally owing to his visit that we had made up our minds to remain, and hope he would not detain us longer than was absolutely necessary.

Wednesday, 20th.—Mornings getting much cooler; thermometer down to 38°. The ground about this is all under cultivation, but at present the people are doing nothing, having gathered their crops last month; the only things we saw were tobacco, cotton, and ground-nuts, and those only in very small quantities, nothing more than required for their own use. Several people came to camp and inquired if we had brought any woollen or cotton goods for sale, as they would much wish to buy some.

Thursday, 21st.—Every night we are annoyed by some secret visitors of Shans, who come to tell us that we are sure to be attacked, but that the Tsanbwa has men all round the camp to give us warning. This of course is all nonsense, for we never have been safer from dacoits than we are at this present moment; it is just a report got up by the Shans to try and interest themselves in our favour and put us against the Burmans, who, on the other hand, bring long stories during the day about the rascalities of the Shans. Nothing of any interest occurred to-day. Nights intensely cold and days excessively warm; had to-day a variation of 50° between 7 o'clock and noon; anything but healthy, but we have no sickness in camp.

Friday, 22nd.—Had a thin coating of ice in our basins this morning for the first time, but as soon as the sun rose we were glad to get into the shade of the tent. Numbers of people are daily visiting the camp, and delighted with everything they see; many will sit for hours doing nothing but stare at us. We give away small presents of needles, thread, &c., daily, which the Shan women greatly appreciate; our servants carry on a trade in empty bottles, for which they get fire-wood, ground-nuts, &c.

Saturday, 23rd, to Tuesday, 26th.—Nothing of importance occurred during these days. Got the pleasing intelligence that we may go on to Tulay, so are off to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, 27th.—Got away at last from Paikone without any trouble from the people of the stockade, road leading through low jungle on the edge of the plains; passed no villages and saw few men. Halted at 10-30 after a short march of eight miles nearly due north, but it was quite long enough, for the bullocks were throwing their loads in all directions; one bolted into the jungles and could not be found.

Thursday, 28th.—Shortly after starting passed the village of Yagone, where there is a bazaar to-day, but the people had not commenced to assemble when we passed, but shortly afterward met people on the road going to it, carrying fish, vegetables, ground-nuts, &c., &c. Capital road over much the same kind of country as yesterday; heard the partridges calling all round, but could not get them to rise. 11, got to Wausten Choung, a beautiful clear stream, where we were glad to encamp after a 12-mile march northerly. A small village close to our camp, where we could not buy anything; they had not even firewood, which we had some little difficulty in getting. Bullocks went very well to-day, but one elephant is not well, and not up till long after the others.

Friday, 29th.—This morning was not nearly so cold when we started; less jungle and more trees and villages from a slight elevation: there seems to be a succession of them all along the Mobyai stream, which meanders through the plain. Tsaga was the only place of importance we saw, and that did not appear to be very large, but we had no correct means of judging, as the road did not pass it nearer than 2 miles; all the other villages were small. Came to-day to the first Shan pagodas, which amount to the number of 200, all clustered together in a very small space inclosed with a low wall; then we went through and found most of them in very good repair and of quite a different style to the one in Burmah; none of them very high, seldom rising above 100 feet. The Choung and approaches were all in good order; the wall inside had some curious painting of English men-of-war; some in a sailing condition, and the sailors swimming about in the waters; on the tops of the hill all round them were small pagodas. Here the plain got very narrow, with the Mobyai stream running in the centre, and the road turned off over a hill on the other side; the plain opened out as broad as ever. We encamped to-day in a nice shady tope of banyan trees, with the river running close in front, and a small village on our right. The elephants much done up with to-day's march, so we hired a large boat to take our baggage on to Tulay. The boat was luckily large enough to enable us to lighten all our loads, which is a great thing for the elephants, which are all beginning to feel the heavy weight.

Saturday, 30th.—To-day the places widened out to a great extent in the small villages scattered all about; the only one of any importance we pass was Meedee,

where there are some pretty groups of pagodas, but too far off for us to visit ; road the whole way good, cultivated on both sides, some containing tobacco and ground-nuts, which are just now being dug up, having been sown after the paddy was cut ; came to-day to a large market place, but not being bazaar the sheds were all empty ; here we intended remaining, but found that our boat had gone on, so were obliged to follow, which we did very reluctantly, for this was a very nice sheltered spot, where we would have remained unmolested by the number of people that daily crowd round our tent. We did not reach Tounthe till late, but found a comfortable Zayat, which we soon made private by putting up the sides of our tent, but even then the wish of all the people to get a sight of us was such that we could not keep them off for some time ; we are the first Europeans they had ever seen.

Sunday, 31st.—After a march of 8 miles over a good road arrived at Tulay, where we found a large comfortable bamboo-house built for our use, where we could be as private as we liked, a very great luxury after the daily annoyance we had been subjected to for some time past. Shortly after arrival we were visited by the Tsetkai, who was very civil, asking all about the object of our coming, which we told him, and that we were very anxious to proceed on, and hoped there would be no difficulty to us going on at once, as the season was fast advancing and we wished to get back to Moulmein before the commencement of the rains ; he was most careful in his replies, and would not say anything definite, but thought that the Tatmoo would have no objection to us going on, and had no doubt he would give us every assistance in his power. We told him also that we wished to visit the Woondouk (Governor) himself, and would like to know where it would be most convenient for him to receive us ; this he said he would send and inform us to-morrow morning. Shortly after he had gone several other officials came to wait upon us ; all their conversation was to the same effect as the first, but they all wondered why we had come up without a pass from the King ; they knew all about the Treaty, and that British subjects were allowed to travel without a pass, but they said that was only through Burmah Proper, and not through the tributary Shan States ; that we were officers sent up by Government and not traders, but he thought the Woondouk would have no reason to detain us, and would give us any order that was necessary to assist us in getting rafts constructed over the Salween, but they could not understand why we were so anxious to find out about the Salween, what benefit it would be to us, &c., &c. This is bazaar day here, and the place is densely crowded ; the number of people that are outside our house far exceed anything we have had ; luckily we have a private room where we cannot be seen ; but from the exclamations of wonder, when we show ourselves outside, it is evident we are considered a very great curiosity.

Monday, February 1st.—Shortly after daylight an official came to know when it would be convenient for us to see the Woondouk, and also to find out what we were going to say. We told him that we were quite ready to go at once ; he then went away, but shortly returned saying everything was prepared for our reception within. Inquired what arrangements had been made, when and how we were to sit, &c., and as he could not inform us about this it entailed another reference ; he again returned saying that we were to sit alongside of the Woondouk, but that we would be required to take off our shoes when we got up close to him. This we at once positively refused to do, so there had to be further references ; but as he persisted in refusing to see us unless we did it, ended by us not going at all. The officials used every argument they could think of in hopes of persuading us, saying that Colonel Phayre, Mr. Edwards, &c., &c., took off their shoes when at Mandalay, and why should we refuse to do the same ? We explained to them that was a very different thing, taking off shoes in the presence of the King to taking them off before a Woondouk, but that we were quite willing to take off hats and pay him the same respect as we would to our own Commissioners and Governors, but it was all to no purpose ; he would not give in, saying he was Governor of the Shan States, and required the same respect as was given to the King. We told him that by refusing to see us he not only showed us, as British officers, great disrespect, but also being the bearers of the Commissioner's letter ; from this all our misfortunes commenced. The Woondouk then sent to say that he was surprised at us coming up without a special letter to him who was the Governor of all the Shan States ; this we explained saying that on leaving we had not been aware that he had been appointed Governor, but that we had letters to the Tsetkai and Tsanbwa of Monai, who we had understood to be the headman, and either and both of those we would

be happy to send him, but he refused to have any; thus ended this day's proceedings, which were most unsatisfactory, as we now felt sure that he would do all in his power to detain us and throw obstacles in our way.

Tuesday, 2nd.—Nothing of any great importance took place to-day but a little more negotiating, which led to no favourable results; some minor officials visited us, from whom we tried to find out something about the road, but all their accounts differed so materially that we were not a bit the wiser. Sent in the afternoon to say that as the Woondouk would not see us, and we had nothing else to do here, intended proceeding on to Monai the day after to-morrow, and hoped we would be furnished with passes, guides, &c.

Wednesday, 3rd.—This morning had a visit from the Nekan, wanting to know again why we had come without a letter to the Woondouk? Why we had come? What we wanted? Where we were going? and anything about us. He said he did not think that the Woondouk had power to allow us to go on without a reference to the King. At this we expressed great surprise, that a great man in whose position we, English officers, were expected to appear without shoes, should not have power to allow us to go on: he got out of this, saying that our expedition ought to have been reported to the King, who would have issued orders regarding us. We told them our departure had been intimated to the King, and that if he had not issued any instruction regarding us, it was not our fault, and as our orders were to return as fast as possible, hoped we would be allowed to proceed on at once: all this, he said, would be communicated to the Woondouk, and he would inform us in the evening what the result was; but no answer came except that three strong guards were placed round our house at sunset, who warned us not to allow any of our people to go outside at night, as they had orders to fire upon all stragglers; the object of the guard was nominally for our protection, and to prevent any of our things being stolen, but actually to prevent us leaving the following morning.

Thursday, 4th.—Sent this morning into the stockade to see if we could get any satisfactory answer from the Woondouk, and at last received notice that he at last had issued his final instructions regarding us, which were that we were not to be allowed either to proceed on or go back again for seventeen days, as he was going to send to the capital for instructions. That not being the kind of orders we had at all anticipated, remonstrated most strongly against them, but to no effect; the mandate had gone forth and he would not alter it; so we must wait, all because, in the first place, we had not the King's pass, and, secondly, that we would not condescend to appear before this Woondouk without our shoes, a thing we were perfectly determined never to do, whatever might happen. This detention is a great pity, for we shall now most probably have to hurry over the most important part of our work in order to reach Moulmein before the commencement of the rains.

Friday, 5th.—Negotiations all at an end; nothing more to be said on either side, but the Woondouk sent to say that we were not to shoot close to the house; this, of course, we complied with, though it was done evidently to annoy us, as his own people were constantly firing in all directions around us. We had great difficulty in buying anything except vegetables, as the people seemed all afraid to sell us anything. This is bazaar day, and the number of people that attend it is very great, far, from the crowded state and size of the bazar when I say at least 5,000 strangers came in to-day;* the principal articles that are brought for sale are ground-nuts, rice of a particularly small white kind, much resembling the Bengal rice, only rather hard when boiled, ponies, bullocks, vegetables, earthen cooking-pots, firewood (there is rather a scarcity of this article), tobacco, and cotton of a very fine soft silky kind, though short in the staple, but from the nature of the soil I should think capable of being much improved; of fruits there are plenty of oranges, plantains, limes, and lemons.

Saturday, 6th.—Having to depend, in a great measure, on our guns for supplies, went out shooting this morning in the direction of the lake, walking along the bank of the Tulay stream; passing several villages we came to Naupan, a village of considerable size, situated on the Mobyai stream, just where it runs out of the lake: here we got into boats and found the whole country intersected with canals, where we found large quantities of duck, teal, &c. The canoes all come from Karennee, as there is no timber in the Shan States; they are all covered over with thetsee and sand to preserve them from worms, which seems to answer the purpose admirably. The native report here is that this Mobyai River has no outlet, but forms itself into

* *Sic in orig.*

a large basin somewhere a little to the southward and eastward of Nuay Tounng, and is absorbed into the limestone rocks; whether it is there or not it is difficult to say, but they all agree that there is no outlet for the waters.

Sunday, 7th.—Tulay would be a very small place if it was not for the Burmese troops stationed here; but as we did not go inside the stockade, had no means of correctly judging their numbers, and the people that visited us were all very careful in their answers to our inquiries about it. The stockade is a square about 300 yards wide, protected on three sides by river which — off immediately above it, and by a deep broad ditch contesting the two streams on the fourth; in the centre of the square there is an inner stockade apparently surrounded by a ditch, and it is inside of this that all the troops lie; we did not see or hear of any guns, but suppose there are only a few jingals. There is nothing of importance to be seen here; the view from our house is rather fine, with the river about 30 yards wide flowing at our feet; the bazar, town, and stockade on the opposite side, with the hills on the background, all dotted over with pagodas. There are three bridges across the river, all close together, in a very dilapidated condition; immediately above the western one the river is black with fish of about 1 to 2 lbs. in weight; they never leave this spot, and are fed by the Pongees night and morning, as well as by almost every person as they cross, it is certain death to any person that kills any of them: shortly before our arrival a Shan was caught fishing and some dead fish in his possession; he was instantly taken away and killed without even reference to the Woondouk; all the people hold them sacred, as being the dead come to live again in a different form.

Monday, 8th, and Tuesday, 9th.—Nothing of importance took place to-day; visited some sugar-mills this morning; about a mile up the river there are fine mills in working order; the fly-wheels are all turned by the stream that runs very rapid at this point between rocks; they are all direct acting, the wheel being connected with a roller with cogs that turns another cylinder underneath; between these the cane is passed and the juice caught in jars below; the same batch of cane is pressed several times, so that none of the juice can possibly be left; the juice is then boiled down, and the refuse cane spread out to dry and used as firewood.

Wednesday, 10th.—Bazar day again, and crowds of people all day round the house trying to gain admittance. We allow a few to come in frequently, and give them small presents of one needle, a little thread, or a small string of beads, with which they go away greatly delighted.

Thursday, 11th, and Monday, 15th.—Very dull; nothing of importance has taken place; we are now even prevented from shooting, because one of us shot a pigeon a short distance from the house; he had also threatened us that if it occurs again he will confine the offender in the stockade, whoever he may be; altogether a most arbitrary order, seeing that his own people are daily firing all round us and no notice whatever taken of it; he is constantly doing little things to annoy us, because we would not go and see him: will be very glad when the seventeen days are expired; have been employed lately in rating the chronometer, which, I find, is not going at all well.

Tuesday, 16th.—Wrote to the Woondouk to-day, saying that as the time of our detention was nearly elapsed, hoped he would prepare the order and have everything ready for us, so that there might be no delay when the seventeen days had expired.

Wednesday, 17th.—Had a visit to-day from the Paikone Nekan, who is on his way to the capital, about what Mr. O'Reilly is doing in Karennee: this, I trust, will not be the cause of delaying us, but, as they take every opportunity of stopping us, should not be at all surprised if they make this an excuse for further reference to the Court: it is not only very unfortunate that Mr. O'Reilly and us should have come together, but it is a pity that our expedition has taken place in the same year, for the Burmese officials have got the idea, and nothing we can say will make them alter their opinion, but that we have come up with another purpose besides what is mentioned in the Commissioner's letters; they think we are anxious to find out the feeling of the Shans towards us, to see what kind of country it is, and to find out all about the road, &c., and that next year we would come up with an army and take all the Shan States: this is also the Shan idea, and both fancy that Mr. O'Reilly is doing the same in Karennee. There is a report to-day that Mr. O'Reilly wishes to establish a town at the Karenay Phoo Choung, and going to place a tsanbwa there as the headman under British protection.

Friday, 19th.—Another visit to-day from the Nekan, who, we found out, had accompanied the mission to Calcutta; he was very civil and plausible, assuring us

that nothing would occur to detain us, and that we were sure to get away ; he also regretted much that he had not been near on our arrival, as he thought that he could have prevented a great many of the difficulties that had arisen, and that the channel* that had been sent had not properly explained to the Woondouk our wishes. We also explained to him the reason why and how much we regretted not having had an interview with the Woondouk ; this, he said, was much to be regretted, but could not be brought about without we consented to take off our shoes.

Saturday, 20th.—This is the Burmese new moon as well as bazar day, which has brought an extra number of people into the town, all very gaily dressed, and in the forenoon the crush that came in to see us broke the floor of the house down, but that did not stop them, for they kept pouring in all day long, looking at the different articles we had with us, and going away with small presents ; they were all constantly asking for medicines, principally for sore eyes ; that and small-pox are evidently the two principal diseases of the Shan States : many of the women were much fairer than any we had seen before, but generally they are as dark as Burmese. Had several visits to-day from the Nekan, who first said that there would be no objections to our going on to-morrow, but afterwards said that by the Burmese calculation our time was not expired until the following day, and begged of us as a special favour to him to remain one day longer ; this we (unfortunately) consented to do on condition that no obstacles whatever would be allowed to detain us on Monday morning ; this was all agreed to, and everything apparently settled. The Woondouk intended to-day to visit the pagodas, but the hour was put off from time to time until it ended by his not going at all ; at night the roads from his house in the stockade up to his own and the principal pagoda were illuminated with numbers of small lamps stuck on bamboos so close together that they appeared to be one line of fire when near them ; there was also a water illumination on the river.

Sunday, 21st.—A visit this morning from our Nekan, saying a letter had arrived during the night from the capital, saying the King was unwell and unable to issue final instructions regarding us, but was shortly expected to be better, and they might be expected now very shortly, &c. ; but he (the Nekan) got confused, and contradicted himself so often that it was easily to be seen that it was nothing but a tissue of falsehoods to try and detain us a few days longer, so we told him that as they had been humbugging us so long we were determined to be off the following morning, and would send into the stockade and let them know before we started. During the evening several officials came to us to talk about our departure ; they were all told that we had made up our mind to be off the following morning ; the last who came a little after 8 said that the Woondouk had retired and could not again be consulted with, so we would have to wait for another day ; they were told the same as the others. I am very doubtful about getting away, but think we might manage it by showing that we did not intend to allow us to be humbugged by these Burmese officials, whose word is *never* to be believed, and who have too much craft to convict themselves by giving us anything in writing, and if any reference hereafter is made about our detention, they will most probably say that it was for our own pleasure we remained, or that the man who carried his orders must have misunderstood him.

Monday, 22nd.—Packed the elephants and bullocks ; got all ready for starting, and sent into the stockade to say we were off to Monai ; after waiting for some time the Nekan came out and said that it was the Woondouk's order that we were *not* to go on, and that a written order to that effect would be sent in the course of the day ; if it did not come we might start to-morrow morning without any reference to the stockade ; to this we most unfortunately at once agreed. In the course of the day felt so much disgusted at the conduct of all the Burmese officials, not a word they say can for an instant be depended upon ; and as we had now been detained here twenty-three days, with nothing whatever definitely settled, and the day of our departure apparently as far off as ever ; wrote to the Woondouk saying that as I was not allowed to go on and carry out the orders of my Government, it was my intention to return to-morrow morning. I was induced to take this step, for I felt that we were far from being treated in a proper manner as British officers, but also that the letters of which we are the bearers had been totally disregarded, thereby showing great disrespect not only to the Commissioner, but also to the British Government. This letter which was taken to the Nekan was brought back by his advice, as he said that he would obtain permission for my return without its being

* *Sic in orig.*

sent, and as that was my object in sending, allowed it to remain, as I had no doubt my sentiments had been explained to the Woondouk without its going.

3.30 P.M.—No written order has yet come, and I fancy never will (p. 30). The Nekan again came with a most unexpected letter from Dr. Williams at Mandalay, saying he was sorry to hear on his return to the capital that we were detained on account of the Shan disturbance, and that the King had sent down orders for us either to return by the way we had come, or to go on to the capital; but as the Nekan did not say a word about this, we told him that according to his morning promise we would proceed on to Monai the following day; to this he made no objection, but went away, saying very well. Answered Dr. Williams' letter, and explained to him how all the Shan hostilities were a perfect myth.

Tuesday, 23rd.—Up early this morning and got away all safe, though in momentary fear of being stopped by the people from the stockade; sent in our letter to Dr. Williams to the Woondouk, requesting him to forward it on to Mandalay with dispatch, but he refused to forward it, or even to receive it, so it was brought back; we still proceeded on marching, requested to stop, and meeting with an empty boat a few miles below the stockade, unloaded the elephants into the boat, with which I and a few followers went down to Naupan, crossed the river, and landed the things on the opposite side, Watson coming on with the bullocks and rest of the baggage. After waiting for some time on the opposite side without Watson making his appearance, got a boat and crossed over, and found him detained on the other side by the Burmese, but, as he said, he would come over if he had boats: these I easily procured, but before all the luggage was across a body of troops came down, took away all his boats to prevent him from crossing, and some also came over to my side and took away those that were on my side, thus cutting off all communication between us: this state of affairs continued until the afternoon, when Watson managed to obtain a boat to come over and consult with me what had now best be done, as the official who had come from Tuley had offered him the option of the two roads, to return by the way we had come or to proceed to the capital, but at the same time they said we would not be prevented from proceeding on, but at the same time most stringent orders had been issued to all the villagers on no account whatever to sell us any provisions or give us any assistance, and to hinder us as much as possible, so as we had several rivers to cross not near any village, our guides taken away, and with only a few days' provisions, our going on was out of the question, even if Watson could manage to get across; to go back was almost as hopeless, for our carriage could not have stood the long and fatiguing march without any hopes of getting assistance, as the official said they wished us to go to the capital, but that was the very last thing we desired, as it would at once put an end to our expedition and the loss of the season. We felt in a very difficult position, and really did not know what was best to be done, when luckily we thought that if one of us was allowed to proceed to the capital we would explain how matters actually stood, and get the order for us to proceed, and to have assistance given us in getting along, as well as in the construction of our rafts on the Salween. As this could easily be done in ten days, and just leave us time to get back to Moulmein before the commencement of the rains, we thought it a very feasible plan. As I cannot speak Burmese sufficiently well Watson undertook to go, while I remained where I was until his return. To this the Nekan, who had come down often to us, saw no objections, but would have to send up to the Woondouk for his orders. This state of affairs was certainly not very pleasant here, we were half on one side of the river and half on the other, not allowed to communicate, the people prohibited from selling us provisions or even to speak to us, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Watson got his bed and dinner conveyed over to him after sunset; he was not allowed to go into a zayat, but was obliged to sleep in the open air.

Wednesday, 24th.—No answer yet from the Woondouk; and as we had not given up all hopes of being able to get on, did not think that it was advisable that I should cross over, especially as the Burmese are particularly anxious for my coming over, but will stay here until I can make it appear that I am doing them a favour by crossing.

12 *Hours.*—The Woondouk sent to say that he would not hear of my remaining where I was during Watson's absence, as he was afraid of my being attacked by dacoits, &c., and that I must come up to our old house at Tulay. This I positively objected to, but had no objections to recross the river as soon as a suitable house was provided for me. This, of course, required another reference,

and as an answer was expected in a few hours Watson got all ready for departure, but no answer came, and we both thought they were trying to humbug us, and that if no answer came to our last proposition by 8 the following morning that all thoughts of his going must be at an end. This day ended in the same unsatisfactory manner as the former; nothing settled, and both on different sides of the river, not allowed boats, and if it was not that I had taken possession of a small boat, which I took the precaution to have hauled up under my zayat at night, would have seen very little of each other; and as Watson was living in the open air, and far from being comfortable, it was settled that I was to move over all the baggage next morning, unless he was allowed to go to the capital, which was now extremely unlikely, as they evidently did not wish to give us the opportunity of succeeding in our expedition this year, acting, we had no doubt, under orders from the capital to that effect. The difficulty now was what was the best plan for us to adopt, we had only the option of the two roads to return by the way we had come, or to go on to Mandalay, so we had a long talk about it, and thought that we would have to take the latter route, but thought it best not to determine at once, and have taken a day to think about it before sending a final answer to the Woondouk.

Thursday, 25th.—After breakfast crossed over and pitched the tent close to some old pagodas: this evidently pleased the officials, it was what they had wanted all along, but as we were always in hopes of being allowed to proceed I delayed it as long as possible, and would have held out much longer, but Watson was by himself without a house or protection of any kind, day or night. We were now allowed to purchase provisions from the people, which had hitherto been prohibited, and had no difficulty in obtaining boats when required. Made up our minds to-day to proceed to the capital, as we thought it the best course for us to adopt. Our reasons for so doing were—

1st.—That the Woondouk had expressed his wish that we should take that route, and as we knew well by experience that, if we took any other than that he wished us, what little chance we had of getting any assistance from him as long as we were in any territory subject to his jurisdiction, and as his influence extends far into Karennee, it was very important if our carriage had broken down.

2nd.—That on our way up in the cold and most favourable season of the year we had lost two elephants out of five from fatigue and bad fodder, it was only but reasonable to suppose that, when returning during the hot weather, the other elephant would break down; even now after a month's rest one is far from well, and capable of carrying only a light load; and taking into consideration the frequent long marches that we were often forced to make on account of the scarcity of water and food for the cattle, and that over plain where there is no protection whatever from the sun and hills that are in some places very steep, there was very little hope of our carriage holding out.

3rd.—That on our way up we had considerable difficulty in obtaining assistance openly from the Karennees; it is not at all likely they would be more likely to assist us when returning from an unsuccessful expedition, especially, as we have every reason to believe, when they are greatly influenced by the Court of Mandalay, who, we think, has been communicating with Tsalaphoh regarding us.

4th.—That it was most probable Tsalaphoh would throw every obstacle in our way to prevent us going through his territory; we would be obliged to return by exactly the same route as we had come, and unable to strike the Salween higher up than the Kannaypho Choung; but as there are no bamboos, then would be obliged to go on to the Pha Choung, and there obtain assistance from the Inspector of Police at Kaulado and the neighbouring Karen villages, and with all this delay would not have got back to Moulmein before the commencement of the rains, and the information obtained regarding the navigability of the Salween would have been of little or no value.

5th.—That we thought it by far the most dignified course to proceed, for, by returning by the route we had come, it would have shown the Karennees and Karens that our expedition had been a failure, and that we had been turned back by the Burmese officials. This we thought was certainly not advisable, as tending to lower the British authority in their eyes.

Friday, 26th.—We communicated our decision to the Nekan, and told him it was our intention to proceed to the capital the following morning, at which he seemed greatly pleased, busy making arrangements for starting. This is bazar day on the opposite side, which brought crowds of boats from all directions with articles of sale. Went up the lake, which is only about half a mile from this; found it much

larger than we anticipated, and on inquiries found it extended up past Nounng Nuay; we saw no boats larger than canoes on it, and I believe there are none others, but those are very numerous, and are the general means of communication between the different villages that are scattered about the plain, which is intersected with creeks in all directions; the plain is such a dead level that little or no current is perceptible till you get a long way from the lake; on the lake and surrounding creeks and marshes there are numerous large flocks of wild fowl of all kinds.

Saturday, 27th.—Sent up all our baggage by boat to Nelay to keep our elephants as fresh as possible for the long march to the capital, and walked up ourselves and encamped in a zayat a little outside the town. We found now the advantage of going the direction that the Burmese wished, for we only had to express a wish for anything and it was immediately brought.

Sunday, 28th.—Started at dawn and passed Tulay without regret; our road lay along the foot of the hills through thick bamboo jungle for five miles, and then diverged a little to the eastward, with the Tulay lake not far off on our right; after passing several small villages and had gone some ten or twelve miles, we came to a good stream, with a zayat close to where we intended halting for the day, but after waiting for some time after breakfast, and the bullocks and elephants not making their appearance, came to the conclusion that they must have taken another road, so started off again in hopes of being able to cut them off on the other side of the hill. Immediately on starting we commenced ascending and kept winding about over the hills for several hours, and, instead of descending on the other side, found ourselves on an undulating plateau richly cultivated. The ascent was in no place very steep, but long and tiresome; about half across we came to a small oval lake about half-a-mile wide and the water very muddy. After going on until nearly 5 P.M., and not being able to hear anything of our elephants, halted in a good small zayat close to a kOUNG; it had been raining heavily for the last two hours, so we were very glad to get a fire made and dry our clothes, and make ourselves as comfortable as possible for the night. The distance we went to-day must be twenty-four miles in northerly direction. After getting to the top of the first range, we had a good view of the lake and valley of Tulay that lay immediately below us, the lake extending up in a northerly direction as far as the eye could reach. On this side of the hills the country has quite a different appearance from the level plain and high hills we had daily been accustomed to see; now we are in a beautiful undulating country, all the fields in the highest state of cultivation, many of them separated from each other by nicely kept hedges or stone walls; every here and there were pretty topes of banyan trees or clumps of bamboos where these villages are generally found; the latter part of the road was very good, with one or two strong wooden bridges.

Monday, 29th.—Drizzling rain all night, but fair in the morning, though very cloudy and threatening weather. Did not start till late, as the Tsanbwa of the villages refused to give us a guide at first, and it took some time to persuade him to do so. After getting one we crossed another range of hills to a small village in hopes of cutting off our elephants there, but found they had just left, having halted there last night (they had made a long march last night in hopes of overtaking us), and had gone on to a village about eight miles further, where they were to wait for us, so we at once followed and joined company at 11 A.M. We found them encamped in a small bazar close to a very bad zayat, where we took up our quarters; the road to-day through much the same kind of country as yesterday, not a patch of waste land to be seen; the roads good and broad, with capital wooden bridges over all the streams. The weather much cooler and air purer than we have yet had it.

Tuesday, March 1st.—Country to-day of the same kind, but fewer trees and pagodas; the field all nicely kept and separated in many cases with prickly pear hedges. Halted to-day at Chyou, where we found a good small Zayat, but water some distance off. Several good pagodas close to the village, and KOUNGS all in capital repair. The villagers (Shans) all very civil and anxious to accompany us; the headman came to say that if we would only allow him to come and bring the whole of his people; they so detest the Burmese rule.

Wednesday, 2nd.—Nothing of particular interest to-day; road good; country much the same; passed several small villages generally situated in a clump of bamboos near a stream or well. Had some difficulty in knowing where to halt as we had no guides, and the information derived from the people on the road was never correct, every person we met giving a different account of how many "dine"

it was to the next water, so it was rather late to-day before we came to the well of Myengthedoo, situated on the road side, where we were glad to halt, pitching our tent in the middle of the road, no other place being available; distance 12 miles north north-west.

Country to-day far more jungly, with only an occasional cultivated spot; passed only one village, and that a small one: had the same difficulty about the road as well as to find a suitable halting place, people all telling us there was no water near, but we luckily soon after came to a magnificent stream of clear water, where we halted in a pleasant shady spot. This is by far the best halting place we have had, not near any village or people coming to annoy us; elephants up late but not much fatigued. The stream is called Lay-yua. Course north north-west, thirteen miles.

Friday, 4th.—Started this morning before dawn, and had some difficulty in finding our road through the thick jungle, not being able to see far ahead, but the road soon got into a more open country, much the same as yesterday, perhaps a little more hilly; water very scarce, though we passed many bridges and beds of streams that must be of considerable size during the rains. Halted at a Zayat at Yaynan, where there is a small tank of good water and capital feeding for the cattle; course north north-west 13 miles. The people of the village are of considerable size, call themselves Dunnoos, and say that they are neither Shans nor Burmans, but believe they originally came many years ago from Dunnoo, the place in the Martaban Division of British Burmah. In appearance I do not see any difference either in men or women. Here we found the Nekan waiting for us, who, instead of accompanying us as he should have done from Tulay, had gone ahead and left us to find our road the best way we could. We are now close to the head of the Nateik Pass, which we shall have to descend to-morrow, but cannot get any certain information about the road where we are to halt, every person seemingly having an idea of his own where the water is, and how far we ought to go; any how, we are sure of a long march, and ought to get away early.

Saturday, 5th.—Started about an hour and a half before day-light, as we anticipated a long, hot march, and had at first some trouble in finding out the road, but at last got into the beaten track and proceeded along a good broad cart road for about two hours, when we came to the Burmese out-post at the head of the Nateik Pass, consisting of thirty men, and stationed here principally to prevent the Shans from leaving their country without permission, which they would most certainly do if they had the opportunity, they so detest the Burmese rule; which is not to be wondered at, for there is no regular system of taxation, but when the Governor requires any money from a certain village, he sends out a body of troops to bring in so many tickles of silver from the head man, and if this is not at once forthcoming, the village is plundered and burnt; and as the amount depends upon the Governor's requirements, they may be called upon at any time, and often more than once a year, so they are all in constant fear and have no inducement to acquire more money than they actually want, for if a man was known to possess any money, he would be at once come down upon for a large contribution, so they would one and all willingly come down into our territory if they only could; but such is the strict guard that is always kept at all the outlets, that very few ever succeed in getting away, and those are generally single men, without family or relations, for if they had and left them behind would most probably be tortured and kept inside the stockade as hostages until the man's return. Immediately on leaving this outpost, the descent commences, which, though very gradual at first, soon becomes very precipitous and dangerous; the patch in some places not more than 5 or 6 feet wide straight down the side of the hill with loose stones, at an angle of 60°, luckily this was not for any great distance; we then came to boulders of rocks, which were more smooth and slippery by constant use, and so it continued in some places more steep than others. All the way down the hills were towering up all around us, and in some places where we could get a little view, nothing could be seen but masses of hills as far as the eye could reach. We at last got to a place call Yayzagoon (water-fall), where we were glad to stop for the day, though it was a very bad halting place, and no room to pitch the tent, and the water only trickling down out of a little stone spout. We were anxious to go on further, but could not get any definitive information where the next water was, and as the elephants and bullocks were not up till late, did not wish to knock them up as we had many long marches before us to reach the capital. It is difficult to rightly estimate the distance that we went

to-day on account of the nature of the road, but from the time we were marching (nearly six hours), it could not be less than ten or twelve miles, six of which was descent.

Sunday, 6th.—Could not start this morning till it was broad day-light on account of the road, which for the first two miles was, if possible, worse than yesterday, down steep slipping rocks with large holes; after this the road got much better, leading along through pleasant shady jungles at the foot of the hills for a short distance, and then came to a nice broad stream, which would have been a much better place to have halted last night; a mile further on brought us to a small village, which is usually the halting place for travellers, and where there are two very good Zayats; passing this village we had another short descent, which brought us at last to the plains; we then went along a level road through rich cultivated fields till we came to a river of considerable size, and which we took to be the Sittang, but were told that timber is floating down by it to the capital, so it cannot be; and crossing this river we went on for a few miles and halted in a village called Daing where there are capital Zayats on the banks of another stream flowing in a westerly direction; this stream is about the same size as the last, and is not the Sittang either, for the people all say that it flows into the Irrawaddy, so I fancy that the Sittang must rise much lower down than it is laid down in the maps. From Yaynan, at the head of the Nateik Pass, down to the plain of Burmah Proper, is a descent of nearly 4,000 feet, and from what we can learn there is no other road by which the plateau of the Shan States can be reached; this, I am induced to believe, is correct, for we passed several parties of troops as well as traders with salt going by this route, which they certainly would not take if there was any other easier access. The country all about seems to be well cultivated, though the crops are at present all cut, villages numerous, and the people seemingly industrious and well off.

Monday, 7th.—Road and country the same as yesterday, all the streams nicely bridged, and plenty villages scattered over the plains; some more pagodas to-day, with good Koungs and Zayats, at one of which we halted (called Yaynoon); after marching thirteen miles in west north-west direction there is a small sluggish stream close by, but the water good.

Tuesday, 8th.—Road and country the same, and after a march of eleven miles halted in a small Zayat outside the town Chautsai, which is one of considerable size, with a large river flowing through the centre of the town; this place and the surrounding district is supposed to be one of the best cultivated and most flourishing there is in Burmah Proper.

Wednesday, 9th.—Country the same; crossed several large streams, all well bridged; passed a town of some size, where there was a very large bazar going on close to a stream with good large canoe on it, which people use to bring their goods to market. Had a long weary hot march, and halted in a very bad Zayat outside the village Goungbungee (large banyan tree); distance fifteen miles, west north-west direction.

Thursday, 10th.—A sharp walk this morning for about two hours brought us to the bank of a large stream, which we had to cross by boats after getting over ourselves with the elephants and waited for the carts to make their appearance, but they not coming after waiting two hours, started off with the elephants intending to halt at the first good Zayat, and remain there for Watson and the carts, but not finding any good place, was obliged to go on to Amrapoora, where I understood there were some, but after wandering about for several hours could not find any, and it was late in the afternoon before I got to some Zayats close to the Payeagee, which were anything but inviting, halting places being beastly dirty and full of people, but not knowing where to go was obliged to make up my mind to remain, when a Burman came up and inquired why I did not go to the Mandat; this I did not know anything about, but thinking it might be a place prepared for us, accompanied the guide, who conducted me to a capital house inside a large compound, and finding it empty, took up my quarters at once until Watson came up, or we found out where we had to go. Elephants not up till late; much done up. Watson not up to-night, must be detained at the ferry.

Friday, 11th.—Went out shortly after day-light and met Watson about Amrapoora, he having been detained at the ferry, the carts having gone to the wrong place. We returned to the house where we determined to remain until we found out if there was any other place where we could go closer into the town; to this

arrangement the Nekan made no objection. About 4 P.M. we received a note from Dr. Williams who had just heard of our arrival; we told him that we would walk in the following morning.

Saturday, 12th.—Walked into Mandalay this morning about three miles, and found out Dr. Williams's house, with whom we spent the day and had a long conversation about our detention; we also gave him a copy of the two paragraphs of the letter we had addressed to the Chief Commissioner, requesting him to take such steps as he might deem necessary regarding our detention and the incivilities we had received from the Burmese in the Shan States; this he of course at once promised to do; we told him that it was our intention to remain here until these matters had been settled, when we would return to Rangoon by boat. To save any further expense, thought it advisable to discharge our men and break up our party, and send the elephants and bullocks to Toungoo if we found they could not be sold here.

Sunday, 13th.—Had a visit this morning from Mr. Camaratta, who came to know whether we preferred remaining where we were, or wished to move further into the town. We told him that we would much prefer the latter if we could get a suitable house, as this place was very much out of the way. This he said there would be no difficulty about, and promised to get one ready for us by Tuesday morning. He brought us a present of some rice and other provision from the King for the use of our men, and also 100 rupees for our own use. All of these we at first refuse to take, but he said that it was the custom when any English officer came to the capital that they were always provided with food, &c., by the King, and that if we did not take it he would be greatly offended. After this we consented to receive it on condition that if Colonel Phayre did not approve of our receiving it, that it was to be returned. Finished all our private and official letters, and sent them in to Dr. Williams to be put into his packet. This would, I think, have been much the best for us to have taken, for though at first we might have been detained for a short time here in getting a pass, it would, I think, have succeeded in getting the pass, &c.

Monday, 14th.—Had a visit this morning from Messrs. Dickie, Longland, and Barlow; the two first gentlemen of Messrs. Halliday, Bullock, and Co., Rangoon, and the latter of Halliday, Fox, and Co., London, who has come out in hopes of getting a concession of a railroad from the King into China, and talks of taking it due east from hence to Keang Hing. This route I am sure is perfectly impossible and impracticable; for all the ranges of hills in the Shan States was nearly north and south, and starting from this, you have first to ascend an elevation of 4,000 feet to get on the plateau. Once there, the country is, comparatively speaking, level, but before getting down to the valley of the Shan States, there is a descent of between 1,500 and 2,000 feet. Crossing this level plain you have another high range of hills towering up to a great height. Crossing these, there is another range, I believe, before getting near to the Salween; and how many ranges there are on the other side, it is impossible to say. Paid up and discharged all our men, and told them to hold themselves in readiness to start for Toungoo in a couple of days, in company with the elephants and bullocks which we had failed to sell.

Tuesday, 15th.—Moved into Mandalay this morning to a large comfortable wooden house belonging to Mr. Camaratta's son.

Wednesday, 16th, to Monday, 28th.—Nothing of importance took place during this time, the Mengyees always finding some excuse to prevent them attending Court, so our business was not settled till yesterday, when the Mengyees informed Dr. Williams that they had no further inquiries to make regarding us, and did not even wish to see us, so we made up our mind to be off at once for Rangoon.

Tuesday, 29th.—Had a visit this morning from Mr. Camaratta, who informed us that he had been sent by the King to inquire when we intended starting, as he wished to prepare boats for us to go down in. This we thanked him for, but refused, as we had already engaged them ourselves. He also told us that the King had sent him to say, that if we or any other English officers wish to travel through his country next season, that we must first come here, where he would provide us with all the necessary guards, passes, and everything that was requisite to travel anywhere through his country, but he did not wish us to come in by any other route, as he was afraid of anything happening to us, and that he would be blamed for it by the public papers. He was most anxious to know whether we intended

coming up next year. This we told rested entirely with the Commissioner, and we know nothing about it. The same evening Mr. Camaratta, who had found out during the day what we paid for the boats, brought us 200 rupees. This we positively refused at first, but at last consented to take it on the same conditions as we had received the former money, viz., that it was at once to be returned if the Commissioner objected to our receiving it.

Wednesday, 30th.—Went out this morning to see wild elephants caught, and left by boat in the evening for Rangoon, and arrived there on the 15th of April, and reported my arrival to Colonel Phayre.

(Signed)

G. COLQUHOUN SCONCE, *Lieut., I.N.,*
Salween Expedition.

Date.	Barometer.			Aneroïd.			Thermometer.			Wind.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
	Noon.		6 P.M.	Noon.		6 P.M.	Noon.		6 P.M.				
	6 A.M.			6 A.M.			6 A.M.						
January 18, 1864	27.188	..	27.126	26.22	26.28	54	..	..	60	N. W.	2	Paikone	B. C. 0 to 3.
19,	27.164	..	27.126	26.16	26.17	40	..	..	58	N. N.	3	Ditto	B. C. 0 to 4.
20,	27.168	..	27.126	26.16	26.19	38	..	..	56	N. Nly.	3	Ditto	B. C. 1.
21,	27.220	..	27.164	26.21	26.23	34	..	..	62	N. W.	3	Ditto	B. C. 2.
22,	27.178	..	27.178	26.21	26.23	32	..	..	60	Nly.	1 to 2	Ditto	B. 2.
23,	27.158	26.25	27.180	26.15	26.25	30	..	..	80	S. W.	1 to 2	Ditto	B. 1.
24,	27.186	..	27.180	26.25	26.25	30	..	..	63	S. W. N. W.	1 to 3	Ditto	B. 1.
25,	27.192	..	27.176	23.15	26.34	38	87	..	63	..	..	Ditto	B. M. 2.
26,	27.162	..	27.152	26.12	26.32	36	..	..	60	N. N. W.	3	Ditto	B. O.
27,	27.148	26.194	27.148	26.20	26.21	34	75	..	66	S. W.	3 to 4	..	B. 2 to 3.
28,	26.886	..	27.145	25.88	26.20	32	86	..	64	N. N.	3 to 4	..	B. O.
29,	27.142	27.168	27.154	26.15	26.20	32	86	..	64	N. N.	3 to 4	..	B. 2 to 3.
30,	27.176	..	27.186	26.18	26.22	40	..	..	64	N. N.	3 to 4	..	B. 2 to 3.
31,	27.286	..	27.286	26.19	26.21	44	..	..	66	N. N.	3 to 4	..	B. 2 to 3.
February 1,	27.272	..	27.272	26.26	26.26	42	..	..	62	N. N. W.	2	..	B. N. O.
2,	27.326	..	27.306	26.31	26.30	40	..	..	68	N. W.	2	..	B. N. O.
3,	27.348	..	27.316	26.34	26.32	44	..	..	70	N. W.	2	..	B. N. O.
4,	27.338	..	27.316	26.33	26.36	49	..	..	68	S. W.	2	..	B. N. O.
5,	27.351	..	27.306	26.35	26.31	47	70	..	68	Long.	2	..	B. N. O.
6,	27.306	..	27.262	26.29	26.39	48	..	..	66	S. W.	0 to 1	..	B. N. 4.
7,	27.322	..	27.322	26.31	26.27	48	..	..	66	S. W.	2	..	B. N. 3.
8,	27.280	..	27.224	26.25	26.25	49	..	..	65	S. W.	2	..	B. C. 2.
9,	27.252	..	27.238	26.25	26.25	48	..	..	67	S. W.	2	..	B. C. 2.
10,	27.252	..	27.212	26.23	26.23	46	..	..	65	S. W.	2	..	B. C. 2.
11,	27.322	..	27.356	26.26	26.26	47	78	..	70	W.	1 to 2	..	B. 1.
12,	27.280	..	27.298	26.25	26.28	46	..	..	70	N. W.	2	..	B. 2.
13,	27.202	..	27.154	26.16	26.16	48	..	..	72	N. W.	2	..	B. 2.
14,	27.148	..	27.098	26.12	26.12	52	80	..	72	W.	2	..	B. C. 2.
15,	27.126	..	27.106	26.11	26.13	48	83	..	72	S. W.	2	..	B. C. 2.
16,	27.146	..	27.104	26.11	26.11	50	82	..	69	S. W.	3 to 4	..	B. C. M. 2.
17,	27.102	..	27.082	26.10	26.10	60	79	..	70	S. W.	3 to 4	..	B. N. 4.
18,	27.056	..	27.092	26.06	26.09	58	78	..	66	S. W.	2	..	B. M. 3.
19,	27.104	..	27.132	26.10	26.15	60	77	..	70	S. W.	2	..	B. M. 3.

Journal of an Expedition from Shoay Gyeen to Mandalay, viâ Karennee and the Shan States, kept by Captain C. E. Watson, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Martaban District, British Burmah.

11th December, 1863.—Left Shoay Gyeen at 11 A.M. and marched to Shangeek, a distance of eleven miles; road for the first six miles was through bamboo jungle; the Youdine stream is then crossed, about one mile below the village of that name; the road for the remainder of the distance is through tree jungle. The Zayat at Shangeek is distant about quarter mile from the left bank of the Kyouk-Kee river; the village is situated on the opposite bank; this place is so called from the iron that is found in the neighbourhood, but which is not now worked.

12th, Saturday.—From Shangeek to Bangatah, distance nine miles, the road not so good as yesterday; there are two swamps, distant about three and five miles from Bangatah, that during the rains are covered with two or three feet of water; the road, however, might be taken round to the eastward so as to avoid them. The cart road from Shoay Gyeen to Bangatah and Kyouk-Kee is passable for half the year; it is, however, capable of great improvement, and at no great expense might be kept open for at least eight months during the year.

The village of Lower Bangatah, consisting of only four or five houses, is situated on a stream of that name that runs into the Kyouk-Kee river, about five miles lower down at the village of Maoopoon.

13th, 14th, and 15th.—Halted to complete our carriage.

16th.—Marched along the left bank of the river for six miles, then reached the village of Upper Bangatah, consisting of fifteen or twenty houses. As far as this it is possible for carts to proceed; two miles farther on, a swift rocky stream is reached, and the road after this passes over several small but steep hills, along which elephants can proceed but slowly; about four miles farther on a large mountain stream is crossed; this stream falls into the Shoay Gyeen river at Lawa, about twenty miles north-east of Shoay Gyeen.

The ascent of a range of hills that run north-east by south-west is then commenced, distance to summit about four miles; after a slight descent the halting place called Noatsakan, on a small stream 1,800 feet above sea-level, is reached. Total distance, fifteen miles.

17th December, Thursday.—Road for about four miles followed over the summits of several hills, the ground being very uneven and difficult for elephants. From the highest point, about 3,000 feet above sea-level, a magnificent view is obtained of the valley of the Sittang. The masses of hills, not ranges, that surround you on all sides impress one with the idea that Captain Sprye's proposed tramway to the borders of China, viâ the Younzaleen and Karennee, is impracticable: these hills are, however, nothing compared to those that lie to the north-east, and which must be crossed before reaching Kanladoo (the proposed emporium). The ranges on either side of the Younzaleen river are about 4,000 feet high; from here the descent is very tedious; tolerably level ground is reached about three miles from Thayetpenkudat, the distance to which place is ten miles.

At Thayetpenkudat there is a police force of thirty men, who live inside a strong wooden stockade. The situation is very good, being close to the entrance of the Kaouktga (stone-gate), a narrow pass through which is the only road leading to the Karennee frontier from the Martaban district, with the exception of one passing through Kareekoodo, at which a police force of fifty men is stationed. In the Burman time the Karens of Tsanloo Kando (Upper Younzaleen) used to hold this pass against the Burmese, and for very many years these Karens were perfectly independent. Their old Chief, named Tsankoo, died a few months ago, and his nephew is now Tsankaigyop, on a salary of 30 rupees a-month.

18th December, Friday.—Halted.

19th December, Saturday.—Marched to Thailan Choung; distance 6 miles. This stream that forms the boundary between the Shoay Gyeen and Younzaleen subdivisions rises about 30 miles to the north-west, and, after flowing through the Ponk-tan Quin, falls into the Younzaleen River about 2 miles above the waterfall, or 25 miles north of Pahpoo. Passed through the Kyouktoga, the highest point of which was ascertained as 3,220 feet; after a slight descent, reached a small stream along the bed of which the road proceeded for about 2 miles; at this stream ice is seen during the months of January and February.

20th December.—Ascended a small hill at starting, from which a fine view is obtained of the Tsankoo Quin, an extensive valley along which our road for the

next eight miles ran. At 2 miles from Thailan turned off from the Kanladoo to the Tomatee bullock-road: the latter is much preferred by the Shan and Karennee traders, being shorter and less hilly. There being, however, no police post between Thayetpenkudat and the Pahchoung direct road, the path is seldom cleared, so every year becomes so overgrown with jungle as to be almost impassable. A yearly grant of money to clear this road would be a great boon to the traders.

At 5 miles from Thailan saw the first clump of fir trees; the road was very level during the whole of the march, but occasionally, in the valley, the ground was very swampy. Encamped at the foot of the Lowatee hills, a range of limestone rocks of great height; in one of these there is a large cave, up which I have proceeded, about quarter mile a small stream of water runs through the cave, from the roof of which hang stalactites; distance 11 miles.

21st December, Monday.—Marched to the Younzaleen River, which we crossed at the spot where formerly a police force of thirty men was stationed, and which, from its vicinity to the Lowatee Hills, is still called Lowatee Tat-yahoung (the old Lowatee stockade). Here met Mr. O'Reilly, Deputy Commissioner, who was encamped on the bank of the river. The road was tolerably good; the hills on all sides are lined with fir trees, many of them upwards of 10 feet in circumference; I have measured one, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet: should this wood be of any commercial value, large quantities might be floated down the Younzaleen River into the Salween; there are obstructions near the waterfall, below which rocks jut out in the centre of the stream: the fall is about 50 feet high, and below it, where the water runs between almost perpendicular rocks, the channel is narrowed to 8 or 10 feet. The distance of to-day's march was about 7 miles.

22nd December, Tuesday.—Halted in order to procure rice and coolies; ascertained the height of this place to be 2,456 feet, and 265 feet lower than the Thailan Choung. The thermometer at 6 A.M. stood at 44° .

23rd December, Wednesday.—Immediately on starting, commenced the ascent of a high range of hills, the highest point being about 4,000 feet; the road then winded over several precipitous heights, that might easily be avoided by carrying the track along the sides of the hills. The Kareens who first made these roads apparently steered as straight as possible, from one height to another, having no regard to mountains; a hilly road being quite as pleasant walking to them as a level one. The elephants did not come up till very late, though the distance was not more than 10 miles; encamped on a very small stream called Tahpolan.

24th December, Thursday.—Reached the Pah Choung, an insignificant mountain stream that forms the boundary between the Younzaleen and Karennee, distance 8 miles. At starting, ascended to a great height, from which a fine view was obtained of the valley of the Salween: this was, apparently, the highest point we had yet reached, but, unfortunately, we could not determine it, as the Mountain Barometer was not to hand; from here the descent was very steep and tedious.

25th, Friday.—Christmas day halted, latitude $18^{\circ} 41' 20''$.

26th December, Saturday.—At starting, ascended some very high hills, the road winding in a very zigzag direction, so much so, that during the whole march the pathway that we descended before reaching the Pah Choung was visible only once; early in the march came across water. Halted at Taraiday, a very elevated situation (3,522 feet). The nearest water, a small rivulet trickling down the side of the hill, is 400 or 500 yards distant; distance about 10 miles, though, on a direct line, not more than 3 or 4.

27th December, Sunday.—Still ascended gradually for about 2 miles, and then had a very long descent to the Nga Choung, down which we went for about 2 miles, and encamped on the left bank; distance 8 miles. On approaching this stream saw a few large teak trees girdled; a great number had apparently been felled and floated down to the Salween during the last rains; a Tsankai living between this and the Pah Choung, to whom I formerly did a service, was very attentive in the way of clearing the road, and furnishing our party with rice.

28th, Monday.—Continued along the bank of the Nga Choung for 2 miles, then met the Kanlodo bullock-road, and turned up a small rocky nullah, nearly dry; two miles further, crossed a few small hills, and came down to another small rocky stream that we followed to its junction with the Kywon Choung, where we encamped; distance 7 miles.

29th December, Tuesday.—Went along the Kywon Choung for about 1 mile, then over a small hill, from which we viewed the Salween, to the banks of which the road then descended, and followed for about 6 miles, till the mouth of the Kaimay-

phoo was reached. This last portion of the road was most excellent through these bamboo jungles, and along which a carriage might be driven.

30th December.—Walked for a short distance along the bank of the Salween; the breadth of the river here appears to about 250 yards; the current runs very swiftly, though not more so than the Sittang River, during the rains. We shall probably have to wait here two or three days longer for an answer to a letter we sent to Tsanlapo, the Chief of Eastern Karennee, the day we left the Pah Choung; our route from here must, in a manner, depend upon whether this Chief is willing or not for us to pass through his territory.

31st December, Thursday.—Heard that Mr. O'Reilly would join us to-morrow, so thought it as well to wait, as our road for the next week lies in the same direction. This stream, that lies in latitude $18^{\circ} 50'$, would have made a much better boundary than the Pah Choung. Between the two are not more than four or five villages under a Tsankai, who lives on the Pah Choung, and pays us revenue. The advantage of having a stockade here would be, that the timber merchants on their way to Karennee would travel thus far safely with the large sums of money they are in the habit of bringing up with them; and it is probable that the Karennee timber owners would come down as far as this to receive their money; the most dangerous part of the road lies between the Pah and Kaimayphoo Choung. I do not think the Karennee Chiefs would raise any objection whatever to our extending the frontier to the Kaimayphoo Choung.

1st January, 1864, Friday.—Mr. O'Reilly joined us.

2nd January, Saturday.—Crossed the Kaimayphoo, and proceeded not far from the bank of the Salween, which we sighted three or four times; halted at the Koon Choung, distance 8 miles; road very good the whole way; met a party of Karennee and Shans with 100 bullocks laden with stick lac; this is the first party that has come down this year, owing to the disturbances in the Shan States.

3rd January, Sunday.—Marched along a good road for about twelve miles, to the foot of a very prominent limestone mountain, that is visible from the Younzaleen, and which is called Pahpan's Hill, though it must be distant about thirty miles from Pahpan's village. Up to this the direction of the road was north-west, afterwards nearly due north, along the bed of a small rocky stream that was followed for about two miles; we then crossed a small hill, and reached the Too Choung, on which we encamped; distance fifteen miles.

4th January, Monday.—Halted to meet the two sons of Kyckphogee (the Western Karennee Chief) who arrived during the day.

Received a polite answer to the letter we wrote to the Eastern Karennee Chief when at the Pah Choung, stating that if we were not going beyond Karennee he would be most happy to receive us in his village, and would send people out to meet us; but if we intended to go on beyond Karennee to the Shan States, he would rather that we did not come near him, because, as the Shan States were at present in a disturbed state, he thought either that he might compromise himself with the Shan or Burman authorities, or else that if we came to any harm on the road he might in some measure be held to blame. This was not all very clearly expressed in the letter, but the bearer said that such was the purport of what Tsaulapan himself said; as matters have turned out it is all just as well, for we do not now feel ourselves bound to make any further inquiries for imaginary roads on the east bank of the Salween.

5th, Tuesday.—Started in company with Kephoozee's two sons, at a distance of about six miles passed a number of Toungyas, the first signs of cultivation we have seen since crossing the frontier.

The road to-day was not very good, two hills of small size were crossed covered with loose boulders that make it very difficult for elephants, crossed the Nampay Choung several times. This stream runs not far from Kephoozee, distance ten miles; direction north north-east; halted on a small stream about half a mile from the cross road leading to Bandekay's and Pahpan's, the former is distant about ten and the latter about sixteen miles. A brother-in-law of Pokai arrived from Bandekay's village in the afternoon, this man evidently came to see what we intend doing; we shall, however, give him no cause for anxiety, as we have made up our minds to proceed by Western Karennee.

6th, Wednesday.—Road well cleared and level; passed a number of Toungyas on the sides of the hills that are only a few hundred feet high; water was very scarce, only once passed a small spring; encamped in a Toungya; distance eight

miles, direction north. From this Tsakan the road to Toungoo branches off, the distance is said to be about sixty miles.

7th January, Thursday.—Marched along gently, undulating ground covered with cultivation; there was a continued but scarcely perceptible ascent to Kephoozee's village, which we were surprised to find was 3,556 feet above sea level; distance twelve miles, direction north; encamped close to Kephoozee's village that consists of about 100 houses. The view from here is magnificent, and reminds one of the South Downs in Sussex. As far as the eye can reach on all sides, the slopes of the hills are covered with cultivation; it would doubtless be a good site for a sanatorium: the thermometer at no time of the day, in our small hut covered with a thin mat only, standing higher than 68°. The only objections to the place are want of water and firewood, the former, however, might easily be obtained in the village itself by sinking wells, as it is, it has to be brought from a distance of upwards of one mile to our camp.

8th and 9th January.—Halted, and sent to Nyoung Belai to purchase bullocks, as our Karennee coolies leave us here.

10th January, Sunday.—Started with fourteen hired bullocks for Nuay Doung, the road was over gently undulating ground the whole way; passed through several large Karennee villages, and halted at one called Dunthadah at the edge of the enormous plain that extends as far as Nyoung Yooay, and through which the Mobyai River runs; distance ten miles.

11th January, Monday.—Marched along the centre of this plain, the whole of which is under cultivation, the different fields being inclosed with stone and mud walls, on both sides are numerous large Karennee villages; at eight miles reached the town of Nuay Doung, the Shan portion of which consists of about 500 houses. There is a large Karennee village adjoining, but there does not appear to be much intercourse between the two Nyoung Belai; lies quite close to the westward.

That town is said to be under Western Karennee, but I doubt if Kephoozee has any more influence there than the Eastern Karennee Chief has here. This portion of Karennee appears to be in a very lawless condition, there are constant quarrels between the Shans and the Karennees, in which the former from the paucity of their number usually get the worst of it; cattle stealing is mostly the cause of these quarrels, which are usually settled by the weaker party having to ransom of their relations who are seized by the Karennee. The Shan inhabitants of this town almost all wish to cross over into British territory, several families have done so during the last two years (about ten families are at present at Pahpoo), but they are obliged to leave quietly and in small numbers, otherwise the Karennee seize them and bring them back, only releasing them on their paying down a certain sum of money. Two days before our arrival an officer of the Burman force, stationed at Tulay near Nyoung Yooay, reached this place to institute inquiries regarding our movements, &c.; he waited on us immediately we arrived, asking for information regarding the Tsanbwa of Nyoung Yway, for whom he pretended he had come to search. Of course, no information could be given to him on this subject. He then began questioning us regarding the number of our force and that with the Deputy Commissioner (Mr. O'Reilly), also regarding the object of our journey, &c., ending with a request that we would give him a letter to his commanding officer, stating that we were coming to Monai; as, however, he would not tell us the name of his commanding officer, or where he was stationed, we refused the letter, but explained at length to him the object of our mission, and requested him to repeat it to whomsoever it might concern. On this he went away, apparently satisfied.

12th January, Tuesday.—Halted to complete the equipment of our bullocks. Received a visit from the present acting Chief of this town, the former one, Kyan Penzah, was lately appointed Tsanbwa of Tsagway, he having sent a present of ten elephants to Mandalay. Had a long conversation with the Chief, who stated that his authority at Nuay Doung was perfectly nominal, he having little or no influence over the Karennees, and no power to carry out any orders that he might issue. Feuds exist to a great extent between the inhabitants of the adjacent villages, especially between the Eastern and Western Karennees; fierce fights frequently occur, in which several lives are lost. The people here will not believe that the object of our journey is unconnected with some political business, and they are afraid that by showing us any open attention they may in some way compromise themselves.

13th, *Wednesday*.—Halted. There being no feeding for the elephants here we have been obliged to purchase banyan trees for them; the water is not very good, it being obtained from small tanks in the paddy fields. It seems to be the general impression here that the Burmese are very anxious to extend their outposts as far as Nuay Doung, the appointment of the late Chief to the Tsanbwaship of Tsagway would show that the Burmese Government wish to extend their influence as far as possible into Karennee. The fact of our coming up was known some months ago, and there is good reason to believe that the Burmese authorities have written to the Chief of Eastern Karennee to request that we might be prevented from proceeding *viâ* his village to Monkmai.

14th *January, Thursday*.—Proceeded in a north-west direction across the paddy fields; passed two large Karennee villages on the road, and halted close to a large tank; distance seven miles.

15th *January, Friday*.—Course the same as yesterday along the side of the plain. Passed several Karennee and one Shan village, and after marching a distance of nine miles, reached the town of Mobyai, which is prettily situated on either side of a large stream about seventy yards broad, and very deep. A smaller stream that we crossed about one mile to the south of the town forms the boundary between Karennee and the Burman Shan States. That of the Shans of this town talk Burmese. Their behaviour is an agreeable contrast to that of the Karennee. Of course a great number of persons came out of curiosity to see us, but they did not, like the Karennees, stand staring at us for hours together.

Soon after our arrival the Tsanbwa's younger brother sent us a present of some rice, and in the evening paid us a visit. He said that his elder brother seldom resided at Mobyai, but at a place called Paikone, above fifteen miles higher up the stream, where a force of about 300 Burmans are stationed. The fact of our coming up appeared to have been known here long ago, though the questions asked regarding the force with Mr. O'Reilly in Karennee would show that the general opinion is, that the object of our journey is not merely what it is stated to be in the letters we have brought up.

16th *January, Saturday*.—Following along the west side of the plain, at an elevation of 30 or 40 feet, and the jungle consisting of stunted ewe and fir trees, passed several cross roads leading to villages, which, however, we did not see. Met the Mobyai stream at a distance of ten miles, where we halted, there being good feeding for the elephants. Shortly after our arrival some men from the Paikone stockade, distant about two miles, came to tell us that it was the wish of the officer commanding that we should encamp near the stockade. As we had, however, unloaded our elephants, and made ourselves comfortable, we declined doing so. The messengers then returned, and shortly afterwards an officer and about fifteen men arrived, saying that it was the order of the commanding officer that we should at once move our encampment. We, however, were determined not to change our quarters at this late hour, so after a great deal of talking the officer and his men went away, promising to return after dark with a guard for our protection. This, however, he did not do.

17th *January, Sunday*.—Started early, and passed about quarter-mile to one side of the stockade. An officer with a few men ran out to meet us, and tried to persuade us to encamp close to the stockade. There being, however, no good encamping ground or feeding for our cattle in the vicinity, we hurried on to the other side of the village, which is situated on the opposite bank of the river to the stockade, and quickly unloaded our elephants, and turned them loose. Immediately afterwards the acting Tatmoo, with about fifty of the Burman troops, dressed in their uniform, came and drew up his men in a circle round us, and commenced talking in a very loud and authoritative manner, wanted to know why we had not encamped where he ordered, and directing us to open all our boxes, which of course we declined doing. He was, however, soon brought to his senses, and after a little grumbling withdrew his men.

In the evening visited the stockade, which is strongly built of wood, size about 300 by 200 feet, and connected with the town by a substantial wooden bridge. Was asked to call at the Tatmoo's house, which we did. The acting Tatmoo did not show himself, but we saw two of the senior officers, who attempted to explain that the senior officer of the force in surrounding us in the morning, had no intention of threatening or showing us any disrespect; that it was customary for an officer of his rank to be accompanied by an armed escort, and that wherever he stopped the

guard drew up around him. It was also mentioned that mounted men had been sent to Tulay for orders regarding us, and that they would certainly return the following day, so that we had better wait till then, or, in other words, that we had not at present permission to proceed.

18th January, Monday.—In the evening, after dark, a brother of the Mobyai Tsanbwa came quietly up to our encampment, and after requesting that our conference might be strictly private, commenced in a low tone of voice to explain that, on our first arrival, the Tsanbwa had been most anxious to wait on us, but was ordered by the senior officer of the stockade not to do so; that the Commissioner's letter that we had forwarded to him by his younger brother's men from Mobyai had been opened and read in the stockade, and that he had great difficulty in obtaining a copy of it; that though he was nominally the chief authority of the district, his power was little or none. The Burman commanding here had it in his power at any time to proclaim him a rebel, in which case he would be obliged to flee into British territory; that he had already made all preparations for doing so, for, in case he quarrelled with the Burmese officials here, it would be useless for him to make any reference to superior authority, as the Burmese believe that all the Tsanbwas are only awaiting a favourable opportunity to rise in rebellion. The Tsanbwas' brother also mentioned that he believed we had come up on other more important business than what was mentioned in our letters, adding that the Shans were to a man ready to receive any proposition that the British Government might make to them, with a view to relieve the present state of oppression in which they are living. I made him understand that it was not proper that he should talk in this way to us, who were on friendly terms with the Burmese Government.

19th January, Tuesday.—Early this morning the Tatmoo who arrived last night from Tulay, sent a message to say that he would call on us at any hour that might be convenient, having named 8 o'clock, he arrived at that hour, with a small escort. His rank entitles him to a gold umbrella. We had a long conversation together, but could not persuade him to allow us to proceed without an order from the Governor of the Shan States. (The Bohmoo living at Tulay.) He was very conciliatory in his manner, and expressed a hope that we would not consider that he in any way wished to cause us annoyance. It was customary for officers who wished to deliver letters to any tributary Chiefs to communicate, in the first instance, with the Burmese Court, and obtain a Royal passport. The fact of our not having come thus provided has placed the Tsanbwas and Burmese officials in a very awkward position: they cannot treat us with the respect that is due to us as Representatives of the British Government; nor can they treat us as ordinary travellers, and the only course open to them, under the circumstances, is to detain us until they receive orders from their immediate superiors; in this way the Bohmoo at Tulay would probably be obliged to send to Mandalay for orders regarding us. The Tatmoo expressed his surprise that we had come up by this route, as the one *viâ* Ava is much shorter and better. Had we merely wished for information regarding the trade, commerce, and communications of the Shan States, and the navigableness or otherwise of the Shan River, we would surely have obtained it much easier had we gone *viâ* Mandalay, and obtained a pass from the King. I record all this to show with what extreme suspicion the Burmese look on our mission. The fact of our having accompanied Mr. O'Riley through Karennee is unfortunate, for, from questions that have been asked, there appears to be an impression that the Deputy Commissioner has come up with a large force, and that we are sent ahead to feel the way. The Tatmoo to-day and the Tsanbwa yesterday both said that we would certainly have been detained immediately we entered the Burman Shan States, either on the east or west bank of the Salween had we taken any other road. The latter further added, that the fact of our coming up was known many weeks ago, and that a letter had been sent to the Eastern Karennee Chief about us. All things considered, I think it just as well that we have come straight to the fountain-head, much greater delay would have arisen had we been detained near the Salween, a much longer distance from Tulay.

As the Tatmoo has promised that in seven days' time he will obtain the Bohmoo's orders regarding us, we have agreed to wait that length of time here; this delay is very annoying but really unavoidable, for the Tatmoo having just arrived from Tulay he doubtless has been instructed to obstruct and delay us as long as possible.

27th January, Wednesday.—The week that we agreed to remain having elapsed, we yesterday communicated our intention of starting to the Tatmoo, who made

various excuses to delay us for another day or two, however, on finding us determined, he said he would send an officer and twenty men to escort us to Tulay; this number was, however, reduced to one officer and five men. Marched on a northerly direction for about six miles, then crossed a small hill that runs out into the plain, narrowing it to about two miles; encamped on a small stream near the bazar of Maylon, distance eight miles; along the road saw several Shan and a few Karennee villages: the Karennee population does not extend any farther north.

28th January, Thursday.—Descended again to the plain, and marched close along the Mobyai River, both banks of which were thickly lined with Shan villages; encamped on the Nan-tsein Choung, a very clear and rapid stream that runs into the Mobyai River a few miles lower down. Passed another large bazar: these bazars are scattered all over the country at a distance of five or six miles apart, and are usually held once in five days; the goods sold are mostly paid for in Shan silver (Pwai) though a great deal is also done in the way of barter.

29th, Friday.—Continued on a north-north-west direction along the Mobyai River; the farther we go the denser appears to be the population. The whole plain, the average breadth of which along to-day's march appeared to be about five miles, was covered with cultivation. We met large numbers of people proceeding to the neighbouring bazars, our guard of honour occasionally helped themselves to the contents of the people's baskets, but omitted to pay for what they took, on the plea that the owners were only Shans; encamped at a Shan village, a little above the town of Tsaga, which lies on the opposite (left) bank of the river. Immediately opposite to the town of Tsagah passed close to a group of about 500 pagodas, built in a much handsomer style than the generality of those in British Burmah; from the base to the bottom of the Tee several are carried on in a very elaborate manner, and the walls and posts of the idol houses scattered amongst the pagodas are covered with very well executed paintings. The distance of to-day's march was about ten miles, direction nearly due north.

30th January, Saturday.—The valley where we halted yesterday was narrowed to about two miles, but after rounding the spur of a small hill shortly after starting the plain widened out to five or six miles, as far as the eye could reach, on all directions the whole country appeared under cultivation; even on the sides of the hills sloping down to the plain we saw numerous Toungthe villages, surrounded with Toung-ya clearings, and large herds of buffaloes and bullocks grazing. Ever since leaving Mobyai the roads have been most excellent, every stream is bridged with stone or wood; the roads in places are 50 ft. broad with a ditch and fence on either side. Halted in the bazar of the village of Toung-the, the distance fourteen miles, direction north-north-east.

31st January, Sunday.—After a march of six miles along an excellent road reached the town of Tulay, where we found a comfortable house built for ourselves and followers on a rising ground close to a large stream that runs into the Mobyai River, about two miles to the eastward. On the opposite side of the stream is a large town surrounded with an earthen parapet and wet ditch, and inside this again is a stockade, said to contain 5,000 troops; 1,000 is, however, much nearer the mark. This day the bazar of the town, held once in five days, was crowded with upwards of 5,000 people, most came in boats 100 or more of which were collected below our house; the canoes used by the Shans are all made of teak, and are purchased from the Karennees in the vicinity of Nuay Doung; the largest boats do not carry more than 100 baskets of paddy.

To judge from the large number of pagodas and kyoungs in this neighbourhood, it would appear that Tulay has always been a large town, though it no doubt has risen in importance since the Bohmoo with his large force was stationed here. It is very prettily situated on rising ground at a point where the plain takes a turn in a north-easterly direction; the breadth of the plain here is about six miles, and viewed from the neighbouring hills appears to be covered with villages, most of which are under water: the numerous small streams flowing into the river render irrigation easy at all times of the year. Received a visit from the Thoogyee and Tsetkai, the former was exceedingly polite and seemed anxious that we should be made comfortable during our stay, the latter was very imperious in his manner, and asked several questions regarding the object of our journey, and the reason why we had not obtained a pass from the King, giving as his opinion that, by the terms of the late Treaty, British subjects were only allowed to travel *via* the Irrawaddy, and that it was never contemplated that they should enter the tributary Shan States;

he also asked whether it was the case that the Deputy Commissioner of Shoay Gyeen was following with a large armed party.

1st February, Monday.—We yesterday agreed to visit the Governor of the Shan States, this officer, whose rank has within the last five months been raised from Woondouk to Bohmoo, used to reside at Monai, but came here a few months ago with a large force after Naupah, the Nyoung Yooay Tsanbwa had attacked and routed the small force then stationed here: it was feared that there would be a general rising in this neighbourhood, where reside several other Tsanbwas. At the appointed time an officer was sent to conduct us to the Bohmoo's house, but on his mentioning that it would be necessary for us to take off our shoes, we, of course, replied that the only mark of courtesy we could show to the Bohmoo was the taking off our hats on entering his house. The officer then went away, saying that he would report our conversation and return shortly; however, we did not see him again. In the evening another officer came and inquired why we had not visited the Bohmoo, and why we had not brought him (the Bohmoo) a letter from the Commissioner, for, as he was the ruler of all the Tsanbwas, it was only right that his permission to deliver the Tsanbwa's letter should be first asked and obtained.

To the first question we replied that though we were most anxious to see the Bohmoo, we could not under any circumstances agree to take off our shoes in his presence, and that the precedent he quoted of the Chief Commissioner having done so at Mandalay did not apply in our case, the Bohmoo's rank being only that of "Woondouk." To the second question, that the Commissioner did not know the relative ranks and titles of the various officials in the Shan States, otherwise, of course, he would have been written to. We offered to deliver to him the letter addressed to the Laicha Tsanbwa who was then residing in the stockade, but at the same time we considered that, as the letter addressed to the Mobyai Tsanbwa had reached him more than a fortnight ago, he had no reason to complain that he was kept in ignorance of the object of our journey. The officer on leaving said that we would probably have to wait twenty-five days till an answer was received to a letter the Bohmoo had written to Mandalay about us; the Tsetkai the day before had named twenty days.

2nd February, Tuesday.—An officer having been placed in our house to convey any communication we might wish to make to the Bohmoo, we sent him off early in the morning to say that we wished to start for the Salween in three days' time; we did not see our friend again, so we sent to the Tsetkai's house; the Tsetkai, however, was said to be engaged. In the evening a Tatmoo came to see us (for his own pleasure, he said), but evidently he was sent to sound us on various subjects; he at last asked us, if we are willing to remain here seventeen days. He was answered that the Bohmoo had been already informed when we wished to leave.

3rd, Wednesday.—Sent to the Tsetkai's house to say that we were anxious to start, obtained no answer, but in the evening received a message to the effect that our wishes would be communicated to the Bohmoo.

4th February, Thursday.—In the morning an officer came to communicate what he called the final orders of the Bohmoo, and those were, that we were not allowed either to go on or to return, but that we must wait at Tulay for seventeen days, until he received an answer to a letter he would at once send off to Mandalay. We strongly remonstrated against this detention, but finding that Bohmoo would not give in, we sent to request him to supply us with provisions during our stay, and also that he might have pointed out to us a place where we might slaughter animals for food, as we heard that it is not permitted to do so in the vicinity of the town.

5th February, Friday.—The officer in waiting informed us that as we had come without permission, the Bohmoo declined to give us any assistance in the way of procuring food; at the same time we were requested not to shoot any birds in the vicinity of the town; we had been told this on our first arrival, and of course had not done so; but some of the Burmans from the stockade taking advantage of our presence had been firing every day at the pigeons that abound outside the town, and at the same time reported that the firing was caused by us. We consequently sent back word that we did not require to be told more than once to abstain from doing anything that might interfere with the religious scruples of the people of the place, also that we had constantly seen his own men firing.

6th, Saturday.—We find the people of the neighbourhood are afraid to sell us any poultry, for fear that we should kill it in the town. There are several men who were formerly in the Younzaleen Police living in this neighbourhood, and they have

been very useful in the way of procuring us a few fowls ; they, however, dare not do anything openly.

Being anxious to see something of the surrounding country, we had asked for a boat to take us to the other side of the plain, but as this was refused, we walked along the bank of the Tudeen stream to its junction with the Mobyai River at the village of Naupan, and then procuring a boat passed through several villages which, together with the surrounding paddy fields, were flooded with water. The Shans appear thoroughly to understand various methods of irrigation. The numerous small streams running into the Mobyai River render it comparatively easy on this plain. There does not appear to be a spare acre of ground any where in this neighbourhood, not only is the enormous plain as far as the eye can reach divided into small plots by high bunds, but the slightly rising ground on either side is likewise divided off into large fields, by thick hedges or strong fences, and in these fields are sown sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, ground nuts, sesamum, and vegetables of all descriptions found in British Burmah ; there are also large quantities of fruit trees of all kinds in the vicinity of the villages ; the Kyoungs and pagodas are innumerable : the former are mostly very handsome buildings, the carving and gilding about them being greatly superior to anything I have before seen in Burmah. It is, of course, impossible to give anything like an approximate estimate of the population of the Shan States ; when it is considered that the plain through which the Mobyai River runs has been traversed by us for a distance of 80 miles, and that its average breadth is about 6 miles, and that almost the whole of it is under cultivation, some idea may be formed of the denseness of the population : this same plain is said to extend upwards of 100 miles further, and to be equally cultivated.

20th February, 1864, Saturday.—As the seventeen days that we agreed to remain here elapse to-morrow, we this day sent to the Bohmoo to inform him that it was our intention to start to-morrow (the 21st instant) ; in the afternoon, the Yainakan from Paikone Tat, who arrived here about a week ago, came to say that, according to the Bohmoo's calculation, the seventeen days would not be up until the 22nd, also that no answer had yet been received to the letter written about us to Mandalay ; but that whether an answer was received or not by the 22nd, we would be permitted to leave on that day ; as there was only the difference of one day, we agreed to remain.

21st, Sunday.—The Nekan came early this morning to inform us that last night a letter had arrived from Mandalay, in which it was stated that, owing to the sickness of one of the Woongyees, no order had as yet been issued from the Court regarding us, but that the Woongyee had nearly recovered, and that on the 1st decrease of Taboung (21st) mounted messengers would be dispatched from Mandalay with instructions regarding us. The Nekan added that as these would not arrive till the 5th decrease (25th instant), we must wait till then and start the following day. We replied that we had already overstayed our time one day to oblige them, and that we would not remain any longer, unless we obtained a written order from the Bohmoo to do so ; that we would make all our preparations to start the following morning, and send them word when we were ready.

22nd February, Monday.—Commenced about 6 A.M. to load our elephants, and sent word to the Bohmoo to say that we were about to start. In about an hour's time the Nekan came to say that it was the Bohmoo's order that we did not start, and that the Bohmoo promised to give us a written order to that effect in the course of the day, and that if we did not receive the written order we might start the following day, upon this we ordered our elephants to be unloaded.

In the evening the Nekan came to say that a letter had just arrived from Mandalay with an English address, and that it was not known from whom the letter came, or what were the contents ; the letter proved to be one from Dr. Williams, the Chief Commissioner's Agent, saying that he had just returned from Toungoo, and had heard that we were detained at Paikone stockade in consequence of the disturbance said to be at present in the Shan States, and to quell which the acting Governor was conducting extensive military operations ; that the King had sent a letter to the Chief Commissioner explaining the reason of our detention ; that the option was given us to return by the road we had come, or else to proceed to the capital ; that at the same time an order to this effect had been forwarded to the Governor. The Nekan said that the Bohmoo had not yet received his letter, but that he expected it the following day, for our letter had been sent on ahead (of course this was not true). On asking the Nekan for the order he promised in the

morning, he replied that the letter we had received completely altered the state of affairs, and that the Bohmoo would not now do anything until he received his expected answer; that we might go towards the Salveen if we wished, but that he would not give us leave to go in that direction; however, that he would not stop us. I asked the Nekan to obtain some more explicit orders, but he said he was afraid that the Bohmoo would not commit himself to writing. The Nekan on leaving was told that unless he issued some positive orders we would start for Monai the following morning.

23rd, Tuesday.—Early this morning we started for a village about six miles distant, where we had to cross the Mobyai River by ferry. We experienced no opposition whatever on the road, but on arriving at the village found that mounted men had brought orders from the stockade to the effect that none of the ferry-boats were to convey over any of our baggage. On the road we had hired a large boat that we filled with our three elephant loads. Lieutenant Sconce went in this boat and landed opposite to the village; I followed on foot with the bullocks, and on arriving at the ferry found that all the boats had been taken away and concealed. Shortly afterwards the Nekan with about 100 armed men arrived, and guards were placed along the banks evidently for the purpose of frightening the people from affording us any assistance. I asked the Nekan what was the meaning of this demonstration. He said that the guard was only sent for our protection; that it was not intended to intimidate us in any way; and that the reason why we could not obtain boats was because we had started without the Bohmoo's permission, and consequently the people were afraid to assist us. In the evening with great difficulty I managed to get my bedding from the opposite side of the river, but none of us were allowed to sleep in either a house or kyoung.

24th February, Wednesday.—During the day we consulted as to the best course to adopt. Had we managed to cross over all our baggage and bullocks, we might have moved on towards Monai. The Nekan had told us the evening of our arrival here that the Bohmoo had received instructions from Mandalay that morning (no doubt he received them with Dr. Williams's letter the day before), and that we might be permitted either to return by the road we had come, or else to proceed to Mandalay, but that it was the Bohmoo's wish that we took the latter route. I explained to the Nekan that these instructions were written under the impression that serious disturbances were going on in the neighbourhood, which was certainly not the case, for he himself told me only a few days previously, "There is no fear of them now (the dacoits), there are only a few hiding on the hills to the eastward, and they will soon be caught, for they are surrounded." I also explained that there were no dacoits on the Theinni, or Upper Monai road, and that it would not be necessary for us to pass anywhere near where the dacoits were said to be. I propose to go myself to Mandalay to represent this to the Court, and to return in a fortnight, provided that Lieutenant Sconce was permitted to await my return at any other place than Tulay, for there we had been much troubled with visitors, &c. The Nekan sent to the Bohmoo for instructions regarding this proposition, but after waiting all day long for an answer, we were told that the person sent had been afraid to speak to the Bohmoo.

25th February, Thursday.—Having waited till about 10 A.M. for an answer from the Bohmoo, and finding that the Nekan was deceiving us, Lieutenant Sconce crossed the river and rejoined me. The Nekan shortly after this said that if I went to Mandalay, Lieutenant Sconce must return to Tulay; on asking him whether this was the Bohmoo's order, he replied yes! though only a short time before he had repeated that the person sent to the stockade had been afraid to speak to the Bohmoo. In the afternoon, after careful consultation, we came to the conclusion that we had no option in the matter but to proceed to Mandalay: the reason that induced us to arrive at this conclusion have been communicated by letter to the Chief Commissioner.

Having communicated our decision to the Nekan, he seemed much pleased, and immediately provided us with two boats so that we might go and shoot the wild fowl that abound in the neighbourhood, though from the day of our arrival at Tulay (1st instant), we had only once been secretly able to procure a boat, instructions having been issued at all the villages warning everybody from lending us boats, under the pretence that the wild fowl which were all fed by the Phongees would be shot by us if we could manage to get at them, at the same time wild fowl were frequently for sale in the bazar.

26th, Friday.—Visited a large lake that commences at this village and terminates

at Nyoung Yooay; the average breadth appeared four miles, and the length seven or eight miles; the Mobyai River here takes its rise: boats can proceed up about a day's journey above Nyoung Yooay.

27th, Saturday.—Returned to Tulay.

28th, Sunday.—Marched along the plain in the direction of Nyoung Yooay to the Tsantoung bazar, then turned off across the hills in a north-westerly direction, and after proceeding about six miles further reached a beautiful open country, the general appearance of which is one similar to Karennee; the hills are, however, not so high, and the villages, nearly all surrounded with large clumps of trees are, much larger and more numerous. Marched about ten miles further, along an excellent road, and halted at the town of Paunai, where resides a Tsanbwa, whose district is one of the smallest in the Shan States. Our elephants took a better and a shorter road to the westward, and halted at a large village called Kambahnee, about five miles distant from Paunai, from here a road to Yama-thein, on the Sittang River, branches off, distance said to be about fifty miles.

29th February.—Proceeded west-north-west for five miles to the village of Kambahnee, where our elephants halted last night; from here went due north for four miles to the village of Tsomah-gan; the road passing along greatly undulating ground most excellent the whole way.

1st March, 1864.—Road much the same as yesterday; direction north-north-west, distance eight miles; halted in the bazar at Chyon village.

2nd March, Wednesday.—Marched to near the village of Mingyah-do, and halted in a thick jungle on the banks of a stream; road not so good as usual; in many places it was very rocky and covered with loose boulders; there were no hills of any consequence: this is the first tree jungle that we have seen leaving Karennee, distance twelve miles.

3rd March, Thursday.—As we proceed the jungle becomes denser and the cultivation less plentiful, the road, however, continues very good; halted at a stream near the village of Myeeing, distant ten miles.

4th March, Friday.—Road much the same as yesterday; halted at a large village called Yay-nan, the inhabitants of which call themselves Dunnoo; there is a large tank of excellent water at this village, distance twelve miles.

5th March, Saturday.—At a distance of three miles reached the entrance to the Nateik Pass, where a picket of about 50 Burmans is stationed. After a continuous descent for about five miles, arrived at a small stream of water where we halted, for the descent being very precipitous, and the road very bad, our cattle did not come on till late; this range of hills is the highest we have yet crossed: the top of the pass is about 4,500 feet above sea level; this being the general height of the country between the high land we reached the first march from Tulay and the entrance to the pass. The road through the pass lies over large and slippery boulders, and is so narrow that a loaded bullock passes along with difficulty. In some places where the hills on either side rise perpendicularly, the pass might be held by a few hundred men against a large army.

6th March, Sunday.—Still descended the pass, the road for the first mile being very bad; a short distance farther reached the Burmese village of Kenlai, where a strong picket is stationed, this being the extremity of Burmah Proper, the Nateik Pass forming the boundary between the Shan States and Burmah Proper; halted at a large village called Daing, distance ten miles.

7th, Monday.—As we advance the ranges of hills gradually widen out and the plain becomes more thickly populated; marched for twelve miles, mostly through paddy fields, and halted at the village of Yaywan.

8th, Tuesday.—Road as yesterday, mostly through paddy fields, many of which were under water, being flooded by the numerous streams that intersect the valley; fine brick causeways and wooden bridges under this road, passable at all times of the year: the bridges are so strongly built that elephants can cross most of them; halted outside the large town of Chautsai, distance eleven miles. Large quantities of sugar-cane and maize are cultivated in this neighbourhood; fruit trees of all descriptions also abound: the Chautsai district is considered one of the most fertile in the whole of Burmah Proper.

9th March, Wednesday.—Road and general feature of country much the same as yesterday; halted in the village of Nyoungpingyee, distance fourteen miles.

10th March, Thursday.—Reached the Myetagai at six miles, when we crossed by ferry; waited a long time for our carts that we hired at Yaywan to assist our cattle, which were getting knocked up with the long and continuous marching.

In the afternoon hearing that the carts were at another ferry, six miles lower down, I went there, arriving in the evening, after a great deal of difficulty I succeeded in crossing over the baggage; the ferry man for some reason or other positively refused for a long time to assist us. Since leaving Tulay we have constantly lost our way, the people being afraid to furnish us with guides, or to give us any information regarding roads.

11th, *Friday*.—Reached the old city of Amrapoora where I met Lieutenant Sconce who had gone on the previous day, and who, after wandering about for a long time looking for a zayat or house to put up in, had, by good luck, found out the house that was erected for the Chief Commissioner, about two miles beyond the old city. Shortly after my arrival an officer from the Mengyee came to inform us that it was their order that we should stay with the Chief Commissioner's Agent. Sent back word to say that we would do nothing of the sort, as we had not been invited by Dr. Williams, and that we would remain where we were until a suitable residence was provided for us, for, as we had come not here of our own free will, it was only right that those who sent for us should provide us with house room,

12th *March, Saturday*.—Called on Dr. Williams, the Chief Commissioner's Agent, and informed him of the particulars of the treatment we had been subjected to since entering Burmese territory. We also mentioned that as it was probable that the Burmese Government would hear the truth of a great deal of what we had reported, we were willing to remain for a reasonable time at Mandalay, and on any day that might be convenient to the Mengyees we would appear with our witnesses to substantiate the truth of all our complaints.

13th *March, Sunday*.—Mr. Camaratta called and brought a message from the Mengyees to say that in two days' time a house would be ready for our reception near the city.

15th *March*.—Moved into our new house.

Conclusion.—Having stayed a fortnight at Mandalay, we wrote to Dr. Williams saying that, unless the Mengyees named an early day for seeing us, we must leave; received for answer that the Mengyees first wished to inquire into the particulars of our complaints from the Chief Commissioner's Agent, after which they would see us.

After several postponements Dr. Williams managed to have two interviews with the Mengyees, at the last of which they said that they had no wish whatever to see the officers of the Salween expedition.

We accordingly left Mandalay on the 31st March, and arrived at Rangoon on the 15th April, 1864.

(Signed)

C. E. WATSON, *Assistant Commissioner,
2nd Class, Martaban District, British Burmah.*

Rangoon, the 20th April, 1864.

Inclosure 6 in No. 10.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah,—(No. 300, dated Simla, the 26th July, 1864).

In reply to your letter, dated 24th ultimo, No. 126-371, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council agrees to a second expedition for the survey of the Salween River, provided the Burmese Government consent and send confidential officers to accompany the expedition.

2. Lieutenant Sconce's journal will be published as proposed by you.

No. 11.

From the Government of India to the Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bart., M.P., and G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—(No. 69, Foreign Department, Political, dated Simla, the 19th September, 1864.)

IN advertence to paragraph 5 of our despatch No. 61, dated 30th ultimo, we have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a correspondence with the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, from which Her Majesty's Government will observe that we have sanctioned a second expedition for the survey of the Salween

River, on the distinct understanding that the expedition must not be undertaken without the consent of the Burmese authorities, and that it must be accompanied by a proper officer on the part of the Burmese Government. We have also instructed Colonel Phayre to bear in mind that the British officers must not, at any time during the journey, attempt to force their way, but if seriously opposed must give up the enterprize.

We have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.
H. ROSE.
R. NAPIER.
H. S. MAINE.
C. E. TREVELYAN.
W. GREY.
G. N. TAYLOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 11.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor-General, to Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Governor-General's Head-Quarters, vid Calcutta,—(No. 168-487, dated Rangoon, the 5th August, 1864.)

WITH my letter, No. 126, dated the 24th of June last, I had the honour to submit the journals of Lieutenants Sconce and Watson kept during their expedition last dry season to survey the River Salween.

2. That expedition failed in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, which rendered the Burmese authorities unwilling that British officers should at that time travel through the Shan States. I have now ascertained through my Agent at Mandalay, Dr. C. Williams, that the Burmese Government will have no objection to an expedition proceeding for the same object next dry season.

3. I beg, therefore, to recommend that his Excellency the Governor-General in Council will be pleased to sanction a similar expedition to be undertaken on the same general plan, and with the same objects in view as before. I beg permission, however, to apply to the Burmese Government for letters or a pass for the officers and their followers, and for an official to accompany them: this I feel assured will prevent all difficulty. The route will be generally the same as before, but in order to avoid the very difficult hilly country between Shoay Gheem and the Salween River, it will be better for them to make Toungoo the starting place.

4. Lieutenant (now Captain) Watson is still available for the duty, and I should recommend that he be again appointed to conduct and direct the expedition. He is an officer of merit, and the experience he has gained in the first expedition will be of great value to him in the second. If approved, I shall have the honour hereafter to name an officer who will accompany Captain Watson with special reference to executing the survey of the river.

5. As no alteration is recommended in the general arrangements for the journey, I beg to refer for them to my previous several letters on the subject as per margin, copies of which are annexed.*

6. I trust it will appear to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council that the question of the navigableness or otherwise of the great River Salween above the rapids is of sufficient importance to justify this expedition to set the question finally at rest one way or the other. I beg to solicit early orders, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Inclosure 2 in No. 11.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah,—(No. 404, dated Simla, the 22nd August, 1864.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 5th instant, No. 168-487, proposing that a second expedition for the survey of the Salween River,

* No. 82-1315, dated 10th April, 1863; No. 126-371, dated 24th June, 1864.

similar in every respect to the first, may be sent under the direction of Captain Watson, and soliciting permission to apply to the Burmese Government for letters or a pass for the British officers and their followers.

2. In reply, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council sanctions this proposal on the distinct understanding that the expedition must not be undertaken without the consent of the Burmese authorities, and that it must be accompanied by a proper officer on the part of the Burmese Government. It must also be borne in mind that the British officers must not, at any time during the journey, attempt to force their way, but if seriously opposed must give up the enterprise. The object of the expedition is to explore the country and to ascertain the capabilities and difficulties of the Salween River. This object is only to be accomplished with the aid of the Burmese Authorities.

No. 12.

Political Despatch from Sir C. Wood to the Governor-General of India in Council,—
(No. 83, dated the 24th December, 1864).

I HAVE considered in Council the letters of your Excellency's Government in this Department, dated 30th August (No. 61) and 19th September (No. 69), 1864.

2. The failure of the mission of Lieutenants Sconce and Watson is to be regretted, but Her Majesty's Government concur with you that a sufficiently formal intimation of the intention to despatch them was not made to the Burmese Government. It ought also to have been deemed indispensable that distinct permission should be received from that Government before the departure of the mission. Her Majesty's Government will not object to an expedition being organized, provided the above conditions are fulfilled.

3. I concur with you that Dr. Williams should, in the circumstances in which he was placed, only have proceeded in company with Bishop Bigandet as far as the officers of the Government would allow.

4. The further proceedings in the case of Mr. Stewart are awaited. The tone of Colonel Phayre's communications on this subject appears well calculated to attain his object.

5. Your publication of Lieutenant Sconce's journal is approved.

No. 13.

From the Government of India to the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., and G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—(No. 80, Foreign Department, Political, dated Simla, the 19th September, 1864.)

WE have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a Memorandum by Dr. C. Williams, the Agent to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah at Mandalay, on the question of British trade with Western China viâ Burmah.

We have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.
H. ROSE.
R. NAPIER.
H. S. MAINE.
C. E. TREVELYAN.
W. GREY.
G. N. TAYLOR.

Inclosure in No. 13.

Memorandum on the Question of British Trade with Western China viâ Burmah.

THE subject appears to naturally divide itself into the consideration of several sets of circumstances that may be conveniently classified under the following heads:—

1. The political state of the several countries between the Bay of Bengal and Central China.
2. The physical geography of the districts proposed to be traversed by the various lines of communication.
3. Their commercial condition and capabilities, including population, products, former and existing trade, &c.
4. The conclusion from consideration of the above three subjects, as to which is the most desirable and practicable route.

I.—Political.

Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim, with their rivers and ports, being permanent portions of British territory, and all, therefore, but insuperable physical obstacles, being under the direct control of the British authorities, it is needless to consider their political condition.

The state of the political relations of Burmah Proper with the British Government of India, up to the end of 1862, has, I believe, had much to do with the direction which public attention has taken in looking for the desired opening of Western China.

Up to that time the Burmese Government, unwilling to acknowledge in any way the stubborn fact of the province of Pegu being British territory, had obstinately rejected the repeated overtures of the Indian Government to the settlement of a permanent peace, and had in fact behaved towards that Government in a spirit of passive hostility.

At the time of first turning my thoughts to a career in Burmah, and especially in Upper Burmah, one of the prospects most distinctly in my view was that of the old route to China by the Irrawaddy being re-opened and made available to British commerce by an alteration of the then existing feelings and intentions of the Burmese Government towards the British. This is not the place to enter into a history of the changes gradually produced in the minds of the chief authorities of Burmah Proper; suffice it to note that the political position, as bearing on this question, is now totally different from what it was during the decade succeeding the last Burman war. The Envoy of the Viceroy and Governor-General has negotiated a Treaty wherein the British and Burmese Governments are declared friends, and trade in and through Upper Burmah is freely thrown open to British mercantile enterprise. Arrangements are there made by which our direct trade with China may be carried on through Upper Burmah without any harassing restrictions, and subject only to a transit due of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* on Chinese exports, and *nil* on imports, fixed at a very fair rate. A British Agent resides at the Burmese Court, acknowledged and conferred with by the Burmese Government under the title in their own language of "Agent to the English Minister"—the Burmese translation of Chief Commissioner referring to his political capacity of Agent to the Governor-General being "Ayebang Woongyee," a term only applied among themselves to the Minister who has the conduct of political affairs, which Minister is invariably the chief Woongyee, or Vizier, whose functions are precisely those of a Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, taking his instructions from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

No one acquainted with the history of the former relations between the Burmese and British Government can fail to see in this the proof that there has taken place within the last three years a substantial revolution in the political position of Upper Burmah, and that in looking for routes into Western China that country must be now regarded in a light not only different from what was formerly the true one, but almost the very opposite. There is no longer a hostile Government shutting up its territory and excluding British trade. The Burman Government is now a friendly one, *inviting* British trade, and not only willing to open to it the high way to China, but fully alive to the advantages that commerce through its territory would confer both on the monarch and the people.

Burmah Proper is no longer a barrier, but a gangway, open to the use of whoever will avail themselves of it.

To the east and north-east of the frontier of British Burmah, hanging about, so to speak, the Lower and Middle Salween, are several tribes of various Karen races, some of them acknowledging British, others Burman suzerainty, and others not only really, but nominally, quite independent.

Their character is as wild as the mountains they inhabit. The converts

to Christianity, extraordinary as has been the success of Dr. and Mrs. Mason among these tribes, are still, as yet, comparatively too few to alter the general character of the Karen Chiefs and people.

Passing over the Salween valley, and approaching the northern portions of the Cambodia, there are found Shan States tributary to Burmah, and acknowledging their vassalage with in reality the inverse ratio of their distance from the Burmese capital. To the west of these Shan States are others whose comparative proximity to the Irrawaddy makes them more substantially submissive to the Burmese Government. The Salween may be said to be the line, westwards of which the Burmese Sovereignty is real, and eastwards merely nominal. The Tsanbwars, or hereditary rulers, of these various States are independent of each other, and it is this fact, with the frequent strifes between them, and even between the several members of one Tsanbwa's family, that explains the success of the Burman policy in regard to them which is simply *divide et imperio*.

Crossing the Cambodia other Shan States are met with, tributary to China; and, finally, the north boundary of Siamese territory, the west of Aunam, and the southern limits of China Proper, are separated by Shans whose allegiance to either of these Powers is very ill-defined.

The most important matter, perhaps, for consideration in this division is the portion of the very part of China we desire to reach, viz., Yunan and Szechuen.

Unfortunately the Province of Yunan has for some eight years past been the scene of a fierce struggle between the orthodox Chinese and Tartar officials, on the one hand, and Mahomedan insurgents, on the other. Repeating my letters dated from Bano in 1863 :—"The Mussulman Chinese, or 'Pansees' as they are called, seem to have first suffered what they deemed oppression and persecution. The fierce tenets of their faith soon led them to resistance, and being but a handful in the midst of their Buddhist fellow-subjects, they had to fly *en masse* to the jungles and hills, whence they commenced a dacoity war on the Chinese town and villages. The Mussulmans were bound together by their common peril, and afforded another instance of the strengthening influence of a vigorous religious belief by the success they everywhere met with in combatting their numerous but enervated enemies. These successes soon attracted to their side a crowd of the innumerable class who had nothing to lose and were anxious to gain; to these the Pansees gave ample encouragement by abandoning to pillage every conquered town. Not numbering among themselves more than 20,000 fighting men, they have now at their command armies amounting to between 200,000 and 300,000, composed of Chinese, Shans, and people of the wild hill tribes, Kahkyens, &c. The war has become a struggle that has devastated the country, destroyed commerce, and rendered life and property utterly insecure. The captured cities were dealt with in truly Oriental style, of which particulars are needless. The conquerors seemed to have restrained themselves from debauchery, in order the better to handle the hordes of villains at their command. The Peking authorities, it is well known, have had enough on their hands elsewhere, and seem to have made no efforts to support the Local Government. In Western Yunan, at least, this has been, in consequence, completely upset, and the Pansees have formed a regular Government of their own to replace it. The seat of this new Mussulman Power is at Tali, the second city of the province; in that city now resides the Pansee King. The system of government is as yet purely military, the country being under the roughest kind of martial law. The King is called "Tuwinsew;" his chief officer, "Sophtyanjin," has the management of affairs at Momien, a large Chinese town close to the Shan States, west of Yunan; and another commander, Tousantutu, is stationed at Younzehan. Many of the highest commands are given to Chinese and Shans who have committed themselves to their side."*

From conversations at Bammo and Mandalay with various persons, more or less the accredited agents of the Pansee Government, I am also convinced that it is the earnest desire of that Government to reopen the trade with Burmah. Through these same agents the Pansee authorities will have also been enlightened as to the purely commercial views the British authorities have in regard to their territories, and the solid advantages that will accrue to them if they facilitate the opening of the routes and afford due protection to the Chinese traders.

* From information I have procured during the past year, I cannot but think that this Pansee ascendancy in Western Yunan is for the present, or until the Emperor of China can spare an overwhelming force to destroy it, firmly established.

The Province of Szechuen, not less important to us than Yunan, is, as far as I am aware, unaffected either by the Taeping or the Pansee rebellion.

To the west of Yunan Proper is a small cluster of Shan towns, under their several hereditary Chiefs or Tsanbwas, commonly called the Shan "Shipye," or eight Shan States. They are, beginning at the north, Maintee, Sanda, Mainla, Hossa, Lassa, Mowun, Maingmo, and Kaingma; these formerly belonged to the Burman Empire, but were lost in the time of Shingpyn Shing, about 1769. On the Pansee rebellion breaking out, the insurgents did not find it difficult to obtain partizans among the disputants, invariably in the families of the hereditary Shan Tsanbwas. By such influence they contrived to get a peaceable submission to their sovereignty in place of the Chinese, and many of the Shan Chiefs are in their service, the Nantia Tsanbwa, for instance, who is a Pansee officer under the name of "Tantutu," and the Lookhyang Tsanbwa, "Sigintutu." The temptation to oppression was, however, too strong, and several of the Shan towns, unable to put up with the penalties of Mussulman domination, have again thrown off their allegiance to their new masters, and assisted the Chinese commanders still holding out against the Pansee. At Bammo I often conversed with inhabitants of these Shan districts, and gather from what they told me that any settlements would be welcome to them that would save them from being a prey to two enemies at once.

Not unnaturally the Burmese Government has been led to think of resuming its former position in reference to these Shan States, important for their teeming population, rich lands, and situation, and I am informed, on the highest authority, that some of the Shan towns have invited the King of Burmah to take them into his dominions and under his protection. As *quieta non movere* is, however, a maxim now in much force in Burman policy, it is not probable Burman dominions will grow in that direction. Were these provinces, however, to become Burman territory, the political obstacles to communication would be very much diminished, not only by so much more route being under friendly Burman rule, but by the Kakhyen tribes on the hills being then pinched in between Burman authority on both sides, and thus more easily compelled to respect the lives and property of travellers, and cease their mischievous hinderances to trade across their mountains.

The Kakhyens above alluded to are a portion of the vast horde of Singphos that inhabit the mountainous districts of Northern Assam, and stretch round the north of Burmah into Western China. These extend not only all along the northern frontiers, but dip down southward wherever the mountain ranges lead them, even to half way between Bammo and the capital. They have ousted many Shan tribes, particularly "Paloings," from the hill districts, and wherever they appear they assume the same character of Lords of all they can reach, only to be appeased by some form of black mail. In proportion as their locations are within reach of Burman troops, the Chiefs acknowledge themselves the vassals of the Burmese King. How strong the tie was, even in vigorous Tharrawaddy time, may be judged from an anecdote. One of the Chiefs of the Hills north of Shoaygoo was honoured with special dignity by that King whose golden foot he had worshipped at the capital itself; but having, some few years afterwards, incurred the displeasure of the Burman Ministers, they ordered the Local Governor to call him, take away his chieftainship, and give it to another. The Chief came to Shoaygoo, but on hearing why he had been sent for, spat on the ground, saying, "When I take that spittle again into my mouth, the King may take back the rank he gave me," and returned to his hills and to his Tsanbwaship, ruling with increased rather than diminished prestige.

The tie is at present still more slender. The "Kakhyens," as the Burmese call these Singphos, levy black mail even to within six miles of Bammo, the seat of a Burman Governor of the rank of a Woongyee. They inspire such terror that in the neighbouring plains no Burman or Shan will venture alone, or even in company, unarmed along the roads within their reach.

The communities I have now to remark on, inhabiting the range of hills between the Bammo and Momeit valley and the plains and valleys of the eight Shan States, are identical in race and language with the Singphos of Assam. They belong to various tribes; they obey no common authority, but are divided into numerous little clans, each with its own Chief, and each perfectly independent of the others. Some of these Chiefs rule a couple of thousand families, others but a few score. They are frequently at feud with one another, and are habitually ready for strife. Their people invariably carry arms, and have among them great numbers of matchlocks of Chinese and their own manufacture.

The Burmese frontier is still officially supposed to be on the east side of these Kakhyen hills, and but a few years ago there were Burmese and Chinese stockades on the western and eastern sides of a little stream, the Lucyline, that marked the limit between the respective territories. Although this outpost has been withdrawn and the Burmese now have no troops further east than Bammo, the Kakhyen Chief still acknowledge in theory the Burmese suzerainty; those near Bammo coming into the town at the call of the Governor, and, to a certain extent, obeying his orders.

The Shan villagers along the Taiping creek assured me that fifty years ago there were scarcely any Kakhyens in those hills, but peaceful Paloungs who have been gradually displaced by them. Signs of former population and extensive culture obtrude themselves upon the attention of the traveller, and corroborate the native assertion that the Kakhyen nuisance is one of only recent growth. The inhabitants very naturally, and perhaps very justly, throw the blame on the Burman Government whose local official careful only for the revenue of to-day neglect the duty of protecting the people and leave them, their lands and their property, a prey to these wild depredators whose power for mischief might be not only curtailed, but effectually destroyed were a little timely energy used towards them.

In the late conflicts between Chinese and Pansees these Kakhyens have often mixed; more generally favourable to the Pansees, because they are rebels against the Chinese, who used often to punish them, they have helped in their very rough way either side, according as their immediate interests prompted. Their feelings towards the Chinese may be imagined from what the Chinese themselves told me—"In old times," said they, "the Kakhyens on our side of the frontier were much afraid of the Chinese officials. How many villages have we burnt, and how many men have we killed, to punish their robberies of our caravans. Several thousand men would go up and surround a village which had committed some outrage, and burn and destroy every soul and everything, but still, after a few months, a fresh village would spring up near the same spot, and it would be as bad as the former."

With some of the Chiefs of the Kakhyens, on the mountains east of Bammo and Taiping, I became acquainted; and there is no doubt but that these Chiefs are keenly alive to the fact that not only are they the masters of the passes into China, but, unless these passes are made use of, they can reap no advantage from them. The language of one of them serves as a sign of the feelings of all—"I will make a road across my district, and will conduct any number of merchants safely into China; no other route shall be like it; and I don't care whether they be English, Burmese, or Chinese. I want them through my district, and will guarantee that nothing shall happen to them." They, in fact, look on the routes as sources of income, and would be very glad to assist in making them safe and easy, provided they saw it to their advantage to do so; if, in short, tolls were secured to them. They care for no one party or nation more than another; the best payers will have their best goodwill.

It may be worth while remarking here that the general population of Northern Burmah, above Miadoung, is Shan. There are also along the upper defile *Pwons*, and to the west of Katha, *Kadoos*; both these races, as well as the Shans, are Buddhists, and bear good characters for quiet, agricultural, and trading industry; their languages have a great many words identical with the Kakhyens, Burmans, and Shans.

II.—Physical.

The Salween, splendid channel as it is near its mouth, unfortunately refuses to permit of navigation beyond a few miles above Moulmein, where commences a series of rapids and rocky passages that it is scarcely possible to hope can be overcome or avoided by any engineering operations for which either Government or private capitalists could prudently provide the outlay.

The route *vid* Shoaygyeen to the Salween and along its valley to near Kiangtungye, is so filled with well-known obstacles in the way of mountain ranges, made worse by the character of the Karen tribes inhabiting many of them, that it is unnecessary to speak of it.

North of our Pegu frontier is a great plateau, having a few isolated mountains and some ridges of hills, neither high, continuous, nor precipitous. No physical difficulty, in fact, exists to the formation of any description of road across this plain from the Irrawaddy to the Lhai mountains. This fact has invited much

attention to this route, and up to that point it is certainly most attractive, but what lies beyond? The very next step is an ascent of at least 3,500 feet above the plain. As far as I am aware, nature has provided no pass or slope that the most enterprising engineer would think of attempting to make available to a Railway Company who wished to make their undertaking pay. The passes by which the natives go from the plains to the highlands are few, and are all reported to be difficult and tedious, even for the pack animals that now form the only means of transit. The ascent once accomplished, hills and undulating ground at a general level of about 3,000 feet continue to be the features of the country till the valley of the Salween is reached. Here a descent is to be accomplished, and if the Salween be navigable, the difficulties are over; but if, as I fear and suspect, that river is not available for either steam or extensive boat traffic, another ascent has to be made on the other side of the Salween, and a still more unknown series of mountain ranges and highlands to be traversed to reach the Cambodia. This, a much larger river than the Salween, has the character in Upper Burmah, at least of being like it, too rapid and too rocky to serve as a highway of trade: it is at any rate from just below Kiang Hunggyee to Kyangtsen (*i.e.*, from latitude $20^{\circ} 39'$ to 22°) full of rapids over which only small boats can be safely dragged.

Beyond the Cambodia are mountains again, and no one knows what difficulties lie between that river and Esmok, wherever that may be, so that, after all, the route ends in the same unknown region and reaches the same undesirable goal as the one advocated by Captain Sprye.

It has been proposed as the best route by His Majesty the King of Burmah himself to start from the river at the capital and follow the ancient trade route of Thongye Theebo. and Theinnee, and, as far as I am in a position to judge, I think this route to be freer from physical obstacles than any more southern one. The Irrawaddy conducts you to within twenty miles of the passes up into the Shan plateau: these passes, however, I believe to be quite impracticable for either rail or tramway. Passing along, in 1861, the westernmost ridges of the mountains where the Theinnee route pierces them, I had to go by paths at a height of over 5,000 feet (by barometer) above the river flats. I have been up and down the western face of the range in that neighbourhood by four different routes, each of them precipitous and not only at present impracticable, but, as far as one, without engineering experience, can judge, it appeared to me impossible to make them so for any kind of railway or even tramway, without an expenditure far beyond what it is possible to suppose can be made reasonably available for the purpose. The ascent once accomplished, however, an undulating and hilly tract of country permits of the easy extension of the road to Thiennee; from Thiennee it is, I believe, an almost uninterrupted plain to the very central point of Yunan city. Other routes are also open, *viz.*, straight to Tali without passing through Yunchan, or again through Manyo to Maingmo and on by the further portion of the route to be next spoken of.

From Rangoon to the Burmese capital the Irrawaddy River is known to be navigable and to be a good channel for steamer traffic. No steamer has, however, ascended beyond the capital further than Tsingoo, above which commences the lowest of the three defiles through which the great river passes in the upper half of its course, and it has been generally regarded as closed to steam traffic beyond that point. On my way up and down the river last year, I was naturally led to most carefully note everything that I could observe, bearing on this question, and took great pains in making such a sketch plan or survey, as would serve as a guide to the river for intending navigators. All the obstacles, narrows, rocks, &c., in the way of safety to steam traffic, were there carefully noted, and I cannot do better here than copy the general observations I then made on this portion of the Irrawaddy:—

“The chief characteristic of the Irrawaddy above the capital are three defiles, each of which has distinct features of its own; above and below them the river maintains much the same character as between Rangoon and Ava. In these open parts it may be laid down as a general rule that navigation meets with difficulties in proportion to the breadth of the river. In the long reaches below Tagoung and shorter portions equally well defined, where the breadth scarcely varies and the banks are almost parallel, the channel may be taken anywhere between them. Where, however, the river spreads out into a varying expanse of stream, sandbank, and island; here the current fierce and with difficulty overcome, there scarcely moving; here several fathom deep, there but a few feet or even inches; the relative

positions of deep and shallow being changed, often entirely reversed in a season, the navigation is sometimes intricate and difficult even for the native boatmen. Such are the broad portions of the river near Powa, from Malé to Khyannyat, from Tongne to below Thigaine, from Thigaine to Shoaygoo, and between Sawuddy and the upper defile. Still even in these parts, boats drawing 5 and 6 feet of water can always find passage; and, therefore, with the aid of pilots or masters who have "an eye for water," steamers could undoubtedly do so as well.

"The two defiles met with below Bammo are both remarkable for the contrast they present to the other parts of the river in their contracted breadth, their great depth, and, except in the freshes, their almost imperceptible surface current. The lower defile, extending from Singoo to Malé, has an average breadth of about one-fourth of a mile, the banks are wooded to below the high flood mark, and slope down from the hills whose steep sides form the valley of the defile, so as to afford a continuous series of pretty views, without any grand or imposing scenery.

"The second defile, much shorter than the lower one, is also of another character. Approaching it from below, the narrowing of the river towards its mouth is gradual, but before entering it the high hills led one to expect that once within the scenery would be something totally different from that seen either in the open reaches of the river, or in the lower defile; there was little room for disappointment. Soon hard limestone rocks, mottled and striped with calxpar veins, formed the boundaries of the river, scarce a third of a mile across. As the channel narrowed still further, these rocks give place to hills rising bold and precipitous from the water's edge, clothed, where not quite perpendicular, by thick masses of forest foliage, and then to magnificent precipices that, looking naked and defiant over the placid stream, made the rugged jungle beside them appear beautifully soft.

"The most lofty of these cliffs is about a third of its length from the upper or eastern end of the defile; overhanging the deep but quiet stream is a rough mass of rock about fifty feet in height, topped, it is needless to say, by a little pagoda that peeps out from between the branches of some shrubs that have crept up from the jungle below, as if to look up and down the river. Close behind this rock there rises straight up with one unbroken front the face of half a mountain that one cannot help asking, 'who or what has split it in two to let the river pass?' One involuntarily looked to the other side for the remaining half, but there lofty mountains formed an irregular amphitheatre, with smaller hills piled one on another leading up to them from the river side. The face of the precipice, perpendicular as it is, cannot defy a few hardy climbing shrubs from holding on to the lines of crevices and ledges between the strata of the limestone; their roots and winding stems seemed from below to be simply stuck against the rock. This imposing cliff is of the shape of a huge wedge lying on its side with one sloping face to the east, the other to the south, and each exposing an immense expanse of reddish grey limestone, streaked with interlacing white veins of calxpar.

"The great Irrawaddy itself seemed awed into quiet and humble limits as it wound beneath the cliffs of this defile; not more than 200 and 300 yards wide it looks but 100. The surface tranquil, with no perceptible current the mighty stream of one of the finest rivers in the world seemed to hide itself, and pass the mountain in the modest shape of a quiet creek.

"Beneath the surface, however, the current is as strong and rapid as it is quiet and gentle above, and instantly drew the lead from its perpendicular.

"As to the depth close to the face of one of the cliffs, the 10-fathomed line could not reach ground; but at another spot I found bottom near the centre of the stream at eight fathoms.

"At one of the narrowest parts I found the breadth of the river to be 970 feet, though, judging from the eye, I could not believe it more than 15 yards. This defile is much narrower, shorter, and more winding than the lower, and affords much more picturesque and imposing scenery; neither the one or the other, however, can be any obstacle to stream traffic. Except in the freshes, indeed, these are the safest and easiest parts of the whole river. The spring rises, it is true, are said to cause very fierce currents, and it is not unfrequently that boats are lost in the effort to stem them; but steamers of not too great length, and of sufficient power, would avoid the dangers that threaten boats poled and towed along the banks, and, if able to conquer the flood stream, could ascend safely in all seasons.

"The few rocks found in the stream, and those projecting from the general line of the banks are noted in the sketch plan of the river. The most serious of these

are at Khyoukmo, above Thigaine, and just below Koungtoung, above the second defile. In both cases, however, there is clear passage for steamers, as indicated in the plan.

"The general course of the river, speaking from below, is northwards to Katha and then eastwards, including several bends to the north-east and south-east to just below Bammo, where it again turns northwards and continues in that direction as far as it has been explored. About 10 miles above Bammo commences the upper or first defile, of which it is sufficient here to note that its irregular banks of limestone, flint, and serpentine, would alone make steam navigation extremely dangerous; but the many places where boulders and islands composed of the latter two rocks stand out in the stream, forming a labyrinth of "Scyllas and Charybdises," make it quite impossible. At one spot where the whole Irrawaddy is literally poured through a gorge 50 yards in breadth, the labour and danger of getting a boat up round the jutting rock, even at the time of the slackest current, is very great, and the sensation of peril on being shot through the middle of it, when the river is rising into the midst of the whirlpools that play below, is one that, once experienced, can certainly never be forgotten."

Two tributaries of the great river, from their position rather than their size, are also worth noticing here. One, the Shoaylee, which comes down from Yunan, close by Maingmo, and, after traversing the Kakhyen Hills, meanders through the Momeit Plain to fall into the Irrawaddy below Bammo, at about one-third of the distance between that place and Mandalay.

Could the passage of that river be taken as a proof of the Kakhyen Hills being pierced by a valley however tortuous that it would be possible to make use of as a guide for a great commercial road of any kind, nothing would be more promising than the attempt to make such a road from, say, Tagoung by Momeit to the Shoaylee Valley and following its course on by Maingmo into Western Yunan.

Unfortunately, however, I could get no tidings of such a valley. Quoting my journal again—"The accounts I get of the Shoaylee in its passage through the Kakhyen Hills represent it as a succession of rapids, falls, and rocky torrents, through impassable ravines. Once in the plains, however, it becomes a quiet river with numerous Shan villages on its banks. A few miles up from the mouth of the river, beyond which time would not allow of my going, I find it at this season (April) an even current of water of a depth varying from a few inches to over 12 feet, running between banks 200 and 300 yards apart, with marks of rise of water, in the floods, of 20 feet or more above the present level. It is said to continue of this character for one day's journey, and then for five days to be most intricate series of shallows, islands, channels, and sandbanks, to where the Momeit River falls into it. One day leads to Momeit town, and two or three days' boat journey from the junction the Kakhyen Mountains are met with, and further progress stopped by the rocks of the ravines from which the river issues."

In the dry season boats drawing 3 feet can ascend to Momeit. In the summer floods the largest boats, of 80 and 100 tons, can go up for two or three days beyond the junction of the Momeit stream. The river is so winding, however, that nine days by the river can be accomplished in four by land, and except for rafts of timber, bamboos, and pickled tea, and boats with heavy cargoes, the river is not much used, the land routes along its course being much more convenient for the lighter traffic. The lands near the banks are very low, are flooded in the rains, and reported to be very unhealthy; I may mention too that Kakhyens are "about," even to within a few miles of its mouth. They come down from the hills and burn the jungle lands on the plains for "Toungya" cultivation, and make all the roads unsafe.

The other is the Taiping: this too comes from Yunan through the same ranges of mountains, and falls into the Irrawaddy. Like the Shoaylee, too, it is worthless as a guide; I went up it as far as a boat could possibly go, except in the driest season. Issuing from the hills, about 15 miles east north-east of Bammo, near the site of the ancient Shan town of Tsemphenago or the "old Bammo," it is so far a quiet river, of a breadth varying from 100 yards to half a mile, and now and then enclosing islands half a mile or more in length between its channels, and of depth sufficient even in the driest seasons to give passage the whole way to boats drawing 2 or 3 feet of water, and often showing no bottom at 2 fathoms. In the freshes it rises some 15 feet or more and overflows its banks; it takes a moderately winding course to reach the great river at Susseewah, a couple of miles north of Bammo.

At the point reached by my boat a few miles within the defile by which the

creek comes through the hills, I found the first of the rocky portions that make navigation impossible, and from the manner in which, at that season of the least water, the stream poured through between immense rocks of silicious mica schist polished and burnished by the friction of the summer flood, I was convinced that, if but a slight rise were to take place, no boat could even approach where we then reached, much less go beyond. There was seen indeed more than enough to verify the description given by the Shan of the utter impossibility of using the stream for navigation; as to depth we could reach no bottom at 12 feet, even between rocks only 6 or 8 feet apart. Below these rocks the river was like a long placid pool, at the bottom of a deep ravine whose sides were clothed with luxuriant jungle. It is about 50 yards broad, the current on the surface scarcely perceptible, but the depth must be great; for within 3 feet of the water's edge the 12 feet pole could find no bottom. Immediately the hills are cleared the river spreads itself and begins to have large sandbanks and islands between its banks as above noticed.

The mountains just spoken of are the next claimants to attention: I regret very much that I have only been a few miles among them. From what I saw at that partial close inspection, and from the neighbourhood of Bammo and Sawuddy, and from the information I have gathered from various sources, I believe that they consist of an irregular triple range of hills composed of limestone, mica schist, gneiss and other primary rocks running down from the mountain chaos at the east end of the Himalayas, where the Irrawaddy has its sources and forming the boundary wall as it were between the highlands of Yunan and the valley of the Irrawaddy. On the north it joins the mountains of the first defile, and on the south is connected with those pierced by the second, and is, I believe, continuous with the range that passes east of Mandalay down through Karennee to Martaban. The general width of the range opposite the Bammo basin varies from 30 to 50 miles; the Irrawaddy slope, about 15 miles east of Bammo, is much deeper than that towards Yunan: the average height of the western ridges I guessed to be about 2,000 feet. The number of passes into and through them, as shown by map No. 2, confirms the belief suggested by their appearance that they do not form anything like the obstacles to transit that the more southern portions of the range do. They can be traversed, in fact, from the Bammo to the Yunan side in as little time as is required to merely ascend from the plain opposite Ava to the plateau of the Shan country, by the Netteik Pass. Of the various routes marked in the map No. 2, the two, from Ingtha to Wanwin and Monmouk to Lucyline, are the most used; but those to Maingmo have to traverse the least difficulties, and I believe that there is more chance of finding a practicable breach for the charge of the iron horse between Sawuddy and Mounsun than in any other direction.

As above noticed, the two rivers, Taiping and Shoaylee, that pierce the range from east to west, are of no use as guides; even their tributaries render the ordinary routes impassable in the rainy season. None of these mountain streams, however, are of a breadth too great to be bridged in the simplest manner; and wherever bridges are required, there is both timber and stone in abundance everywhere at hand.

Once across this range of hills, the physical geography of the land, as far as we know of it, is not unfavourable to the construction of any kind of road. The Taiping and Namwoon Valley stretches north and south from Chanda and Mola to below Mowun; that of the Namoung, or Shoaylee, leads from Mounsun through fertile plains and by large Shan towns, among which are Maingmo and Seefan, to within forty miles of Momien on the left and Yunchan on the right. As the regular Chinese trade route is there reached, it is not probable that any insuperable obstacles exist to carrying on the lines and making new bridges over the Shoaylee, and the much more important Salween and Cambodia, where they are already spanned by the Chinese iron suspension bridges.

I have also been informed by travellers who have been there, that from Mounsun there is an almost uninterrupted plain across to the city of Yunan, and that this direct route to that important capital passes over no mountains whatever.

III.—Commercial.

1. As to British Burmah, it is unnecessary to do more than remark here the fertility of the soil, its well-known produce of rice, and the paucity of population.
2. Burmah Proper, however, requires more notice, not only from the extent to

which it takes our manufactures in exchange for its own products, but also on account of its little known mineral wealth.

The total value of exports from Upper to Lower Burmah in the year 1862-63 was, in round numbers, 43 lacs of rupees, of which $38\frac{1}{2}$ lacs went down by the Irrawaddy. This amount included for sesamum, oil, and seed, 6 lacs; raw cotton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lacs; jaggery, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lacs; petroleum, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lacs; cutch, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lacs; timber, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lacs; rubies, 1 lac; sticklac, $\frac{1}{2}$ lac; gram, 1 lac; wheat, $\frac{1}{2}$ lac, for the foreign markets or European consumption; and of native silk fabrics, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lacs; cotton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lacs over $2\frac{1}{4}$ lacs; lacquered-ware, over $2\frac{1}{4}$ lacs; pickled tea, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lacs, for consumption in British Burmah. Nearly all the products thus exported are grown below the capital. They might be increased, it may be said, indefinitely by a more numerous population sure of more protection and freedom to dispose of property than is, unhappily, at present the case. Large tracts of land to the south and to a still greater extent to the north of the capital, formerly producing cotton for the China market, are now abandoned and left uncultivated.

As to the mineral resources, there are three or four distinct places where coal crops out, from which good samples have been procured, and that promise to be the signs of extensive veins: these spots are not distant from the river. Copper is found, but I do not know of the ore being worth working. Iron is made of good quality from the hematite found near the Paopa-doung north-east of Sagham, and also near the Arracan mountains beyond Yan. I can also give my personal testimony to the fact that large deposits of the richest magnetic oxide exist in the ridges directly east of the capital, surrounded by limestone to serve as flux, and forests (not improbably also coal) to serve as fuel. I can also guarantee that this ore, though it has never been made use of, produces a steel of first-rate quality, and have reason to believe it exists in abundance within a stone's throw of the banks of the Myit-nge. Lead, silver, gold, and precious stones are mineral products of Burmah Proper, well known to be at present comparatively undeveloped sources of wealth. To these may be added bismuth, sulphur, marble, serpentine, amber, salt, and limestone; the iron and the coal are, however, of more particular importance in reference to the question under consideration.

The population of Burmah Proper, including the cis-Salween Shan States, may be estimated at 4,000,000 (a very small proportion of this, probably not more than 1,000,000, Burman). Already a great portion of this population wear clothes of English manufacture; the imports from British Burmah, including 13 lacs' worth of silk and cotton piece goods, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of woollen piece goods, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ lacs of cotton twist and yarn. It only requires a better communication and a lower import tariff to increase the number of customers to the whole population. At present a kerchief sells at Bammo for quite double its price at Rangoon.

3. The people of the Shan States, traversed by the proposed overland route, are also consumers of British manufactures. The Shan States are believed to be rich in mineral production; the lead and silver of Burmah are almost entirely the products of mines in Burmah-Shan territories.

4. In the northern portion of Burmah are held annual fairs at several points on the Irrawaddy, where not only the Shans, Pwons, and Kadoos of the interior, but the Kakhyens of the mountains, come to buy the wretched specimens of Birmingham manufacture and the inferior cotton and silk piece goods that the native traders of the capital take up to those markets. The trade is very unsatisfactorily conducted. The sales of each trader are small, but the profits large; the articles, therefore, are very inferior and very dear: none of them have ever been exported to China, the Chinese themselves producing better at a less price. Another important article of trade in that direction is salt; it is exported from Bammo all round, all the tribes, wild and tame, being dependent on Burman salt, and great quantities find their way into Yunan. The average sale price at Bammo is about equal to 1*d.* a-pound.

5. The commercial state of the Kakhyen hills is very simple. In some parts they grow a little cotton, more than enough for their consumption; in others they depend on the Bammo markets. They make strong cotton fabrics for their own clothing, of very excellent quality, that certainly Manchester could not compete with in price. The present merely nominal value of labour explains this cheapness.

In these mountains, however, are at least two most important metals, lead and silver. A specimen of galina that I obtained from a spot where it occurs in abun-

dance, but which has not been worked as a mine, contains, by the analysis of H. B. Medlicott, Esq., Geological Survey, "63 ounces, 14 dwt., 8 grains to the ton of lead, a very rich ore indeed." Bishop Bigandet also informs me that he heard of mercury being procurable within a few miles of the western slopes near the Burmese village of Tali (*vide* map No. 2).

6. The eight Shan States on the other side of the range are known to be thickly populated, and labour to be there abundant and exceedingly cheap. At their southern end, in Burmese territory, near Kaingma, is an extensive silver mine known for ages, but recently abandoned from motives only comprehensible to those in the secret of Burman politics.

7. As to Yunan itself, with its 10,000,000 of population, and twenty-one cities of the first order, it is now well known to be, in a commercial point of view, one of the most important Provinces of China. In the extreme south are copper, and perhaps zinc, and certainly the finest tea in the Chinese Empire. The middle and northern portions are still more rich, the minerals alone, including gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury, arsenic, lead, and coal, silk, tea, rhubarb, musk, hams, honey, and many articles suited rather for the Burman than European market, are also produced, and were formerly exported from this portion of the Province. The centre of trade in Western Yunan is Yungchan, where are the head-quarters of the great Company that has had for so many years in its hands the whole trade with Burmah. All the above-mentioned articles are there traded in. Tali and Yunan are still more considerable places of trade.

8. The next Province, Szechuen, is, except in its being more distant, of equal importance to our object with Yunan. It has a population of some 30,000,000, and contains some dozen cities of the first order. It produces silk of better quality and more abundantly, I was informed by the Chinese of Bammo, than any other Province. Its tea is also superior and abundant. It furnishes rhubarb, musk, and several other drugs, and many of the minerals found in Yunan.

9. Kwei-chow is also a Province neighbouring Yunan, and the great artery Yang-tze-kiang runs up from Yunan between it and Szechuen. Its products and its market also are well within the reach of British trade *viâ* Burmah, if the proper route be adopted.

10. Kwang-si is, I believe, much infested with wild tribes, but the banks of the Tsiking, or Pearl River, are dotted with Chinese towns connected by roads with the city of Yunan.

11. The former trade between Yunan and Burmah consisted almost solely of an exchange of the silk, copper, gold, orpiment, quicksilver, hams, honey, drugs, carpets, and paper of Western China for the raw cotton, ivory, amber, jadestone, peacocks' feathers, birds' nests, &c., of Burmah. Little tea was brought over beyond what the Chinese in Burmah themselves consumed, and scarce any of the foreign articles imported into Burmah taken to China.

The following information regarding some of the products of Western China was given me by the Chinese merchants at Bammo.

Silk.—Two kinds are recognized, Koezo from a district of that name, and Szechuen from the Province so called. Price of Szechuen silk, 20 and 25 tickals the bundle of 165 tick; occasionally, however, it rises to 40 tickals. Koezo silk, from 1 to 50 tickals the bundle: these are prices estimated from the old trade. Not an ounce of silk is sold at present at Bammo. The price of Szechuen at the capital is now from 30 to 35 tickals the bundle.

Very little silk is produced in Yunan. Nine bales make a bundle; they are packed first in paper, then oiled paper, then cotton cloth, and finally, in case of transport to Burmah, in baskets lined with bamboo petules (the same as Kamou are made of), and coarse carpets thrown over the load of each pack animal.

The Chinese gave me the idea that the road once open, this article can be supplied in unlimited quantity.

Tea.—The only kinds apparently known in the market at Bammo are the flavoured dises of China tea and the balls of Shan tea.

The dises weigh 20 tickals each; seven piled together make a packet which is used to sell at $1\frac{1}{2}$ tickal and 2 tickals. At present no tea is found at Bammo, except the Shan balls.

Western Yunan seems to produce little of this article: to the north and south, however, I was informed of its growth in abundance. Poour, a city of Yunan about fifteen days south-east of Tali, produced excellent tea, and some Chinese

informed me that from that district came the tea specially devoted to the Emperor ; others, however, contended that Szechuen, not Yunan, produced this celebrated tea. All agreed Szechuen produces good tea, and more abundantly than Yunan.

Copper.—In solid ingots or dises, and in the form of pots ; the latter is the best, and used to sell at from 180 to 250 tick the 100 viss. The dises used to sell at from 100 to 180 tick : this is abundantly produced in Yunan.

Gold.—In leaf and in small ingots ; always touched when dealt in. The leaf, more easily and exactly estimated, averages 19 tickals of silver the tickal of pure gold : it varies, however, to from 15 to 20 tickals. The ingots are less in value owing to the less amount of certainty in the estimation of their quality, and are generally sold at 8 annas less than the leaf per tickal of estimated pure gold.

Opium.—Packets in paper, 1 viss each, averaged 20, 25, and 30 tick the viss, but varied from 13 to 50 tick on unusual occasions. The present price is 20 tick when bought by the traders of Bammo from the Kakhyen and Shans, who are now the only importers. The packets are some of them well packed, labelled, and are the produce of China ; while the rest are carelessly packed, sometimes adulterated, and are the produce of Shans and Kakhyens.

Musk.—This is mostly purchased by the Chinese from the mountain wild tribes. Its present price is 20 to 25 tick the tickal, brought in the natural bag. It comes from Mogoung, Khamti, and Shan States, as well as from the mountains in China Proper.

Silver, I was informed, was obtained from several mines : perhaps the same motives led to the localities being not spoken of as to the Chinese telling me that the gold mines were exhausted.

Coal.—Several accounts united in affirming that there is abundance of this mineral at Momien and at Tali.

Salt.—There is no salt produced in Yunan as far as I could ascertain.

Sundries.—Straw hat, felt rugs, strike lights, paper, white and coloured, rhubarb and other drugs, hams, honey, pipes. Jackets and pants used also to be imported for sale to Burmans and Shans, and exportation down the river. Formerly they used at Bammo broadcloths and other woollen and cotton stuffs imported from Yunan ; now everything comes from below, and British stuffs they pointed out to me as “having come round by sea from Canton, instead of, as formerly, overland.”

The raw cotton formerly exported to Yunan from Burmah exceeded 1,000,000*l*. a-year : it is used not only for weaving, but also for padding the winter garments.

Both this foreign and internal trade of Yunan are now in abeyance, and for the time, extinct, owing to the disturbed state of that province, and the opposition from the Kakhyen tribes to Chinese traders : the capabilities of the country however remain the same. The articles of British manufacture that I could ascertain to be likely to find a market in Yunan are broadcloth, lastings, blanketings, and flannels, manufactured, figured, and damask silks, calicoes, longcloth, muslins, jaconets, drills, and plain dark blue or black cotton cloth, for which there is unlimited demand. Broadcloth is universally used by the Yunan Chinese who can afford to buy it : blue and black are the favourite colours. Some fine broadcloth I had purchased at Rangoon at 7 to 8 rupees the yard, would, at no time, fetch that price in Yunan I was told. The home-made cloth was described to me as very thick, and used to sell at from 3 to 6 tickals the cubit in Yunan ; that which came from Canton overland and from the interior (whether Russian), they describe as thinner, like the cloth I had bought at 15*s*. a-yard at Rangoon, and worth 1·8 or 2 tickals a-cubit. There is, however, no doubt, I imagine, that cloth can be brought from England to Momien, viâ the Irrawaddy, at a cheaper rate than viâ Canton. Cotton twist and sowing thread, cutlery, buttons, mechanics' tools, locks, and sowing needles, were also mentioned to me as things wanted for sale in Yunan.

The prices of all these articles have hitherto depended on those of Rangoon or Mandalay. It appears that British goods have never been, to any extent, imported into Yunan, viâ Bammo.

In explanation of the above prices, I should mention that a tickal weight is the 28th of an English lb., and a tickal of silver worth just 4¼ rupees, or 2*s*. 6*d*. ; a viss is 100 tickals, or exactly 3·652 lbs.

IV.—Conclusion.

1. From the statements brought forward under the preceding heads, and especially those under paragraph 2, or that of the physical geography of the

country to be traversed by the proposed line, and not omitting from consideration the new political position of Upper Burmah in reference to us, as well as the direction which any future political changes would entirely take, what then is the best route for European enterprise to avail itself of in its endeavour to create a China trade through Burmah?

2. Granting that the object to be sought is the most feasible way of commercially reaching the products and the markets of Western China, especially Yunan, Szechuen, and Kwei-chow, it should first be answered, what are the conditions that it is most desirable should accompany the plan adopted in order to obtain that object?

Besides the obvious ones of the least political difficulties and the greatest commercial advantages, are there not others that have not perhaps been hitherto sufficiently thought of, viz., 1st, the holding in our own hands, and having under our control, the greatest possible length at this end, of the line of communication; 2nd, that the plan be capable of being tested without a previous great expenditure; 3rd, that when permanently established, as little as possible of the capital embarked in the means of transit be irretrievably sunk; 4th, that the general route adopted be one already known and made use of by native traders; 5th, that it also be one that, failing the possibility of constructing either a tram or a railway, either at once or even ultimately, may yet be worked with no great hindrance by the construction of a cart-road; 6th, that the changes of mode of transit be as few as possible; and, 7th, that in short the greatest safety, cheapness, and rapidity of carriage be combined with the least sinking of capital in the fixed plan intended to form the means of transit.

3. If such are the desired conditions, is it not obvious that, provided the Irrawaddy be navigable, and it be feasible to make a road from its highest easterly turn to Yunan, the best means to the object sought is steam communication between Rangoon and some point near Bammo, and a land road thence to Yunan? That the Irrawaddy is navigable for steamers just up to the desired point and no farther, I had a year ago the honour to report; that the road across the thirty or forty miles of Kakhyen hills to the plains of Yunan can be constructed and ultimately replaced by a tram or railway, I have also recorded my firm conviction. Granted these two provisions, this route, then, sanctioned by ages of use between Burmah and China, shown above to be politically and physically the most feasible one to follow, and commercially the one most likely to give the highest returns for the least expenditure, is surely worthy of more attention than has hitherto been paid to it. Indeed, the reasons for preference are so obvious and so old, that there is no room for a *discoverer*, and I long deemed them too evident to need an advocate. It is true that, as long as the Upper Salween remains a river whose navigability is only "not proven," we are none of us in a position to speak with absolute precision. In regard to the Lower Salween and the overland routes to Esmok, we have seen material obstacles oppose themselves most strongly to their adoption; that one, in the advocacy of which Captain Sprye has so usefully and successfully roused the mercantile community at home, has the disadvantage of passing through hundreds of miles of unsettled country, peopled in many parts by wild and savage tribes, of traversing several successive mountain ranges, and the valleys of three considerable rivers, the Sittang, the Salween, and the Cambodia; but even, if the "Emporium" of Esmok be neither a myth nor a hyperbole, that is surely not the point where it is most desirable to tap Western China. It is too far south for the districts we want, and for the desired easy access to the western end of the Yang-tze-kiang, while Kwang-si is certainly not worth the trouble of reaching it by such a route, even if it were practicable. For my own part I am indeed convinced that my anticipations, as recorded at the time of my first visit to Upper Burmah, will be ultimately realized, viz., that the ancient trade between Yunan and Burmah, via Bammo, would be revived and increased to a vast exchange between the manufactures of England and the products of China.

4. Intimately connected with this subject of trade route is that of the overland telegraph communication between India and British Burmah, and the open ports of Eastern China. In reference to that subject, and to the possible railway, I beg leave to quote from a letter, written soon after my return from Bammo last year:—

"1st. As to telegraph from Shanghai to Yunan city, a line may pass, and will pass, along the great artery Yang-tze-kiang.

"2nd. From Canton to Yunan the Tsikyung may contend for the line to follow its course in preference to the above: there will probably be both.

"3rd. From Yunan city there is the regular trade route and high road through Tali and Yanchan to Momien, and thence through Sanda, Mowun or Maingmo, to Bammo, or a point just below it; across from either Sanda, Mowun or Maingmo, to the valley of the Irrawaddy, is about thirty miles of mountainous country inhabited by Kakhyens. At first these would not perhaps respect the wire, especially in case of any individual being in want at any moment of metal for his bullets, or arrows, or spears; but for ages they have been accustomed to give safe escort to dawk runners, and, to begin with this, two days' march may be got over in that way: trifling subsidies would, however, soon reconcile the tribes, and ensure the continuity of the wire.

"4th. From the foot of the Kakhyen mountains to Bammo, and on through Shoaygoo and Katha to Munnipore, across the quiet trading Kadoos, there is no obstacle either geographically or in the way of wild tribes. From Munnipore to Calcutta, although in our own territory and dependencies, would, perhaps, be the most difficult part of the line: part of it, however, is already completed by the Assam lines.

"5th. Such a line would lie almost entirely between latitude 23° and 25° , and in the case of the Tsikyang being followed from Canton to Yunan, would very nearly describe an arc of a great circle passing through Calcutta and Canton.

"6th. From Katha a line would, of course, branch off and connect Rangoon via Mandalay, and the present Pegu line with Bammo. Indeed, this portion from Bammo to Thayetmyo or Prome will be, probably, the first constructed.

"7th. A telegraph may go where a railway must stop; but the same reasons that forbid me to think of any other route than the above for the former, force me to believe that, if Western China is to be tapped at all from the west or south, it will be by the same route; and if a railway or tramway be required, it will be from the neighbourhood of Bammo to Yunan city. The possibility of such a railway is, for the present, I admit, as chimerical as that of one over any other unsurveyed region. By this route, however, the unknown occupies less of the distance than by any other.

"8th. *The railway, however, is not necessary to even a vast commerce by the Bammo route:* river steamers and flats can navigate the Irrawaddy up to Bammo. There is the alternative of the Taeping River, or a perfectly flat road from Bammo to the foot of the Kakhyen hills. Up to this point the route is through our own and the friendly Burman territory, the latter open to us by right of Treaty.

"9th. Three or four days' mountain route, frequented from time immemorial by thousands of ponies, mules, and asses that have carried westward silk, tea, copper, gold, &c.; and eastward, cotton, salt, serpentine, &c., reach Sanda or some other Shan frontier city, whence again the route is taken up by the civilization of China, and carried north-east, east, and south-east.

"10th. Bammo will be a mart again in a short time, as soon, in fact, as Yunan is quiet enough to make any trade possible; and seeking for any new mart in the unknown regions of Esmok seems like looking for a new port to get at the cotton of the Confederate States somewhere in Chile, because Charleston happens, for the present, to be blockaded.

"11th. The modification of this route which, I believe, will be found advisable, is, as mentioned under the second heading, to stop the steam traffic at a point below Bammo, say Sawuddy, or even Kountoung, and make a tram or railroad along the plain to near Masseen (*vide* map No. 2). The passage of the 30 miles of Kakhyen hills to be made by a good road that may be by-and-bye replaced by a tram or railway. The telegraph to follow the same line, and both road and telegraph to enter China by the Shoaylee valley at Mounsun, and pass on by Maingmo, Seefan, and Mington to Yunchan, instead of passing from Bammo by way of Sanda and Momien to the same city.

"12th. Referring to both trade and telegraph route, if any line is possible, it appears to me that this line is the most so; if any line will pay, it must be this; and if any line can be safe, it must be this. Such a line will be, I firmly believe, the one ultimately adopted, since it will be the shortest, the easiest, the cheapest, and the safest, and follows the most frequented and oldest trade routes through the most populous and civilized territories between the Indian and Chinese Seas."

5. Whichever be the route followed, however, and it may be that thorough surveys will entirely change the data on which are founded present opinions, the day is evidently not far distant when Burmah will become the highway for a vast trade with China. Although Yunan is, for the time, so disturbed, I see no reason to

fear that the domestic and foreign trade of that province will long remain in its present unsatisfactory state of abeyance. The Pansee revolution may, indeed, be found to have been useful in breaking up the power of exclusion of the Chinese authorities, backed as this would have been by all the influence of the Chinese merchants, whose jealousy blinds them to their true interests, and especially of those of the old Burmah Company, the Chief of whom is said by the Right Rev. Bishop Chauveau to have 30,000 men at his orders. And while the province is occupied in re-assuring such a settled condition as will make extensive commerce possible, whether it be under the old Chinese or the new Pansee authority, the surveys may be made, the routes and plans of action definitely arranged, and perhaps the communication opened just in time to meet the reviving trade.

6. The Taeping rebellion, impeding, as it must do, the commerce between the western provinces of Yunan, Szechuen, and Kwei-chow, and the eastern seaboard, holds out still more encouragement to the attempt to pierce those provinces from the west; they form a splendid field, most inviting to the spirit of enterprize that of old has characterized our commerce. There are then 40,000,000 people waiting to be clothed with British piece goods, and to be furnished with the handworks of all the manufactories of England, and ready to give, in return, silk, tea, and the most valuable of the useful and precious metals from mines that European skill would make manifold more productive than now.

7. The barriers imposed by man are removed; there remain but those of nature. To the conquest of these, our science and capital, energy and perseverance, will march again, as they have so often marched before, and again will be gained; to British commerce a new nation of buyers of our goods, and sellers to our wants; to the cause of progress, a new opening for the living civilization of Europe to compete with the sickly semi-barbarism of Asia; to the cause of religion and humanity, a new field for truth and beneficence to modify, alleviate, and replace the cruelties of a fierce fanaticism and the vices of a degraded infidelity.

With the opening of this new way to China will be written a fresh page in our already glorious commercial history; will be taken another step in our onward destiny, and will be given yet another proof that Providence sanctions the mission we attribute to our race.

(Signed)

CLEMENT WILLIAMS,

Mandalay, the 25th April, 1864.

Agent to the Chief Commissioner.

No. 14.

Extract from Political Despatch from Sir C. Wood to the Governor-General of India,—
(No. 2, dated the 7th January, 1865).

Foreign Letter, No. 80, dated the 19th September, 1864.

9. I have perused with much interest Dr. C. William's able Memorandum respecting the trade of Burmah, and the communication between that country and China.

No. 15.

From the Government of India to the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Bart., G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—(No. 99, Foreign Department, Political, dated Fort William, the 9th December, 1864).

WITH reference to your despatch No. 65 dated 7th November, 1864, regarding a proposed commercial route through Burmah, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of papers, as per accompanying abstract of contents, containing the opinions of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and the Department of Public Works on the subject; and the orders we have passed, giving sanction to a second expedition to ascend and report on the Salween River.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN LAWRENCE.
H. B. HARRINGTON.
H. S. MAINE.
C. E. TREVELYAN.
W. GREY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 15.

From Messrs. Richard and Regnell R. F. Sprye, London, to his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, Calcutta,—(dated 18, Lower Phillimore Place, Kensington, the 10th December, 1863.)

Commerce with Western China and Extension of the Anglo-Indian Telegraph from Pegu by land to Hong Kong and the Chinese open Ports.

WE have the honour to address your Excellency in Council on the above subjects, to solicit very respectfully your early consideration of the following facts bearing thereon, and appearing to us to show an unworthy attempt on the part of a firm in the city of London to interfere mischievously as regards the public interests and fraudulently as regards ourselves, with our further efforts to realize first the telegraphic portion and thereafter the commercial portion of our projects.

2. To place your Excellency in Council as clearly as we can in possession of the facts we beg to state as follows:—

3. The firm to which we refer is that of Halliday, Fox, and Co., lately of 4, Cullum Street, but now of 17, Leadenhall Street, having branch firms at Akyab, Bassein, and Rangoon, at which latter place the firm bears the name of Halliday, Bulloch and Co.

4. As a London firm interested in trade with British Burmah, we, from the commencement of our efforts, in 1856, publicly to ventilate in this country and in India the subjects which head this letter, forwarded to Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co., as to other such merchant firms, copies of our private pamphlets (six in number) maps (four in number), and separate printed sheets; and had the satisfaction to hear from them on several occasions that they approved of our projects, and would, both here and in the East, render us all the assistance they could in our efforts to realize them.

5. On the senior of us visiting Manchester in July last, Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co. gave him an introduction to their agent there, a Mr. Robert Adeane Barlow, who expressed a strong approval of our views, obtained copies of our pamphlets, maps, and printed sheets, and in course of various conversations obtained a more or less knowledge of the further course we considered it necessary to pursue to realize those views.

6. That course embraced, after we should have completed our labours in this country, our proceeding to Calcutta, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Peking, to discuss with the ruling powers at each of those places how best to carry out our projects, and, if possible, to arrange with them severally for the doing thereof, so far as the authority and influence of each power extended.

7. Mr. Barlow thereon suggested that we should admit his principals (Halliday, Fox, and Co.) into co-operation with us for what had to be done in the East, and that if we would do so he could make satisfactory arrangements with them for the cash our going to the East would cost, a matter of import to us, seeing how large a sum we had already expended in the matter.

8. After a time Mr. Barlow communicated that Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co. would not undertake the cost alone, but that they would share it with any firm at Manchester with whom they did business, and he (Mr. Barlow) reported that the Manchester firm of Sichel, Alexander, and Co. would co-operate.

9. Mr. Barlow then intimated that he should much like to accompany us to the East, being tired of Manchester life; and not finding us approve thereof as causing a considerable additional outlay, he stated (we now believe truly) that the Manchester firm made it a condition that he should accompany us, and that the extra cost of his going would be provided by them and his principals.

10. At the same time he also suggested to Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co. that he, as their agent, should take the place of the junior of us in the journey, and that they should make this a condition of their co-operation with us.

11. They, however, did not concur in this suggestion, but on his pressing application consented that he should accompany us, they and the Manchester firm providing for the extra charge thereof.

12. Thereon Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co., in concert with Mr. Barlow, drew up the heads of a formal agreement for us to assent to and legally execute, which contained terms most unjust towards us in regard to the cash they would have to put out, giving to them the more than lion's share of any benefits we might

obtain by the journey, and making us their servants therein, under the control of their said obtruding agent, Mr. Barlow.

13. To such terms and arrangement we felt it impossible to assent; and observing features in the character and conduct of Mr. Barlow, and receiving from him private overtures not honest to those whom he served, we, on the 2nd of October, broke off the negotiation with Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co., and on the evening of that day received from them a letter, stating "that the projected arrangement between us is therefore at an end, and you are of course at liberty to act with any other parties in the matter."

14. Nevertheless, at the instigation, as for their sakes we are willing to believe, of Mr. Barlow, Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co., on the next following day, Saturday, the 3rd of October, proceeded to the Registration Office of Joint Stock Companies, with six of their clerks and dependants, and formerly registered a company expressly to carry out our projects without mention of our names therein. A copy of an office copy of such registration we append (Inclosure No. 1).

15. Believing that they had thereby taken our projects from us, and that we should thus be obliged to accept their conditions and conform to their views for our proceeding to the East, they on the day following their registration, viz., on Monday, the 5th of October, 1863, wrote to the senior of us:—"We have already registered a Company, and we intend to proceed with it; but in doing so we should wish, above all things, to co-operate with you and your son. We consider the present time a favourable one for prosecuting the projects, and that no time should be lost in obtaining the concessions from the King of Burmah."

16. In reply, we wrote to Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co., that until they had cancelled their registration of a company to realize their projects, we could no further communicate with them on the subject.

17. Through several weeks they evaded our just requirement, and we then placed the matter in the hands of a Solicitor, who, on considering their conduct, saw that they had laid themselves open to an indictment for a conspiracy to defraud us of our projects; and intimating this to them he formally required them to cancel their registration, to which they on the 22nd of October assented, and did the needful therein.

18. Since then we have had no communication with them or their Manchester agent.

19. But we have been surprised to hear recently from Manchester that he, Mr. Barlow, was despatched by Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co. by the last outward Peninsular and Oriental steamer to Calcutta, to proceed forthwith thence to Rangoon and Mandalay to obtain "an exclusive concession" to them from the King and Government of Burmah of the right of way for telegraph wires and tramroads or railways across any portion of Burmah Proper, thereby designing to possess themselves of a controlling power not over only the realization of any portion of our projects, but over any other lines of telegraph or tramway that may be projected between British India and the west of China.

20. Their real object obviously is, if Mr. Barlow should succeed for them at Mandalay, to compel any company that may be formed to realize either of our projects to purchase the concession from them at a high price.

21. This must clearly so interfere with any and every project, present or future, for telegraphs or rails between India and the west of China, that we deem it a matter to be made known to your Excellency in Council, in order that, if your Excellency sees fit, measures may be forthwith taken by your Political Agent to the King of Burmah to prevent Mr. Barlow's drawing the King into making such a concession as he has been sent out to obtain.

22. That the registration of a company by Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co. was not with the *bond fide* intent of forming a company is manifest in the facts that the number of required registrars (seven) is made up of Mr. Fox and six of their officials; that the capital is set down as "nominal" and 1,000*l.* only; and that the Solicitors employed to effect the registration are anything but of that character and weight in the city which is requisite for a company formed really to carry out our projects.

23. We hear that through a couple of agents of the King of Burmah, who are resident at Rangoon, Messrs. Halliday, Fox, and Co. are now having a couple of steamers built at Glasgow for His Majesty, with whom and with his Ministers the said agents at Rangoon have much influence.

24. Each of those agents Mr. Barlow is to propitiate, on his arrival at Rangoon, with a considerable cash donation (100*l.* each), for which they are to prepare the

way for his negotiating at Mandalay, to which place he is to take up considerable presents for distribution among the influentials at the Court.

25. He is to represent in Calcutta and Burmah that he is sent out exclusively on a commercial mission to travel over Burmah to collect patterns of Burman manufactures to bring home to his employers for make of similar ones in this country. On this plea, after succeeding at Mandalay, he is also to visit the Shan towns of Kiang Tung and Kiang Hung on the Upper Kumbaja river; but with the real object, we are told, of negotiating with the Princes of those States for exclusive concessions in matters of telegraph and tramway.

26. Being a Captain in one of the Manchester Volunteer Corps, which has a company of Highlanders in it, we are further informed that he was taken out full Highland military costume, in which to present himself to the King and Court of Burmah.

27. To show to your Excellency in Council in some little degree how long and how great has been our labour in advocating the commercial opening of the west of China and extension of the Anglo-Indian telegraph to Hong Kong or from Eastern Pegu, we do ourselves the honour to annex to this letter copies of nine of the separate sheets we have printed and circulated thereon in the present year, viz., Nos. III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII (the last just issued.) We regret that sheets Nos. I, II, and VI, are out of print.

28. Of those we are able to append we would particularly solicit perusal and consideration of Nos. V, X, XI, XII.

29. In a short time we hope to complete arrangements which will enable us to send in to the Secretary of State for India, for transmission to your Excellency for consideration, a formal proposition for a scientific survey of the line of country between Rangoon and Kiang-Hung, under the direction of the Railway Engineer Mr. Hawkshaw, and for the setting up of the telegraph wires from Shoay Gyeen to Hong Kong, under the direction of Sir Charles Bright and Mr. Latimer Clark.

30. Respectfully submitting ourselves, so far as as this attempt to supplant us in our projects at the Court of Burmah is concerned, to the justice of your Excellency in Council, and apologising all possible for any and everything irregular in this letter, which has had to be written hurriedly.

No. 865.

Forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, for information.

By order, &c.

(Signed) J. T. WHEELER,

Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Foreign Department, the 6th April, 1864.

Inclosure 2 in No. 15.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor-General, to Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Governor-General's Head-Quarters, vid Calcutta,—(No. 144-422, dated Rangoon, the 12th July, 1864.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of letter to my address, No. 1737, dated the 17th December last, from Mr. Assistant Secretary J. T. Wheeler, forwarding copy of a despatch, as per margin,* relative to the proposed establishment of a commercial route through British Burmah to China.

2. The question of establishing such a communication from the Chinese Province of Yunnan to the port of Rangoon has of late attracted considerable attention.

3. The plan which has been advocated by the Messrs. Sprye in London of building a tramway from Rangoon to Shoay Gyeen, and from thence in a north-east direction towards the frontier line between Siam and Burmah, may be pronounced to be impracticable, except at an expense which none would agree to. On this subject I beg to annex copy of a letter from Mr. E. O'Riley, dated the 16th of January, 1854; Mr. O'Riley had then just traversed the greater part of the

* From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in the Public Department, No. 66, dated 8th October, 1863.

line in question when on his way to Karennee. I beg to request attention to the route which is roughly shown by a black line on the accompanying map. It starts from Shoay Gyeen, which is on the east bank of the Sittang River, about 150 miles from Rangoon.

4. I consider that we have quite sufficient information now as to that route to render it useless to have a survey of it; but it may be well here to consider and report upon other routes for opening out a way between Rangoon and the western provinces of China.

5. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will have learnt from my letter No. 127-372, dated 25th June, 1864, that an arrangement has been made by the Burmese Government with a London firm for the construction of a railway and telegraph from Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, to China. It is not yet settled which route will be taken; on the map, however, I have marked two, which may probably be selected. These are: 1st, The northern, or that from Bhamo, on the Irrawaddy River, to Talifoo, in Yunan; and 2nd. The southern, or that from Magway on the Irrawaddy, across the country to Takan, on the Salween, and thence to Esmok, east of the Cambodia River.

6. Now either of these routes would be advantageous for trade; indeed, it may be said that improved communication by both routes is much to be desired; even if a railway cannot at present be built, an ordinary cart-road would be a great improvement; it would, in short, facilitate trade between Rangoon, the Shan country, and Western China.

7. I am now directed to report upon the project of a survey of the country between either Rangoon and the Cambodia River, or from some point on the Irrawaddy River to that stream. At the present time, considering that the Burmese Government has actually granted a concession for a railway which may be constructed on either of two routes, one leading to Yunan from Bhamo, and one from Magway; considering that such a project necessarily implies a survey of the country between the Irrawaddy and Cambodia rivers, and that the grantees, it is presumed, will undertake a survey, I do not consider it advisable for Government to move in the matter; but I may, I consider, give all proper support to the measure, and, if necessary, communicate thereon with the Burmese Government.

8. There is, however, one plan for extending British commerce in this part of the world which I trust I may be permitted here to allude to; it is the proposed survey of the upper course of the great River Salween. A glance at the map, herewith sent, will show the vast extent of country drained by the Salween. It is a river which flows through countries inhabited by industrious races of men, who have hitherto been cut off from the nearest way to the sea by the rocky barrier which stretches across the river, about 100 miles north of Moulmein. I am now endeavouring so to arrange with the Burmese Government that any jealousy which they may have had as regards the survey party sent last dry season may be done away with; I shall then have the honour to address you again upon the subject of the survey of that river. I do believe that there is no greater object now open to British enterprise in Asia than that of opening out the long sealed-up Salween River, so that steamers shall pass from the river's mouth to 25° north latitude, where hitherto no European, since the time of Marco Polo, has dared to show himself openly.

From E. O'Riley, Esq., in charge of Karennee Mission, to Colonel A. Fytche, Commissioner Tenasserim Division, Moulmein,—(dated the 16th January, 1864.)

In accordance with the instructions from the Chief Commissioner to make Captain Sprye's proposal for a tramroad from Shoay Gyeen through the Shan States to the Chinese frontier a subject of observation in connection with the objects of my present mission, having now arrived at a point where the geographical features of the country are greatly modified when compared with those passed on the route, I consider that the question of practicability or otherwise of the scheme will be disposed of by the following brief notice of the line of route from Shoay Gyeen to this place:—

From Shoay Gyeen to Bangatah, a distance of 20', the road follows the course of the Sittang River over ground which, with little improvement but with the necessity for several substantial bridges, could be rendered available for a traffic road by tramways. From this point, however, the road diverges eastward into the

hills, which form an ascent from 800 to 1,200 feet over several subordinate hill masses, having no particular direction, but constituting the spurs or abutments of the larger and more central hill system.

Onward for seven days the road passes over a congeries of mountain ranges, with altitudes from 2,500 to 4,000 feet, the angles of ascent and descent being in some places as great as 55° to 60° ; the valleys separating these are so narrow and steep, that, with the exception of the slope over which the stockade of Thyet-peng-kyndat is built, not an acre of even ground was found throughout the line of march to this point.

At an elevation of 5,000 feet the anticlinal axes of the upheavement was reached, separating the watershed of the Salween and Sittang valleys, and during the march extensive views of the subordinate ranges passed were obtained, showing a pretty uniform line of direction of north-west and south-east for the main ridges, which are connected by a confused mass of hills without any uniformity of line or feature, and presenting a chaos of disturbance perfectly bewildering to contemplate.

To the eastward of this position, looking down into the valley of the Salween, the physical characteristics of this portion of the earth's surface may be gleaned from the following extract from my diary:—

“This ridge cannot be less than 5,000 ft. high, and on arriving at the summit of the pass to the eastward a magnificent panorama presented itself to our view. Beneath us lay the valley of the Salween filled with dense masses of mist, leaving only the tops of the higher ranges of its mountain systems visible, which could be distinctly traced by their bold outlines immediately below us; they preserve a uniform direction north-west and south-east, with curves to the west, and their several valleys were clearly defined from the centre range, upon which we stood, to their *embouchure* into the Salween valley. Far to the north-east in dim blue outline the rounded undulations of Karennee bounded the view in that direction, while to the east of the Salween ridge upon ridge appeared increasing in altitude as they receded from view, until in the far distance a misty outline of cloud-clothed mountains showed no relief against the sky and distant at least 100', where the great Cambodia river flows onward to the sea. A spectacle of the earth's grandeur more striking than this is not to be found in India under a lower altitude than the mighty Himalaya.”

From this central point it will be seen from the foregoing description that a series of ranges of various altitudes had to be surmounted before reaching the table land of Karennee. Seventeen marches from Shoay Gyeen was thus occupied, and the space covered did not exceed 150' by the road: this will give some idea of the difficulties to be surmounted and the adaptability of the route for anything short of the climbing qualities of the elephant and bullock.

Another line of route used by the Shan traders to the coast is that *via* Kanlondo, to the west of that I have described; but, with the exception of a less frequency of abrupt declivities, the hills are superior in altitude and equally difficult. To the northward my own experience through two sections of the country east of Toungoo enables me to state with confidence that any line practicable for wheel carriage will be sought in vain in that direction, nor from the description of the Shan traders does any such appear to exist below the latitude of 23° north across to the Irrawaddy River above Bhamo.

I may add that the position from which this is written is, from barometer measurement, 3,525 ft. in height, but the long curving lines of the central valley about 1,000 ft. lower descend to the plains northward by a gentle gradient, and from the latter far into the Shan States to the north and north-east no obstacles of any insurmountable nature to a cart road would appear to exist, if the information of the Shan traders be correct.

No. 867.

Forwarded, together with the despatch from the Secretary of State, to the Public Works Department for an expression of opinion.

By order, &c.

(Signed) C. U. AITCHISON,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Simla, the 6th August, 1864.

Inclosure 3 in No. 15.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, in the Public Works Department, with the Governor-General,—(No. 906c-5019, under date Simla, the 6th October, 1864.)

Proposed Commercial Route through Burmah to China.

READ the following papers:—

Docket by the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 867, dated the 6th August, 1864, forwarding, for an expression of opinion, a Report by the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, on the above subject.

Observations.—From the Report of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, it appears that the subject of establishing a commercial route through Burmah to Western China has lately attracted much consideration. Messrs. Sprye, of London, had proposed a tramway from Rangoon to Shoay Gyeen, on the Sittang, about three miles above its mouth, thence across the watershed into the Salween valley, and then along that valley to Province of Yunan. This project the Chief Commissioner, however, pronounces impracticable at reasonable cost, as there is no pass less than 5,000 feet above the level of the sea by which to cross the mountainous ridge separating the Sittang and Salween Valleys.

2. The Chief Commissioner, however, calls attention to another plan for extending British commerce in that part of the world, viz., the survey of the upper course of the great River Salween, which, it is thought, would be found navigable up to the Chinese frontier if a rocky barrier 100 miles above Moulmein could be removed. This river drains a vast extent of country, and flows through States inhabited by industrious races of men, who have hitherto been cut off from the nearest way to the sea by the rocky barrier above mentioned. The Governor-General in Council in this Department is of opinion that the examination of the Salween River, proposed by the Chief Commissioner with a view to ascertaining whether it could be made navigable at a reasonable cost, might usefully be undertaken. If mountains rising to 5,000 feet cross the direct land route, it is almost certain that no important trade can pass that way, and the best prospects of opening a communication beyond the British frontier in that quarter certainly are by the river route.

3. An examination of the Salween River from Moulmein upwards, as far as boats can go, would apparently be practicable. The first examination might probably be best made under the direction of the Marine Department, and a Public Works Officer could be attached to the party sent on this duty if the project be entertained by the Government in the Foreign Department.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Foreign Department in reply to its docket above quoted, the original papers and plan being returned as requested.

True extract.

(Signed) R. STRACHEY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.

Inclosure 4 in No. 15.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Foreign Department,—(No. 1228, under date the 15th November, 1864.)

READ an extract from the Public Works Department, No. 906c-5019, dated 6th October, on the subject of the proposed commercial route through Burmah to China.

Ordered, That the Public Works Department be informed that the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has sanctioned a second expedition to ascend and

report on the Salween River, and that his Excellency in Council requests that the Public Works Department will recommend a properly qualified officer to accompany the expedition.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) C. U. AITCHISON,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1229.

Copy of correspondence to Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, with reference to his letter, No. 144-422, dated 12th July, and to this Office No. 404, dated 22nd August.

No. 16.

Extract from Political Despatch from Sir C. Wood to the Government of India,—(No. 45, dated the 16th June, 1865).

Para. 2. THE sentiments of Her Majesty's Government on these subjects* have already been communicated to you in my despatch of the 7th November last, No. 65.

No. 17.

From the Government of India to the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Bart., G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—(No. 100, dated Fort William, the 9th December, 1864).

WITH reference to the despatches noted on the margin,† we have the honour to forward copy of a correspondence with the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, from which Her Majesty's Government will observe that we have sanctioned the appointment of Mr. Francis Fedden, Assistant in the Geological Survey Department, as second officer to the expedition for the survey of the Salween River.

2. We have also sanctioned the sketch estimate of the probable cost of the expedition, amounting to rupees 17,265.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. LAWRENCE.
R. NAPIER.
H. B. HARRINGTON.
H. S. MAINE.
C. E. TREVELYAN.
W. GREY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

From Major H. Nelson Davies, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Governor-General's Head-Quarters, vid Calcutta,—(No. 240-701, dated Rangoon, the 28th September, 1864.)

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to acknowledge your letter No. 404 of the 22nd ultimo, conveying sanction to a second expedition for the survey of the Salween River under Captain Watson, and to state that the Burmese Government have readily granted the necessary pass.

2. As regards an officer of the Burmese Government accompanying the party, they have not yet appointed one, but on this point I shall have the honour to report further.

3. As regards a second officer to accompany Captain Watson, the Chief Commissioner begs to recommend Mr. Francis Fedden, Assistant in the Geological

* Letter dated 9th December (No. 99), 1864.—Proposed commercial route through Burmah, and survey of the Salween River.

† To Secretary of State, No. 69, dated 19th September, 1864; to Secretary of State, No. 99, of this date.

Survey Department, attached to this province. Mr. Fedden is a gentleman of scientific acquirements, and in every way fitted for the duty; the Chief Commissioner has ascertained from Mr. Theobald, the Superintendent of the Survey, that his services can be spared, and that he does not anticipate any objection from the head of the department.

4. I beg to submit a sketch estimate of the probable cost of the expedition, from which it appears about rupees 17,265 will be required; this will probably be reduced by the resale of elephants and carriage cattle to, say, rupees 13,265.

5. The Chief Commissioner solicits sanction for the amount of the estimate, viz., rupees 17,265, leaving the proceeds by the sale of the animals, &c., to be credited hereafter. It is requested that this sanction may be given for the amount to be advanced from the Shoay Gyeen treasury.

Estimate of Cost of proposed Expedition for the Survey of the Upper Salween River.

	Rupees.
To purchase of 8 elephants, at 750 rupees each	6,000
To cost of trappings, food, &c., for 8 elephants for 3 months, at 12½ rupees each ..	300
To " " " 4 " 2 " 12½ " ..	100
To pay of elephant attendants (mahouts, &c.), on 8 elephants, for 3 months ..	630
To " " " " 3 " 2 " ..	210
To purchase of 20 bullocks, at 30 rupees each	600
To hire of extra carriage from Shoay Gyeen to Mobyai	500
To hire of bullock-drivers for 5 months	250
Cost of constructing rafts, hire of guides, &c.. .. .	300
To pay of 1 Interpreter for Captain Watson	150
To " " Mr. Fedden	200
To pay of 1 Writer for the expedition	150
To cost of presents	500
To " guard	975
To cost of provisions for followers	300
Salary of Captain Watson for 5 months, at 600 rupees per mensem	3,000
" Mr. Fedden for 5 months at 500 rupees per mensem	2,500
Contingent expenses	600
Total	17,265
Deduct estimated value recoverable by sale of elephants and cattle	4,000
Probable net cost	13,265
(Signed) H. NELSON DAVIES,	
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.	

Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

From C. U. Aitchison, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah,—(No. 528, dated Fort William, the 17th November, 1864.

WITH reference to your Secretary's letter dated 28th September last, No. 240-701, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council sanctions the appointment of Mr. Francis Fedden as second officer to the expedition for the survey of the Salween River under Captain Watson, as recommended by you.

2. His Excellency in Council also sanctions the sketch estimate of the probable cost of the expedition, amounting to rupees 17,265, and authorizes you to advance this sum from the Shoay Gyeen treasury.

No. 529.

Copy of correspondence forwarded to Financial Department for information and further orders.

No. 18.

From the Government of India to the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Bart., G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,—(No. 109, dated Fort William, the 23rd December, 1864.)

WITH reference to the correspondence reported with our letter No. 61 dated 30th August last, respecting the survey of the River Salween, we have the honour to forward, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, copies of further papers.

We have, &c.
(Signed) J. LAWRENCE.
R. NAPIER.
H. B. HARINGTON.
H. S. MAINE.
C. E. TREVELYAN.
W. GREY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 18.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor-General, to Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, Simla,—(No. 167-486, dated Rangoon, the 4th August, 1864.)

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copy of diary received from my Agent at Mandalay, Dr. Clement Williams. The diary extends from July the 17th to the 22nd.

2. The following subjects entered therein appear to require remarks:—

3. *Customs tariff values.*—I have been anxious that the Burmese Government should issue annually, or otherwise, fixed tariff rates of the value of goods brought from Burmese into British territory. At present they put a duty of 6 per cent. *ad valorem* on such goods; but the uncertainty of the value of the goods causes much vexation at the frontier. I shall endeavour to bring them to the point of establishing tariff rates.

4. *Case of a debt due by a Burmese to a British subject named Bacon.*—This is a difficult point. The King of Burmah in the month of May last admitted a person to his service who was in debt to Mr. Bacon. By Burmese law and custom the debt would either be cancelled or could not be enforced while the debtor remained in the King's service.

By the Treaty it is doubtful if we could complain of a British subject losing the amount due to him in such a case.

5. *A dacoity on a frontier Police post.*—I pointed out in a letter the great danger of allowing bad characters to hover on the frontier and commit outrages. The Burmese Government are, I think, convinced of the propriety of restraining their subjects in such cases.

6. *The beating of Mr. Stewart in the streets of Mandalay.*—This affair is still unsettled. I have required that the lictor, or rather bearer, should be punished. This the Woongyee demurs to. I await further intelligence.

7. *Arrest of a Clerk in the service of Dr. Williams.*—It appears to me doubtful whether I should support Dr. Williams in his position, that if any one of his servants is accused of any offence against the law of the land, the accused should at once be made over to him (Dr. Williams). This is a question on which I beg to solicit the instructions of his Excellency the Viceroy in Council, that is, whether Dr. Williams, as Agent to the Chief Commissioner at Mandalay, is entitled to the privileges of a public Minister representing a Government, such as are understood to be among the rights of Legation existing in Europe. I should beg to recommend that he himself personally should be considered exempt from the local jurisdiction of the Courts of Mandalay, but I think that his servants and followers could scarcely be entitled to the same privilege.

8. Under date the 22nd July is an entry in the diary which caused me much

surprise. If it be true than any information has reached Mandalay of the nature stated, as having been derived from Colonel Fytche, the Commissioner of Tenasserim, the fact is calculated to cause me much embarrassment in my intercourse with the Burmese Court. I have addressed a letter on this subject to Colonel Fytche, a copy of which I beg to inclose.

Copy of the Diary of Dr. C. Williams, Agent to the Chief Commissioner at Mandalay, from the 17th to the 22nd July.

185. *July 17th.*—Having been unable to leave my house since the 15th, and having received no reply whatever to the note, I, on the 14th, addressed the Woongyee, requesting him to appoint a time for an interview. I have inclosed to him two written communications, one referring to the frontier dacoit attack on the police post, the other to a complaint made to me by a Mr. Bacon to the effect that on suing a debtor the Court had dismissed the case on the ground of a Royal Order forbidding those in the King's service from being sued for any debt whatever within the present year (copies of both communications will be sent to the Chief Commissioner). The Woongyee, by a verbal message, appointed the 20th for an interview.

186. *July 21st.* Was yesterday unable to go to palace; to-day met the Pakan, as by yesterday's appointment, and spoke on the following subjects:—

1st. *Customs tariff values.*—He would give a list of the average prices and of the total amount of goods exported and imported by Meula for the year. I reminded him of his assurance that not only this list, but also one in accordance with which the *ad valorem* duties would be levied, would be furnished, and that the duties would be henceforth levied on fixed tariff values to be laid down every half-year or every year. He acknowledged having said all this, but "it won't do" (*mapiyt-boo*): the project is abandoned. I expressed my regret that so obvious an improvement should be not adopted after having been decided on.

It is probable that the farmer of the customs may have some objection to the plan.

2nd. *The case of Mr. Bacon, Ner Mounng Moe.*—"What do you wish in reference to that?" asked the Woongyee. "I wish you to consider whether making a Royal Order retrospective, and in this case depriving thereby a British subject of his acknowledged rights, is in accordance with the protection due, after the friendship and the Treaty?"

"Yes," replied the Woongyee, "the order is in May, and the transaction was in January, it is true; but the Royal Order includes old as well as new acceptances, it is in accordance with the very words of the Royal Order."

Agent.—"Then, surely the Royal Order is a mistake, for by this any debtor to a British subject may escape payment by entering the King's service, and surely that is not in accordance with the Treaty?"

Woongyee.—"It's to the Treaty; we are by it to treat British subjects with the same protection we give our own subjects, and Bacon is treated just as if he had been our own subject."

Agent.—"Kindly give me that in writing in reply to my letter."

Woongyee (after a pause, during which I noted the above).—"Well, in order to finish the matter, if you will send Bacon's agent here, the case shall be gone into."

3rd.—*The Frontier Dacoity.*—My letter to him on the subject was before him. "What should we do about this?"

Agent.—"I am quite confident that once informed of the affair you will give the proper orders."

Woongyee.—"What do you wish now?"

Agent (pointing and reading my own letter).—"That such orders will be given as will prevent a repetition of such outrages, and that if the *Teihta Myowoon's* harbouring dacoits turns out the truth, that that conduct should be put a stop to."

I repeated verbally the arguments showing the extreme seriousness of the outrage, and the danger to the peace between the two countries these raids constitute.

The Woongyee promised to send immediate orders to prevent a repetition, and to inquire into the *Teihta Woon's* conduct.

4th.—*Stewart's Case*.—On entering on this the Woongyee assumed an expression that no other word than “glum” can fairly describe.

We conversed much, the clever Thandanzui Lewoon aiding him. “Propose something, and if I can follow, I will endeavour to get the other Woongyees to agree,” said the Pakan.

I proposed then, in accordance with the Chief Commissioner’s wish, that the lictor be punished. I showed, or tried to show, where the man was at fault in first striking Stewart, and how he might be punished with justice.

The Pakan refused to acknowledge the man was at all at fault. “It was his duty to strike any one who did not sit down, without waiting for orders: he made no mistake, and there is no ground for punishment.”

In the same way the Mywoon who, on Stewart’s returning the lictor’s blow, ordered both lictors to set to and thrash him committed, says the Pakan, no fault and no mistake: Stewart had shown disrespect, and committed a crime (apyitgyee) in returning the lictor’s blow.

The Minggyee.—“I do not understand either why this should be brought up again. When we settled the matter with you, and made these new rules at your instance, that was enough. If the Agent is satisfied, why should not the principal?”

Agent.—“You never settled the matter. You promised me, as did the King, that the Mywoon should apologise and give satisfaction to Stewart. But did he do so? No. If that had been done, I should not have delivered the Chief Commissioner’s letter, requesting the punishment of the lictor. I was never satisfied, and when you showed me your letter to the Chief Commissioner felt certain he would not be either.”

The Woongyee, however, was obstinate in holding the ground taken up on the receipt of the Chief Commissioner’s letter, viz., that no error had been made, no fault committed by any one on their side, and, therefore, there was no room for punishment. This is, of course, quite contrary to the spirit and the letter of their conversation on this subject before the arrival of that letter.

The Pakan Woongyee to-day said, “These new rules are surely (‘dan’) compensation enough for this affair.” He used this expression two or three times, adding, “We made them on your account, at your instance; never any Agent has obtained anything of the sort: they are beyond the Treaty, by which Europeans are to adhere to our customs.” “Colonel Burney was never so favoured,” joined the Thandangu. “It is your favour (chee joo) that obtained them,” &c.

Those Rules the Pakan now pretends were made on account of Stewart’s affair, and form an ample satisfaction for that matter, in which, after all, they are in no way to blame. Seeing nothing could be obtained to-day, I acceded to the Woongyee’s suggestion to “consider the matter, and propose a solution next interview.”

5th.—I delivered him my letter of yesterday’s date, inclosing extracts of mine to Chief Commissioner, anent there being no difficulties to apprehend from the new Rules, and requesting his note in writing of any dissent he may feel from the extracts inclosed. Characteristically he said, after reading six lines, “We have had enough to-day; you are sick, so am I; take it back, and bring it next time. I, however, insisted on leaving it for his consideration and reply at his convenience.

6th.—Adverting to the arrest of my clerk, I informed him of my having dismissed him, and requested him to give such orders as would prevent a similar mistake to throwing my man into prison from occurring again.

Woongyee.—“You mean that he should have been first demanded of you, not arrested without your consent?”

Agent.—“No. I mean that he and the accusation should have been made over at once to me, in accordance with the universal custom of nations; that the establishments of Diplomatic Agents are exempt from the jurisdiction of the country where they reside, and subject to that of the country that appoints the Agent.” I assured him it would be the same had the Burmese Government an Agent in our territory.

Woongyee.—“But we have no Agents.”

Agent.—“Why do you not appoint one?”

Woongyee.—“There is no occasion.”

I promised him that I would show him a book that would convince him as to

the extra-territoriality of the house and suite, as well as person of Agents both of Sovereigns and Foreign Ministers; he would be glad to see it.

187. 22nd July.—I hear (second hand from Father Abbona) that the King is going to appoint an Agent at Rangoon, and that by that Agent the shoe question, which I imagined set at rest, is to be tested in its application to the Chief Commissioner's residence. That any Agent be appointed I don't think in the least probable; first, it would be reckoned *infra dig.* to appoint at Rangoon. At Calcutta they see an Agency would be an utterly useless expense. If His Majesty could be represented at St. James's he would not mind the expense.

188. Father Abbona informs me that he is possessed of a "copy" of a letter lately sent by his Excellency the Viceroy to the Commissioner of Tenasserim. He did not show me the supposed copy, but said the contents were in reference to the Salween expedition, and that the Viceroy said in effect that the Burmese were right in stopping the expedition. His Excellency, moreover, desired Major Fytche to avoid, above all things, collision with the Burmese, for a war was the last thing desirable. Father Abbona has announced to other persons at Mandalay a similar possession, and intimated that he should show a translation of this letter to His Majesty. I am of course quite in the dark as to the amount of truth in what the Father says, but the account of such a letter, as given to the King by Don Abbona, will have a bad effect.

From Captain H. Nelson Davies, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to Colonel A. Fytche, Commissioner of Tenasserim,—(No. 02472, dated Rangoon, the 4th August, 1864.)

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to inform you that he has received information from Mandalay to the following effect:—That you had received from his Excellency the Viceroy a letter referring to the expedition to the Salween River; that his Excellency in the said letter observed to the effect, that the Burmese were right in stopping the expedition, and that his Excellency desired you to avoid, above all things, collisions with the Burmese, for that a war was the last thing desirable.

2. With reference to the above, the Chief Commissioner requests, as your name has been used as authority for the said statement, that you will have the goodness to inform him whether you have ever made any statement, or given any information to the above effect to any person, and if so, to whom? It is desirable that should there be only some slight foundation for the above report, that you should state, as far as you know, how it may have arisen, fully and explicitly.

3. You are requested to reply to this letter by the return steamer.

Inclosure 2 in No. 18.

From Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah,—(No. 432, dated Simla, the 30th August, 1864.)

I HAVE had the honour to submit to the Governor-General in Council your letter dated 4th instant, No. 167-486, forwarding Dr. Williams's diary from the 17th to the 22nd July, and, in reply, I am directed to communicate the orders of his Excellency in Council on the cases noticed by you.

2. The case of Bacon *versus* Moungh Moe is one in which his Excellency in Council does not think it necessary to interfere.

3. As regards the dacoity on a frontier police post, his Excellency in Council desires that you will urge on the Burmese Government to look after frontier arrangements, it being as much for their interest as for the interest of the British Government.

4. As regards Mr. Stewart's case, the Burmese Government should be made to understand that this is a very serious matter, and that it is necessary that it should be satisfactorily settled.

5. With respect to the exemption of Dr. Williams and his servants and

followers from the local jurisdiction of the Courts of Mandalay, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council reserves the privilege as to Dr. Williams and his servants who are British subjects, but waives it as regards Burmese servants whenever, on application being made to the Agent, the latter is satisfied that there is reason to believe that a Burmese servant or follower of his has committed a crime of a serious or heinous character. Under such circumstances, which should be rare, if your Agent is properly careful in the selection of his attendants, his Excellency in Council approves of the culprit, though in the service of the Agent, being at once handed over for trial by the Burmese tribunals.

6. With reference to the letter which has reached Mandalay containing information said to have been derived from Colonel Fytche, I am directed to express the wish of his Excellency in Council that the matter should be cleared up as quickly as possible.

Inclosure 3 in No. 18.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor-General, to Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General,—(No. 178-512, dated Rangoon, the 12th August, 1864.)

WITH reference to my letter No. 167-486 of the 4th instant, I have the honour to submit copy of letter to my address, No. 365 dated 9th instant, from Colonel A. Fytche, Commissioner of Tenasserim, containing his explanation regarding the report at Mandalay as to what he had said on the authority of his Excellency the Viceroy. I consider Colonel Fytche's explanation entirely satisfactory. I beg to submit a copy of my reply No. 02644 of this date, which I trust will be approved by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

2. It is requisite that I should explain why I have not hitherto addressed Colonel Fytche on the subject of the letters which he furnished to Captain A. Watson, to be delivered to the Shan Chiefs when that officer proceeded with Lieutenant Sconce on the Salween expedition. The whole subject was reported on in my letter No. 84 dated the 11th May last; that letter was replied to by letter No. 138 dated 8th June last. Thinking that I might possibly receive some further and special orders regarding the letters addressed by Colonel Fytche to the Shan Chiefs, I waited until now; but as Colonel Fytche has referred to the subject of the Salween expedition, and appears quite unconscious of the improper nature of the letters in question, I have considered it better at once to admonish him on the subject.

Inclosure 4 in No. 18.

From Colonel A. Fytche, Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, to Captain H. N. Davies, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, Rangoon,—(No. 365, dated Moulmein, the 9th August, 1864.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter No. 02472 dated 4th instant.

2. In this letter you are directed to state that the Chief Commissioner has heard from Mandalay that I have said, under the authority of a letter received from his Excellency the Governor-General, "that the Burmese were right in stopping the Salween expedition, and that his Excellency desired me to avoid above all things collisions with the Burmese, for that a war was the last thing desirable."

3. I beg to state, for the Chief Commissioner's information, that I have never made any such statements on any such high authority, and suppose this to be one of the "idle tales" which are constantly floating about this province, and which, to give an appearance of authority to, have often the Chief Commissioner's name, and occasionally my own name attached, as an authority for the report.

4. At the conclusion of your letter, you state the Chief Commissioner desires to know "that should there be only some slight foundation for the above report, that I should state, as far as I know, how it may have arisen." The Chief Commissioner seems to attach some importance, it would appear, to this report; and I will attempt to do so.

5. At the time the news of the Salween expedition having been stopped arrived,

and for a considerable time afterwards, the subject became a general topic of conversation everywhere, and the local provincial papers were full of it. A considerable excitement was caused thereby, not only amongst the European portion of the community, but amongst the natives of the country also, which the violent warlike articles in these papers certainly did not allay. One particular article in the "Rangoon Gazette," I remember, stated to have been written on the best authority, and giving the very words of Lieutenant Watson's Report to myself on the expedition, and the issue of which paper arrived at Moulmein by the same steamer as brought the report, struck me as most extraordinary, which surprise, however, was somewhat removed by the fact which afterwards came to my knowledge that the Chief Commissioner immediately on its receipt, or very shortly afterwards (a duplicate of this Report was forwarded to the Chief Commissioner by Lieutenant Watson direct from Mandalay), allowed a certain merchant of Rangoon to read this Report, in confidence it is said. Well, during this period of excitement, in the course of conversation, I was often appealed to for my opinion as to whether war would ensue with Burmah, which was the general impression that it would, and I frequently stated, as my own belief, that the Government did not desire war with Burmah; that many of the accounts that had been published in the local Press were much exaggerated, and that the King would no doubt be able to give some satisfactory explanation of the matter as regarded himself. This was the purport, as far as I can remember, of what I stated on such occasions, and which I certainly think cannot be objected to in any way.

6. The Chief Commissioner has not thought fit to acquaint me with the name of his informant, but as he expects me to give him my full confidence in the matter, I think it might have been done. I suppose, however, the report being said to have come from Mandalay, it may have originated with Mr. Camaratta, or some one else may have heard some one say that Mr. Camaratta had made some statements of the kind. Now, on Mr. Camaratta's late visit to Moulmein to obtain dories for the King, he waited on me on two separate occasions. The old man was very garrulous, as usual, speaking freely on all subjects connected with the King of Burmah Proper, amongst others, of the canals the King was digging, the contract entered into with Messrs. Fox and Halliday regarding a railroad, the extension of the electric telegraph from Thyetmyo to Mandalay; and frequently assuring me that the King wished for peace and the advancement of his country, and not war. I allowed him to speak, saying little myself, but I assured him that, as far as my opinion went, the British Government were as anxious for peace as he described the King to be, and that the Government wished to be on the most friendly relations with the King.

8. Mr. Camaratta, of course, mentioned the Salween expedition, in which he supposed very naturally that I took special interest, and stated that the suspicions of the King were aroused by the expedition having been sent through the Shan States tributary to Burmah without his ever being consulted, or his sanction obtained for it; that the King would have wished that the expedition should have come to him to Mandalay, and that he would have sent it on properly protected and with his full authority to strike the Salween River *vid* Thee-ban and Thein-nee, which was the best and easiest route for it to proceed. This route and the course to be pursued, it may be in the Chief Commissioner's remembrance, was strongly recommended by me when the expedition was first proposed, and the Chief Commissioner may imagine that on this account I may have led Mr. Camaratta to speak on the subject; but I can assure him it was perfectly spontaneous on his part, and though it may possibly cause suspicion to arise in the Chief Commissioner's mind as being corroboratory of my own previous opinion in the matter and adverse to the Chief Commissioner's own expressed one, I have purposely stated it to show that I can have no wish to conceal anything that may have given grounds for this ridiculous report.

9. People are particularly prone to gossip in this part of the world, and a steamer seldom arrives from Rangoon without bringing some reports of what the Chief Commissioner has said, or what he intends to do. These "idle stories" do not affect me, and, when compelled to listen to or to read them, leave no impression on my mind. I may instance as a case in point stories about a couple of guns intended as a present to the heir apparent, which the Chief Commissioner stopped and sent lately to the arsenal at Rangoon until the orders of Government were received on the subject; but really, if the Chief Commissioner was to call upon me to state what I had heard about them, I should be unable to do so.

10. It has been publicly stated that I was the cause of the failure of the Salween expedition. The Chief Commissioner has not favoured me as yet with the copy of any Report he may have made to Government on the expedition, but as he is well aware of the whole circumstances of the case I have no doubt of his having set the Government right in this respect.

Inclosure 5 in No. 18.

From Major H. Nelson Davies, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to Colonel A. Fytche, Commissioner of Tenasserim,—(No. 02266, dated Rangoon, the 12th August, 1864.)

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Chief Commissioner, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 365, dated the 9th instant. The Chief Commissioner sees no objection whatever to your having said to Mr. Camaratta, or to any one else, that the British Government desired to remain on friendly terms with the Burmese Government, and as you did not use the name or authority of his Excellency the Viceroy in stating what you did, the Chief Commissioner is perfectly satisfied in the matter.

2. As you have referred to the Salween expedition and its being stopped by the Burmese Government, the Chief Commissioner takes the opportunity of informing you that the letters furnished by you to Captain Watson to be presented to the Shan Chiefs were of a very imprudent nature. The Chief Commissioner considers that an officer of your experience should have known that it was not proper to write as you did to the tributary Chiefs of a jealous Government like that of Burmah. Your letters should simply have announced the object for which the officers were sent, and have requested assistance to be given them. The Burman Government justly complained of the contents of your letters. The Chief Commissioner now takes this as a suitable opportunity for referring to the subject, and for acquainting with his opinion, which has been approved by his Excellency the Viceroy in Council, in order that you may be careful to avoid such objectionable correspondence in future similar cases.

Inclosure 6 in No. 18.

From Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah,—(No. 459, dated Simla, the 5th September, 1864.)

WITH reference to your despatch dated 12th ultimo, No. 178, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council, while approving of the letter which you have addressed the Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division, considers that the omission, in the first instance, to remark on Colonel Fytche's communications to the Shan Chiefs was an oversight on your part, and that the tenour of those communications was a great mistake on the part of Colonel Fytche.

Inclosure 7 in No. 18.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor-General, to Colonel H. M. Durand, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Governor-General's Head-Quarters, via Calcutta,—(No. 209,602, dated Rangoon, the 5th September, 1864.)

IN my letter dated the 28th March last, I had the honour in paragraph 13 to bring to notice the case of a British subject, an East Indian, Mr. R. G. Stewart, having been struck in the streets of Mandalay by the rattan-bearer of the Mywoon, or Governor of the city. The striking resulted, 1st, from Mr. Stewart not having moved out of the way as the Governor approached; and, 2nd, because he did not sit down, such being the usual mark of respect to men of rank.

2. This case gave rise to two questions, one being the satisfaction to be sought

in the case of Stewart, and the other the general rules regarding Europeans in future when they should meet men of rank in the city of Mandalay.

3. In regard to the case of Stewart, I recommended, as stated in paragraph 15 of the said letter, that I should be empowered to require that the lictor, or person who had struck Stewart, should be punished.

4. I now beg to forward copy of my letter to Dr. Williams, No. 01998, dated 1st July, 1864, and of his reply, No. 131, of the 8th ultimo. As the Woongyee has announced that he has dismissed the lictor who struck Stewart, I am quite content to acknowledge that such punishment is sufficient. They seem, indeed, to have supposed that in using the word "punishment" I meant either personal chastisement or some judicial sentence such as is usually passed on criminals. This was not my meaning, and I am quite satisfied that the order of dismissal, which amounts to a punishment, for a time from the city, is sufficient to mark the necessity of treating Europeans with proper respect.

5. With reference to the rules, I beg to submit a copy of a letter thereon addressed to the Woongyee by Dr. Williams. This form of a letter was adopted as the Woongyee, on the score of dignity, objected to sign anything like an agreement or convention with Dr. Williams. In acknowledging the letter, however, he consented to the rules, which is sufficient. The rules refer both to the case of Europeans travelling in the Burmese territory under Article III of the Treaty with Burmah, and to Europeans meeting Burmese officials in the streets of the capital.

6. I consider these rules satisfactory, and trust that they will meet with the approval of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

Under these rules it will be seen that in the case of officers being sent to survey the Salween River, I can, on furnishing a list of their followers and the number of their arms, apply for a passport for them, and such is the course I propose to adopt: they will not be required necessarily to go to the capital.

7. I believe I may now say that the disputes which had arisen with the Burmese Government on several small matters enumerated in my letter dated March 1864, have been satisfactorily adjusted. In the matter of the treatment of Messrs. Sconce and Watson, the explanations have been mutual. What I proposed to do in such a case in future is stated in paragraph 8 of my letter, No. 84, dated 11th May last. It is now conceded by the Burmese that British officers need not go "to the capital for a pass" and "permission to travel." The permission and pass in case of a regular armed party, will be given on the application of the Chief Commissioner's Agent at Mandalay; ordinary travellers go as before without hindrance.

8. In the matter of the proposed journey of Dr. Williams and the Right Rev. Bishop Bigandet to Bhamo, the Burmese at first objected to their going at all, but afterwards merely opposed their going towards the frontier beyond Bhamo, on the ground that the country was disturbed. This really was the case. The Bishop subsequently went to Bhamo, but Dr. Williams, considering that he should not be able to penetrate to the frontier, did not accompany him. On the whole, I do not consider the Burmese Government to blame in the matter, though at first they seemed inclined to oppose the going to Bhamo altogether. At that period, however, there is no doubt they were somewhat disturbed at events in the Shan country, and being too proud to tell the simple truth, they made petty and frivolous objections when they might have urged good reasons.

Inclosure 8 in No. 18.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to Clement Williams, Esq., Agent to the Chief Commissioner, Mandalay,—(No. 01998, dated Rangoon, the 1st July, 1864.)

I HAVE the honour to forward to you copy of a letter addressed to me by the Magway Mengyee, relative to the complaint of Stewart that he was struck by a lictor of the Mywoon in a street of Mandalay.

In the last paragraph of my letter to you on this subject, No. 749, dated 17th March last, I stated what I considered should be done, that is, I considered that the lictor himself should in some way or other be punished: I did not point out any particular punishment, nor do I now.

From the Woongyee's letter it appears that on the occasion in question there was mutual striking; that may have been the case, but I request you will inform

the Woongyee that I consider that Stewart was struck first for no fault, and was beaten excessively, and that an acknowledgment should be made on that account; I therefore again say that the lictor should be punished, and I request you will urge this upon the Woongyee.

I request you will inform me of the result of your communication with the Woongyee on this subject.

A copy of the Chief Commissioner's letter to the Woongyee on this subject, dated the 5th May last, has already been furnished to you; I write now to the Woongyee to tell him that I have referred this matter to you.

Inclosure 9 in No. 18.

From Assistant-Surgeon Clement Williams, Agent to the Chief Commissioner, to Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B., Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and Agent to the Governor-General,—(No. 131, dated Mandalay, the 8th August, 1864.)

I HAVE the honour, in further reply to your letter No. 01998, dated 1st July, 1864, and referring to the entries of my diary, No. 186, July 21st, paragraph 4, and No. 194, paragraph 6, page 121, of to-day's date, to express my regret that I have not been able to induce the Woongyee to agree to what you desire should be done with the lictor who struck Stewart.

2. The Woongyee contends, in reply to my urging upon him that the first blow was struck by the lictor, and that for no want of respect Stewart was thus put to shame, and, on his returning the blow, to severe suffering, that the first blow was but a touch with the bamboo to warn Stewart aside; that the striking of the lictor in return was a crime which fully justified the Myowoon in ordering him to be beaten as he was. Moreover, urges the Woongyee, even had the lictor struck Stewart first with a severe blow, he would not have been wrong by the custom and laws of the country, for it is only since the recent rules were made that Europeans were exempt from these customs. He requests me to write to you in reference to this subject, that he "thinks both sides should be forbearing; that when one side may have gone too far ("lwun"), the other should not be too exacting; both sides may err, and each side have need of the forbearance of the other. The new regulations were made entirely because the Chief Commissioner's Agent asked for them after the occurrence of this case of Stewart, and he thinks this making of new regulations that will preclude the possibility of similar cases occurring again, a sufficient acknowledgment for this matter."

Beyond this the Woongyee declares he cannot go, unless it be to order that the man who struck Stewart shall not be employed again in the capacity of an official's rod-bearer. This he says he will order at once.

3. The difficulty is found in the fact that the Burmese Government has already declared in writing that, after an investigation of the facts, it has decided that their employés were not at fault. The Woongyees misunderstood, or affected to misunderstand, the last paragraph of your letter to them (March 17, 1864) on this subject, stating that had you supposed that Stewart meant to be disrespectful to the Myowoon Meng, you would not have asked for punishment to be given to the Let-ya-doung (or "lictor"). From the fact of Stewart's not conforming to the old custom in sitting down on the approach of the Myowoon, and his striking the lictor, who by either a blow or a push with the bamboo warned him to do so, and at the same time told him to crouch down, the Woongyees considered that he had shown disrespect, and that therefore they could not be called on to punish the lictor. Once having expressed this decision in a formal letter, the Woongyee will not recede from it.

4. At the same time the Woongyee almost entreated me to write so that "the Chief Commissioner will be satisfied with the acknowledgment made in the institution of the new rules, and the order that the man who struck Stewart shall not be again employed as lictor."

5. I will await your further orders before entering on this subject again with the Woongyee.

Inclosure 10 in No. 18.

Copy of a Letter addressed to the Woongyee by Dr. Williams, showing the Rules agreed to between the Pakhan Woongyee and the Agent to the Chief Commissioner at Mandalay, relative to the provisions of the Treaty in regard to travellers in Burmah and respect due to Burmese officials.

THE Chief Commissioner of British Burmah being desirous of correctly ascertaining the rules regarding persons travelling in the towns and districts within the Royal Kingdom, the Agent to the Chief Commissioner forwards, for the information of the Pakangyee Myotsa Mengyee, a copy of the rules, and requests the Woongyee will state distinctly in his reply if he dissents from the interpretation of any of the rules herein submitted :—

I. If British subjects, military officers, or merchants desire to travel through any of the towns and districts within the Burmese Empire, and if they are not furnished with a large number of arms, and travel in the manner of merchants, and carry four or five muskets only for their protection against robbers, there shall be no obstruction or impediment, and they shall be allowed to pass; but if any person desires to have a larger number, about ten or twelve muskets, application will be made to me, and the same will be submitted through the Pakangyee Myotsa Woongyee for obtaining the sanction of the Ministers of the Hlottan. The passport will then be forwarded to the person who has applied for it, and who shall, in accordance with the sanction given, be allowed to travel. Those residing within the British territories, whether they arrive or do not arrive at the golden city, shall be allowed to travel to whatever towns or districts they may desire, after applying for and obtaining the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. Copy of such application will then be forwarded to the Agent of the Chief Commissioner for submission, through the Pakhan Myotsa Woongyee, to the Ministers at the Hlottan for their sanction.

II. Whenever persons who wear hats meet on the roads officials of rank, who are preceded by lictors within the four and eight divisions of the boundaries of the Royal Golden City, and who the Chief Commissioner has no apprehension whatsoever will decline to render due respect in accordance with their national customs, they will in all cases show such respect (that is, take off the hat). In the event, however, of any such person not attending to the rule established by the Pakangyee Myotsa Mengyee, the lictors shall not be allowed to touch or strike them, but a note shall be taken of the occurrence, so as to identify the person, and orders shall be issued in conformity with the agreement entered into at the conference.

III. The Pakhan Myotsa Woongyee at first agreed that the accused persons should be sent to me for investigation, in conformity with the approval of the Chief Commissioner; but as the Woongyee, at a conference subsequently held, stated that it was not intended such persons should be sent to me, this subject was not entered in the proceedings. If this is the true version, it will simplify the case, and as the Burmese Ministers do not desire it, I have no opinion to offer.

IV. Being the Agent to the Chief Commissioner, English officers will visit me, and remain here for a short time for the benefit of their health; and during their stay, if they go about the inner and outer roads of the Royal city, no difficulty or obstruction should be placed in their way, as they cannot strictly adhere to the customs of the country, but will conduct themselves in accordance with their rank and position.

V. If His Most Glorious Majesty the Pakhan Myotsa Woongyee and the Agent to the Chief Commissioner endeavour with unity of purpose strictly to preserve the peace and quietness of the two countries, no difficulty can arise. If the Royal orders are assimilated with the wishes of the Chief Commissioner, no outside difficulty will occur; and I shall endeavour to settle satisfactorily all matters of discussion regarding the past and present difficulties.

Inclosure 11 in No. 18.

From C. U. Aitchison, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah,— (No. 575, dated Simla, the 7th October, 1864.)

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 209 dated 5th September, and in reply to inform you that the arrangements proposed by the Burmese Government with respect to travellers in the Burmese territory are considered quite satisfactory, and his Excellency in Council requests that you will make the purport of the rules known generally throughout British Burmah. With a view to their notification in the "Gazette of India," which is desirable, you are requested to embody them in a form and language better suited to publication than is the case with the translation which you have forwarded.

2. As regards the Salween expedition, I am to state that the Governor-General in Council still considers it necessary that a Burman official should accompany it.

No. 19.

Extract from a Political Despatch from Sir C. Wood to the Governor-General of India in Council,—(No. 12, dated the 9th March, 1865.)

I OBSERVE with much satisfaction that the Burmese Government have without objection granted the necessary pass to facilitate the survey of the Salween, and have expressed their willingness to depute an officer to accompany the surveying expedition. In consequence of the circumstances stated, I approve your having consented to accept the dismissal of the official who struck Mr. Stewart as sufficient reparation for the outrage reported. The rules promulgated by the Burmese Government for the guidance of travellers, and of their own officials, are, as your Excellency observes, quite satisfactory, and likely to obviate the recurrence of such disputes as that originating in the case in question.

Correspondence respecting Direct Commerce with
the West of China from Rangoon.

*Presented to the House of Commons by Command
of Her Majesty, in pursuance of their Address
dated May 23, 1865.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

HONG KONG.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 March 1865;—for,

“COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Office and the Authorities at *Hong Kong*, and also of the MEMORIAL of the Resident Community, with relative Reply, on the subject of the TAX, amounting to £.20,000 per annum, which Her Majesty’s Government propose to levy on PROPERTY at *Hong Kong*, towards defraying the Expense of maintaining the GARRISON there.”

Colonial Office, }
24 April 1865. }

C. FORTESCUE.

(*Mr. William Leslie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 April 1865.

SCHEDULE.

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COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of *Hong Kong*, upon the subject of MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

— No. 1. —

COPY of a LETTER from Sir *F. Rogers*, Bart., to Governor Sir *H. Robinson*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 25 April 1863.

You are probably aware that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has been much occupied, during the last two years, by a consideration of the important subject of Colonial Military expenditure, and that an inquiry was instituted by a Committee of the House of Commons whether the most wealthy and important colonies might not be called upon, with a due regard to justice and to their own interests, to defray a larger proportion of the cost of their military defence than they had hitherto done.

After a thorough examination of the subject, it was decided that those colonies which, as regards the cost of their military defence, were more particularly a burden to the Imperial Exchequer should (allowing of course that the state of their revenues was such as to justify the additional charge), be required considerably to increase their contributions towards that object.

In accordance with this decision, Ceylon, Mauritius, and the principal Australian Colonies, will be called upon to contribute more liberally towards the support of the several detachments of Her Majesty's troops which are maintained in those colonies, chiefly for the protection of colonial interests.

I make these few remarks, by the direction of the Duke of Newcastle, in order that you may be aware of what has already taken place in the matter, and for the purpose of bringing to your notice the fact that colonies which have never to any great extent involved a heavy charge on the Imperial Treasury, excepting as regards a portion of the cost for their defence, will now be desired partly to relieve the revenues of this country by making additional contributions in aid of their military protection.

Under these circumstances it is not to be expected that a rich and flourishing colony like Hong Kong should any longer be allowed an immunity from such charges, on this account, as it may justly be called upon to bear. But before taking any definite action in the matter, his Grace would be glad to be favoured with any remarks which you may have to make, and with this view, and in order that you may be the more easily enabled to furnish any suggestions which may occur to you, it will be necessary that I should briefly review the past and present financial state of the colony.

It would appear, from an examination of all the data bearing on the subject, that, during the first 14 years of its existence as a colony, Hong Kong cost the Imperial Exchequer no less a sum than 273,000*l.* for its civil establishment, exclusive of any sum spent during that period on account of the military and naval protection of the colony. This very large expense to the mother country, even if the colonial revenues were in a far less flourishing condition than they are at present, would of itself be sufficient to impose on the colony the obligation of a substantial contribution from local funds towards the cost of the military defence of local interests. From the official documents in this department, it has also been ascertained that the colony became self-supporting, so far as its civil establishments were concerned, in 1859, and that Imperial aid was then withdrawn. It also appears that in that year 15,000*l.* was expended on public

No. 1.
Sir F. Rogers, Bart.
to Governor Sir H.
Robinson.
25 April 1863.

works, roads, &c. The revenue and expenditure for the three following years have been as follows:—

					REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
					£.	£.
1860	-	-	-	-	94,182	72,390
1861	-	-	-	-	127,241	109,632
1862	-	-	-	-	131,512	122,423

And the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1863:

	£.
Revenue - - - - -	118,512
Expenditure - - - - -	125,000

From these figures it will be seen that the average surplus revenue over expenditure during 1860-2 was more than 15,000*l.* per annum, and during that period the large sum of 106,465*l.* has been expended on public works, in which are included repairs to roads, streets, and bridges. I am also to observe that in the Estimates of 1863, a sum of 42,200*l.* has been set aside for objects of that nature.

The Duke of Newcastle has directed me to bring to your notice these charges on account of public works, because, although there is no better way of disposing of surplus revenue than on works of public utility, the amount of that expenditure is in a great degree regulated by the amount of surplus revenue of which it in some degree thus furnishes a measure. I am also to remark that the amount of assets over liabilities on the 31st December last was 98,549*l.*, and that even after the large expenditure for 1863 (supposing the estimate to be correct), the assets will be on the 31st December next 90,000*l.*

Looking to the large additions which have been made within the last three years to the several departments, amongst which are included the Post Office, the Judicial Establishment, and the Police Department, his Grace anticipates that no further additions can possibly be necessary at present, and that the existing establishments will be able to bear the work required of them for some time to come, or at any rate that increased expenditure will only be called for by increased prosperity, which will furnish the means of meeting it.

I am to add that the Duke of Newcastle has not lost sight of the statement contained in your Despatch, transmitting the half-yearly returns of land sales to the 30th June last, that all the available sites for building within reasonable distance of Victoria had been disposed of. For this reason it may be expected that for the future there will be a falling off in the land revenue, under the head of land sales, as compared with former years, until the question connected with the acquisition of Kowloon has been finally disposed of, and the local Government has thus been enabled to put up lots for public competition. But the probable falling off in the land revenue does not affect the fact that the general financial position of Hong Kong is, and is likely to remain, in a highly sound and prosperous state, and the actual revenue having been, in 1862, 41,000*l.* above the amount estimated for that year, while in 1863 the estimated revenue is at least 27,000*l.* above the estimated amount for 1862. Notwithstanding the large surplus revenue which has been available during the last three or four years, Hong Kong has never contributed anything towards her military defence either in the shape of pay, allowances, or barracks, and the charge on Imperial revenues for these services has been considerable both during that period, and for several previous years.

It would appear that the number of men stationed in Hong Kong in the years

1853,

1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, and the total cost of their maintenance was as follows :—

	MEN.	COST.
		£.
In 1853 - - - -	969	97,841
„ 1854 - - - -	628	63,209
„ 1855 - - - -	541	54,625
„ 1856 - - - -	651	65,731

During subsequent years, owing to the war in China, the charges on this account have been considerably increased, and it has been found practically impossible to arrive at an approximate estimate of the cost for the force which it was found necessary to maintain in Hong Kong for garrison duty. It is contemplated now that the force to be permanently stationed in the colony shall be about 1,000 strong, including artillery, and the question simply resolves itself into the proportion of the cost for these troops which the colonial revenue is able to bear.

The actual cost, judging from analogy, may be stated at about 100,000 *l.*, an amount which will probably be subject to some slight reduction whenever it shall have become expedient to abolish the Indian scale of allowances.

It may confidently be expected that, exclusive of the large balance in hand, which at the commencement of the year was stated to be about 98,000 *l.*, a surplus revenue ranging between 30,000 *l.* and 40,000 *l.* per annum may be reckoned upon in future years, and Her Majesty's Government while fully admitting the probability that the garrison of Hong Kong will be in part maintained for Imperial purposes (which purposes, however, are closely connected with the prosperity of the colony), consider that it would be only just and reasonable that for the next five years Hong Kong should contribute 20,000 *l.* per annum towards the military protection which it undoubtedly requires for the security of its European inhabitants. At the expiration of that time the amount will be subject to any revision which the altered circumstances of the colony may require.

I am to observe that in considering the amount which Hong Kong should be called upon to contribute, the Duke of Newcastle was of opinion that the question should be decided more with reference to the amount of revenue available, than according to any capitation rate which would be inapplicable to the circumstances of the colony. And I am to add that, in fixing that amount at 20,000 *l.* per annum, his Grace has been actuated by the desire not to press too heavily at first on the colonial revenues, and thus possibly to retard works of public utility, for which, arguing on the calculations which have been made, a sum of 15,000 *l.* or 20,000 *l.* per annum would still be available, besides the large balance in hand, which would appear to be specially applicable to works of that nature.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Frederic Rogers.*

— No. 2. —

COPY of a LETTER from Governor Sir *H. Robinson* to Sir *F. Rogers*, Bart.

Sir,

London, 21 May 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch dated the 25th ultimo, in which you inform me that the Duke of Newcastle is of opinion that it is not to be expected that a rich and a flourishing colony like Hong Kong should any longer be allowed an immunity from such a contribution towards the support of the troops stationed there as it may justly be called upon to bear; and that his

214.

A 3

Grace

No. 2.
Governor Sir *H.*
Robinson to Sir *F.*
Rogers, Bart.
21 May 1863.

Grace has fixed that contribution at 20,000 *l.* per annum for the next five years; but that, before taking any action in the matter, he would wish to be furnished with any remarks which I may have to make.

2. The question appears to me to resolve itself into two considerations, (1) the ability of the colony to meet any such charge as that proposed, and (2) the justice of calling upon it to do so.

3. I observe that the ability of the colony to defray a portion of the military expenditure, on account of the troops stationed there, is based in your letter upon the assumptions that a surplus revenue, ranging between 30,000 *l.* and 40,000 *l.*, may be reckoned upon in future years, which would leave, after payment of the contribution proposed, a sum of 15,000 *l.* or 20,000 *l.* per annum available for works of public utility, besides the balance in hand, which is estimated by you as likely to be, on the 31st December next, 90,000 *l.*

4. I am afraid these calculations are altogether fallacious. The permanent revenue of the colony at present, excluding the item of premium on land sales, can only be reckoned at about 105,000 *l.*

In 1859 the Permanent Revenue was	-	-	-	£. 63,732
and Premiums	-	-	-	1,493

Making a Total of	-	-	-	£. 65,225
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In 1860: Permanent Revenue	-	-	-	£. 75,069
Premiums	-	-	-	19,113

Total	-	-	-	£. 94,182
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In 1861: Permanent Revenue	-	-	-	£. 88,381
Premiums	-	-	-	38,860

Total	-	-	-	£. 127,241
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In 1862: Permanent Revenue	-	-	-	£. 101,929
Premiums	-	-	-	29,583

Total	-	-	-	£. 131,512
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For the current year the Revenue is estimated at :

Permanent Revenue	-	-	-	£. 103,000
Premiums	-	-	-	15,000

Total	-	-	-	£. 118,000
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but I am not aware that any land sales have taken place, or are likely to take place, this year, as, since the date of the preparation of the Estimates, the Surveyor General has reported the sale of the last lot within reasonable distance from Victoria, on the Hong Kong side of the harbour, to have taken place, so that no receipts under the head of premiums can be anticipated for this year; and after carefully going over, and straining to the utmost, every item of revenue in the Estimates for the present year, and comparing them with the actual receipts for last year, now known, I cannot, after adding 2,000 *l.* to the item of postages, which appears underrated, make out a larger probable fixed revenue than 105,000 *l.*

5. I have not overlooked the fact that the increase in what I have termed the *permanent* revenue, has been at the rate of about 12,000 *l.* per annum for the last four years, but this has arisen in a great measure from exceptional causes which no longer exist. The increase in the "rents" ceases with the sales. The opium monopoly has, for the present, I think, almost reached its limits. The police rates are limited by law to the police expenditure, which was fixed last year by Ordinance upon a new and extended basis, which will not require immediate alteration. And the postal receipts, an item but recently brought to account, is more a nominal than a real increase, being caused by the transfer to the colony of the local post office, which brings, with an increase in the revenue, the expenses of a large establishment.

6. In estimating the permanent revenue, I have not taken into account the possible sale of lands in Kowloon, as, even if the questions connected with the appropriation of that peninsula are settled in a way more favourable to the colony than

than at present appears probable, the acquisition could not be made remunerative for several years. If the Government sells land there, a concurrent outlay must be made for police stations and other Government buildings, piers, roads, streets, bridges, and drains, which will exceed any sums that can possibly be received for premium on land sales for some years; but which must nevertheless be undertaken by Government, if the land is to be sold at all. I therefore leave Kowloon out of both sides of the present calculation.

7. And here I may notice an error into which I think you have fallen in your letter upon the subject of public works, and which appears to me to spring from a want of appreciation of the exceptional character of Hong Kong. You state that the Duke of Newcastle has directed you to bring to my notice the large expenditure which has taken place during 1860-2 on public works, "because although there is no better way of disposing of surplus revenue than on works of public utility, the amount of that expenditure is, in a great degree, regulated by the amount of surplus revenue, of which it in some degree thus furnishes a measure;" in other words, I apprehend, that public works are undertaken because there is a surplus, which however, if necessary, would be available for other purposes. This may be the case in a great measure in colonies which have been long established, and in which the development of population and wealth is gradual; but it is not so in Hong Kong. There the population has nearly doubled in four years; and although this increase has brought, no doubt, an *annual* addition to the revenue, it has necessarily involved a large and immediate *capital* outlay in public works. If British institutions are not to fall into disrepute, the enlargement of gaols, courts of justice, police, and consequently police stations, hospitals, schools, markets, and other Government establishments, must keep pace with the growth of the population. Such outlay is not, therefore, as your argument assumes, optional; and, large as it has been in Hong Kong of late, I do not hesitate to state that it has not been as large as it should have been, solely in consequence of the inability of the Surveyor General's Department, although largely reinforced, to get through the additions as fast as they have been required. Again, an increase in the population leads to an increase in sales of land, and consequently to a large addition under the head of premiums. But sales of land render it necessary for the Government to undertake roads, streets, bridges, general drainage, public piers, and other works, without which the land either would not sell, or would produce comparatively nothing. So far then from the recent expenditure on public works furnishing any measure in Hong Kong of the real available surplus, I think without such expenditure there would have been no surplus; and good government, the condition upon which the increase in the population rests, would have been impossible.

8. Taking then the present and probable future revenue of the colony for some little time at 105,000*l.*, I find that the fixed ordinary expenditure, without the outlay of one shilling upon public works, amounts at present to 85,000*l.* In May last, when the Estimates for 1863 were under consideration, the ordinary expenditure was put down at 82,500*l.* Since then, there have been some additions to gaols, and other establishments, which will make the actual ordinary expenditure, as approved of by the Secretary of State, not less than the sum I have named of 85,000*l.*, and this leaves but an annual surplus of permanent revenue over ordinary expenditure of 20,000*l.*—a sum barely sufficient, in my opinion, without the commencement of a new public work of any description, to maintain the existing ones in serviceable repair. This will be readily understood by any one acquainted with the peculiarities of Hong Kong, and the extent of the public works. In no place that I know of do buildings require such constant repair, and become so soon ruinous if neglected. The town is situated within the tropics, and is built on the face of a steep mountain, at an angle of about 40 degrees. It has a sea wall and road extending along its face for nearly four miles. No human foresight or precaution can guard against the casualties which, under such conditions, accompany typhoons and mountain torrents. I have known seven inches of rain fall in one night, bringing down floods and rocks from the mountain overhead, which destroyed main drains and culverts, converted the principal thoroughfares into impassable ravines, and otherwise did damage estimated at 5,000*l.*

9. There remains, therefore, to be considered, with respect to the ability of the colony to meet the contribution demanded of it, only the balance in hand, which it is estimated in your Despatch will be, on the 31st December next, 90,000*l.*

10. In the financial Estimate for this year, which will be found on the first page of the Estimates for 1863, it will be seen that I estimated the excess of assets over liabilities, at the close of the year, at 75,000*l*. I think this sum should rather be reduced than increased. I am aware that the excess of assets over liabilities, at the commencement of the present year, was 16,000*l*. in excess of my estimate, but this was caused almost altogether by the unexpected produce of the last land sales in 1862, and by arrears of superannuation contributions not calculated on, and this excess will be covered by the corresponding abatement, to which I have already referred, in the probable revenue of the present year.

11. The estimate, as corrected by subsequent experience, stands thus:—

	£.
Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 1st January 1863	98,000
Probable Revenue 1863	105,000
	£. 203,000
Expenditure, 1863.	£.
Ordinary	85,000
Public Works	45,000
	130,000
Probable Excess of Assets over Liabilities on 1st January 1864	£. 73,000

From revenue, I have deducted 15,000*l*. for premiums, and added 2,000*l*. to postages. To ordinary expenditure I have added 2,500*l*., as explained before, and to public works 2,500*l*., to cover the cost of purchasing and fitting out a convict hulk not estimated for. If the result is found to differ much in the way of excess from this amended estimate, it can only be by the inability to expend, within the year, some of the money voted for public works, which will only have to be expended next year, and will make no real difference in the statement.

12. From the nominal excess, however, of assets over liabilities it must always be borne in mind that a considerable abatement must be made to arrive at the actual available surplus at any moment, because the revenue accrues due half-yearly, while the debts of the colony are paid monthly, so that there is always far more due to the colony than it owes. Thus I find, that while on the 1st of January last the excess of assets over liabilities was estimated at 98,549*l*., the actual cash on hand, including the current balances in hands of treasurer and agents general, amounted only to 83,841*l*. In the same way a nominal excess of assets over liabilities of 73,000*l*., at the end of this year, would represent but a cash balance of about 58,000*l*.; the whole of which sum even would not be available for disposal, as small balances must be retained in the Treasury in Hong Kong, and in the Crown Colonies' Office in London, besides a stock of the subsidiary coinage for issue to the public as required.

13. Against this real available balance of between 50,000*l*. and 60,000*l*., which is likely to be found at the end of the year, the following engagements will be outstanding:—

1. The new convict settlement on Stone Cutters' Island, and the new Central Police Station in Victoria, the completion and fittings of which will cost at the least 15,000*l*. over and above all sums now voted.

2. The Kowloon compensations, assessed by Her Majesty's Commissioners under treaty at \$ 133,000 or about 27,708*l*., exclusive of the valuation of four large villages not yet assessed. The whole of this may not have to be paid by the colony, as lands may be re-granted instead of bought, and the naval and military services will have to pay a portion. But a considerable payment will have to be made by the colony, probably not less than 10,000*l*., or 15,000*l*. in addition to the 2,000*l*. entered on the Votes of this year.

3. And, lastly, the establishment of a mint, the plant and machinery for which, judging by the cost of the Sydney Mint, would probably come to 18,000*l*., exclusive of buildings, which would, perhaps, amount at the least to 10,000*l*. more.

Items 1 and 2 are unavoidable, and must be met; but the establishment of a mint might no doubt be postponed, if necessary, to a more urgent claim, but it would be, I consider, a very injudicious policy to do so, looking even at the interests

interests of the Imperial Government alone, for the annual saving which the mint will effect to the Imperial Exchequer on the item of "loss by exchange," will probably far exceed the largest contribution which, under any circumstances, could be drawn from the Colony in aid of military expenditure.

14. I have now carefully gone over the actual present financial position of the Colony, and reviewed its prospects, as far as they can be conjectured from existing facts, and have shown that the revenue is barely equal to the ordinary expenditure, and the maintenance in repair of the existing public works. I have shown also that the surplus in hand is already fully appropriated, either for undertakings absolutely indispensable, or urgently desired; and I submit, therefore, that the

Colony is not in a position, consistently with a sound financial policy, to meet any such payment as that proposed by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. Indeed, it could only be made at all by the substitution of it for some of the items of expenditure which I have detailed; and I respectfully submit that, even assuming for the sake of argument the justice of calling on Hong Kong for such contribution, it is premature to do so. The Colony has been self-supporting only for the last four years, up to which time it was dependent on Parliamentary aid. During that period of depression all the establishments were kept almost below the scale necessary for efficiency, whilst public reforms were postponed, and public works allowed to fall into decay. A sudden reaction of prosperity brought with it the necessity for a corresponding outlay; and whilst everything is still in a state of transition, and before former short-comings are fully made good, it would indeed be a pity if a demand were enforced which must either interfere with the development of the Colony, or plunge it once more into financial embarrassments.

15. I am unable, however, to concur with his Grace as to the justice of requiring the Colony, even if able, to contribute towards the expenses of the troops stationed there. Hong Kong is altogether an exceptional case, and bears no analogy to such great producing plantations as "Ceylon, Mauritius, and the principal Australian Colonies," which you inform me are "to be called upon to contribute more liberally towards the support of Her Majesty's troops, which are maintained in those Colonies chiefly for the protection of colonial interests." The troops in Hong Kong are stationed there for national, and not for colonial objects. They are not, in my opinion, necessary for the protection of any mere colonial trade or interests, or, as is assumed in your Despatch as an undoubted fact, "for the security of its European inhabitants." The large local police force, which has lately been remodelled at a very heavy expense, about 24,000 £. per annum, and placed upon a military footing, together with the Volunteer Artillery, recently established, would, I consider, be sufficient under any conceivable circumstances for the maintenance of internal order without recourse to Her Majesty's troops. The Europeans all live together, and the population is well in hand, being collected within a radius of about two miles. The Chinese population are unarmed, and though addicted to thieving and petty crimes, are not given to *émeutes*, and have now a large stake in the Colony. The national characteristic of the people too is a love of order and quiet, and a submission to the powers that be, except under long and unendurable provocation. There are further, at all times, from one to two hundred foreign merchant ships, partially armed, lying at anchor off the town; and the harbour being the head quarters of a large naval station, and having a dockyard and docks, is never likely to be totally denuded of men-of-war. These considerations enable me confidently to assert, that the presence of Her Majesty's troops in Hong Kong is not necessary for the security of its European inhabitants, or for the protection of colonial interests.

16. Her Majesty's troops are stationed in Hong Kong I imagine because England's share in the foreign trade of China is estimated at over 30,000,000 £. sterling; because this trade is carried on mostly in British vessels from the open ports in China, at each of which we have British settlements and British subjects for whom we claim exemption from territorial jurisdiction; because in the management of this vast trade, and in the government of our own subjects scattered along the whole length of the seaboard of China in the foreign settlements, now 14 in number, we are necessarily brought into constant intercourse with the Chinese Government, and there can be no doubt that the presence of a small body of troops somewhere nearer China than India has an excellent effect in averting difficulties, while they form a basis for operations, if misunderstandings should unfortunately arise. Such being the case, the only place in the China

Revenue	-	-	-	-	£.
Ordinary Expenditure	-	-	-	-	105,000
Repairs to Public Works	-	-	-	20,000	
					105,000

Seas where our troops can be permanently stationed is Her Majesty's Colony of Hong Kong.

17. The connection of the Colony of Hong Kong with this foreign trade is very slight and remote. The buyers and sellers do not reside there. The trade is carried on outside it. The Colony produces nothing itself, and the produce exported from China never touches its shores. The tea and silk are all bought and shipped at the open ports, to which markets also the great bulk of the imports is consigned direct. The connection of Hong Kong with this great trade consists chiefly in the fact that a certain number of the heads of the China houses and banks elect to live in Hong Kong as a convenient centre from whence to direct the operations of their establishments scattered throughout China. It is useful as a spot from whence as it were all the wires can be pulled; but for one British subject residing in Hong Kong there are scores residing in the country where the actual trade is carried on. It is at this moment a very doubtful question whether, in consequence of the destruction of the Canton trade, Shanghai would not be a more convenient directing centre for the foreign trade than Hong Kong, and already some of the large houses have moved there; and I cannot well conceive a policy more likely to drive them all there than to place the residents in Hong Kong under contributions for national objects from which those residing in the open ports in China are free. It would be placing Hong Kong at a most unfair disadvantage, and might just turn the scale which is at present hanging in the balance.

18. The Chinese traffic of the Colony, it must be remembered, is quite distinct from the foreign trade; and it is the Chinese who have made Hong Kong what it is, and not its connection with the foreign trade. The Chinese have flocked to the Colony for the advantage which it offers of a quiet and secure government—than which a Chinaman values nothing more, and for this they have been made to pay. They constitute 98 per cent. of the population, and probably contribute nearly a similar proportion of the revenue. They have made the Colony the centre of a large local coasting trade—a *dépôt* at which the produce of the North and South, destined for consumption in China, changes hands. And although this is a trade which enriches the Colony, it is one in which no national interest is concerned, while the chief profit derived by the Colony from the foreign trade (which is an object of national interest, and for the protection of which troops are maintained in China), consists in the mere personal expenditure of those connected with that trade who use the Colony, as already observed, as a directing centre for their operations outside it. I conceive, therefore, I am justified in asserting that the troops stationed in Hong Kong are maintained there for national as distinguished from colonial objects, and that with those national objects the Colony has but an insignificant connection compared with that of the British settlements at the open ports in China, which can never be called upon for any contribution similar to that now asked from Hong Kong.

19. I am far from denying that the Colony derives several indirect advantages from being the spot selected as a military station. The garrison forms an agreeable addition to the society of the place, while the troops add to its prestige and importance, and lead to a considerable expenditure. But if Her Majesty's troops are there as a matter of convenience to the mother country, and to the maintenance of national objects, and not for the protection of the Colony, I do not see that the Colony can justly be called on to contribute to their support, simply because it profits by their presence; or at all events I do not see how in common fairness it could be refused the option of doing without them. It is one thing to take with thankfulness and to profit by what you can get for nothing, and another to pay an exorbitant price for what, although acceptable, is not indispensably necessary.

20. I am aware it may be said, "Oh, it is well known the troops cannot be withdrawn, and so the threat to do so would be a mere *brutum fulmen*." But I would answer that if they cannot be withdrawn, it is because they are indispensable for Imperial purposes, for that, as far as the Colony is concerned, I think they might safely be removed; and I can only say in support of my opinion, that I am prepared to undertake the responsibility of maintaining law and order in the Colony without troops, if Her Majesty's Government should think it unnecessary to retain them for any other object; and I go further and assert most confidently, that it would unquestionably be more to the advantage of the Colony that they

should

should be withdrawn, than that any such contribution as that fixed by the Duke of Newcastle should be enforced. His Grace proposes that the Colony should pay in aid of the maintenance of 1,000 men in total idleness, as far as the Colony is concerned, a sum equal to 20% per man, or 20,000% per annum, to be raised to a higher rate on a future occasion. If the troops were withdrawn, and supposing even the existing local forces were found insufficient, which I think myself unlikely, the contribution named would pay for an addition of 600 men and officers to the local police force who could be at all times employed in the service of the Colony. I am anxious to press this point as to the troops being unnecessary for the security of the European inhabitants as forcibly as I can upon the Duke of Newcastle's consideration, because upon it depends the justice or injustice of his Grace's proposal; and, if my opinion is not thought conclusive, I would suggest that those of the Executive Council, the judges, the magistrates, the officers of police, and the chamber of commerce, should also be taken upon the subject.

21. I have not overlooked the argument used by you in the 6th paragraph of your Despatch, that Hong Kong cost the Imperial Exchequer no less a sum than 273,000 £. for its civil establishment during the first 14 years of its existence as a Colony, and that this large expense to the mother country would of itself be sufficient to impose on the Colony the obligation of a substantial contribution from local funds towards the cost of the military defence of local interests. I entirely admit the justice of calling on all Colonies to contribute, as far as they can, towards the cost of the military defence of local interests; but, as I have before explained, I do not consider Her Majesty's troops are stationed in Hong Kong for any such object; and the cost to the mother country of establishing the Colony imposes no obligation on the latter to meet a payment now which is not justly due. Besides, it must be remembered, that the Colony was established, not for purposes of colonisation, or for the advantage of future colonists, but solely because it was considered it would be a convenience to the mother country on political and military grounds, as well as a useful adjunct to the China trade—and the value of the Colony as a political and military position has been abundantly proved by the result. I believe the position of Hong Kong, with its naval and military establishments, small although they were as a basis for assembling and organising the last expedition, alone saved the Government far more than the sum named by you as the cost to the mother country of nursing the Colony through its first years of infancy. This will be easily understood by any one who watched the proceedings of our allies, who had no permanent establishments nearer than Marseilles, and who made that the base of their operations, and attempted to organise there their expeditionary force, and to despatch it direct and complete from thence to the scene of its intended operations.

22. The exceptional character of Hong Kong as a watch tower keeping guard, as it were, over national interests, with which it has only but a slight and remote connection, has been fully admitted by high authorities who have looked into the subject.

In 1847 a Committee of the House of Commons reported:—

"Nor do we think it right that the burden of maintaining that which is rather a post for general influence and the protection of the general trade in the China Seas than a Colony in the ordinary sense should be thrown in any great degree on the merchants or other persons who may be resident upon it." This opinion had reference to the cost of maintaining the *Civil Government*,—how much more forcibly then would the reasoning have applied to the maintenance of the actual garrison itself.

Report on "Commercial Relations with China," 1847.

I find, too, in the "Report of the Committee on Expense of Military Defences in the Colonies" (1860), that Hong Kong, although not specifically named, is evidently by the context included amongst the "military posts in which garrisons are maintained for objects altogether independent of, and distinct from, the defence of the particular countries in which they are situated;" and the Committee were of opinion "that as these garrisons are maintained without reference to the wants and wishes of the inhabitants, they should be dealt with exceptionally, and not included in any general scheme of colonial contribution."

War Office, 27 April 1860.

Mr. Elliot, in dissenting from this opinion, and contending that as regards military posts "there would be no injustice in accepting a contribution from such of these places as contain prosperous communities so long as the amount falls short of the cost of the number of the troops which they would require for their own purposes," proceeds, when dealing specifically with the case of Hong

Kong,

Kong, to observe that he supposes the garrison there "will always be within the limit of the amount deemed indispensable for general national objects."

I entirely agree with Mr. Elliot that even a military post maintained for Imperial purposes, "may fairly be asked to contribute, if able, a moderate quota towards the expense of troops which are indispensable to its internal security," but I have already explained (1) that in my opinion the troops are not indispensable for the security of Hong Kong, and (2) that even if this opinion should be erroneous, the quota asked is the reverse of moderate.

Report, "Colonial Military Expenditure," 1861.

And, lastly, I find the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Colonial Military Expenditure (1861) have included Hong Kong in the class of "Military Garrisons, Naval Stations, Convict Depôts, maintained chiefly for objects of Imperial Policy"—"the responsibility and main cost of the defence of which properly devolve on the Imperial Government."

23. But while for the reasons I have given I do not think Hong Kong can with justice be called on for the contribution demanded, there is an expenditure borne at present by the Imperial Government which is unquestionably for colonial purposes, and which I have always intended to recommend should be assumed by the Colony as soon as ever it is in a position to do so. I allude to the police of the Hong Kong waters, and the approaches to them—a duty which so far as it is performed at all at present falls entirely on the Imperial Government. Pirates literally swarm amongst the islands, creeks, and rivers in the neighbourhood, and prey, to an extent which would scarcely be credited, upon the local traffic of the Colony, conducted by Chinese in Chinese craft. Lately they have become so bold that most daring and successful attacks have been made, even upon British and foreign vessels, within sight of the harbour. All our daily supplies are water borne, and I was assured, shortly before leaving the Colony, that a species of black mail was levied upon all the supplies from the mainland. The Admiral on the station has always given what assistance he could, consistently with the other demands upon him, to check this evil, of which he has been fully aware, and after each report of piracy a gunboat is generally sent to cruise about for some days; and one I observe is now stationed off Stone Cutters' Island entirely for local purposes. But some more regular and systematic service is required to suppress altogether this great and growing evil, and I consider that for some years one or perhaps even two gunboats should be kept constantly cruising about the Macao Passage, the mouth of the Canton River, the Capsingmoon and Lyemmoon Passages, and the more immediate waters of the Colony. I would earnestly recommend, therefore, that as soon as ever the Colony is in a position to meet the expense, it be allowed to fit out and man one or more gunboats for this service, and that the Imperial Government be relieved altogether of the charge of the police of the Hong Kong waters, a duty strictly colonial, but which, even in the inefficient way in which it is necessarily performed at present, is a considerable charge upon the Imperial exchequer.

24. I have only to add, that if the Colony undertakes the preservation of internal order and security, as well as the police of its own waters, and the Imperial Government reduce the garrison "within the limit of the amount deemed indispensable for general national objects," there will exist no fair grounds, that I can see, for asking for any contribution from the Colony in aid of Imperial military expenditure in China.

Mr Elliot.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hercules G. R. Robinson.*

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing, the China mail has come in, from which I extract two items of intelligence bearing on the topics referred to in this letter. Exchange at Hong Kong has, in consequence of the scarcity of Mexican dollars, risen to 5s. - $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in other words, Mexican dollars issued by the Imperial Government in payment of naval, military, consular, and diplomatic services at 4s. 2d., cost in Hong Kong 5s. - $\frac{1}{2}$ d., thus involving a loss of 21 per cent., at least 12 per cent. of which would be saved by a mint in Hong Kong. I annex also a notice from a Hong Kong daily paper, of a case of piracy outside the harbour, and may mention that four or five such reports often appear weekly in the police reports.

(signed) *H. G. R. R.*

Enclosure in No. 2.

PIRACY OUTSIDE THE HARBOUR.

The following is from the "Daily Press" of this morning :—

On Sunday evening a Chinese passage-boat coming from Chungchow to Hong Kong, having a crew and passengers numbering 10 in all, was attacked by a piratical hakka-boat outside Green Island, and after a sharp contest, in which four persons in the passage-boat were killed and three wounded, the piratical craft made off towards the Cap-suy-moon. It appears that the passage-boat had observed the hakka-boat bearing down upon them, but they anticipated no attack until they were hailed to stop. Discovering the nature of their visitor, the crew got up their arms, which consisted of four old muskets and some swords, and kept on their course with a light wind, when the other boat fired into them a charge of musketry. The fire was returned, all the passengers assisting in defending the vessel; and after a contest described to have continued for nearly an hour, the piratical craft made off, and the other boat kept on and anchored about 9 o'clock at the Salt Fish Lans, Symoon.

Enclosure in
No. 2.

Mr. Sherman, bailiff of the Supreme Court, was returning from Aberdeen on Sunday evening, and when between Pokfoolum and Mount Davis on the Aberdeen-road, he had his attention called by a Chinaman who was looking on, at sharp musketry firing going on about 200 yards from the shore—two boats firing into each other. There were other Europeans with him, and they watched the fight for about 10 minutes; then the hakka-boat made off towards the Cap-suy-moon, and the other boat towards Hong Kong. The boats were very near together, about 10 yards apart only, during the time he saw them. He did not see the first of the firing.

Through the negligence of somebody, the matter was not brought to the notice of the proper authorities so soon as it should have been. The wounded men were conveyed to hospital, we believe not till the following day, as the Colonial surgeon stated that he knew nothing of it till 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, when amputation of some of the limbs became necessary in the case of one or two of the wounded men.

An inquest was held yesterday at noon at the Coroner's, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against some persons unknown.

At the inquest the owner of the passage-boat, who escaped personal injury, was asked if he had ever paid any "squeeze-money," or if he had reason to anticipate an attack through refusing to pay such. He replied that passage-boats and salt-fish boats from Chungchow paid no such, nor was anything demanded in extortion from this class of boats, to his knowledge.

— No. 3. —

(No. 115.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to the Acting Governor of Hong Kong.

Sir,

Downing-street, 5 September 1863.

You are probably aware that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has been much occupied during the last two years by the important subject of Colonial Military Expenditure, and that a Committee of the House of Commons was charged with the enquiry whether the more wealthy and important of our Colonies might not be properly called upon to defray an increased proportion of the cost of their military defence.

After a thorough examination of the subject, it was decided that this ought to be done; and, in accordance with this decision, Ceylon, Mauritius, and the principal Australian Colonies have been, or will shortly be, called upon to contribute more largely towards the support of the several detachments of Her Majesty's troops which are maintained in those Colonies.

If this call is made upon Colonies of which some have not for a long period, and some have never imposed any sensible charge on the Imperial Treasury on account of their civil expenses, it is not to be supposed that a Colony like Hong Kong, of which the Civil Establishment alone in the first 14 years of its existence cost the mother country no less than 273,000 *l.*, should be allowed to escape any longer the duty of aiding in its own defence, except on grounds of plain necessity.

But it is evident that the plea of necessity no longer exists. It appears that

No. 3.
Duke of New-
castle, K.G., to the
Acting Governor
of Hong Kong.
5 September 1863.

the revenue and expenditure for the three years, 1860, 1861 and 1862, have been as follows:—

					REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.
					£.	£.
1860	-	-	-	-	94,182	72,390
1861	-	-	-	-	127,241	109,632
1862	-	-	-	-	131,512	122,423

that the excess of assets over liabilities, on the 31st December 1862, was 98,549*l.*, and that the estimated revenue and expenditure for 1863 were—

							£.
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,512
Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,000

The average surplus revenue over expenditure during 1860–2 was, therefore, more than 15,000*l.* per annum. Meanwhile no less than 106,465*l.* (or about 35,000*l.* a year) has been expended on public works (including, I admit, the necessary repairs to roads, streets, and bridges), and I observe that, in the Estimates of 1863, a sum of 42,200*l.* has been set aside for objects of that nature.

I notice these charges because, although there is no more legitimate expenditure than that on works of public utility, the amount of that expenditure is in a great degree regulated by the amount of surplus revenue, of which it in some degree thus furnishes a measure.

I further observe, that this prosperous state of the revenue has been coincident with a large and general increase in the expense of public departments, an increase which entitles me to assume that the existing establishments will be able, at their existing salaries, to perform the work required of them for some time to come, or at any rate that increased expenditure will only be called for by increased prosperity, which will furnish the means of meeting it. Although, therefore, I am aware that the receipts from land sales may be expected to fall off, I think it undeniable that the general financial position of Hong Kong is, and is likely to remain, in a highly sound and prosperous state; I can hardly doubt that, exclusive of the balance in hand, amounting as I have said to 98,000*l.*, there will be an annual sum of 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* available for public works, and what may be called extraordinary purposes. This sum will be obtained by the existing taxes in a Colony of which the inhabitants pay no import duties. Under these circumstances, I cannot think that Hong Kong is incapable of contributing towards her military defence, of which the average cost to the Imperial Government, during the four years preceding the China war, was about 70,000*l.*

It is contemplated now that the force to be permanently stationed in the Colony shall be about 1,000 strong including artillery, and although Her Majesty's Government fully admit the probability that the Imperial force in Hong Kong will be in part maintained for Imperial purposes (which purposes, however, are closely connected with the prosperity of the Colony), they cannot doubt that the force, or a large part of it, is also required for the security of the Colony, and for the service thus rendered they think it but reasonable that Hong Kong should now pay an equivalent. That payment may, in my opinion, be properly fixed at 20,000*l.* per annum for five years, commencing on the 1st of January 1865. At the expiration of these five years the amount will be subject to any revision which the altered circumstances of the Colony may require.

It had been my intention that this contribution should have come into operation from the 1st of January 1864, but bearing in mind that the Council may possibly have had under their consideration the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for that year, before the receipt of this Despatch in the Colony, and that the establishment of a mint, to which I have adverted in another Despatch, will cause a considerable charge on the revenues of the Colony, I have decided that this demand on the part of the Imperial Treasury shall be postponed until the year 1865.

I have, however, thought it better to make this announcement to you at once, in order that you may lay this Despatch before your Council for their consideration,

tion, on the chance of the Estimates being still before them, and that they may thus be made aware how necessary it will be for them to enforce a strict economy in their expenditure, and may not vote moneys for new works without the clear prospect of having ample funds to complete them.

It will hereafter devolve upon Sir Hercules Robinson, with whom I have been in communication, finally to deal with the question, in concert with the Council.

For the present I am desirous not to press too heavily at first on the Colonial Revenues, and thus possibly to retard works of public utility, for which, besides the large balances in hand, a sum of 15,000 *l.* or 20,000 *l.* per annum would probably remain available.

The Officer Administering the
Government of Hong Kong.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle.*

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have received your Despatch, No. 128, dated the 9th of July last, transmitting the Ordinance, No. 7, of 1863, with the Estimates for 1864.

— No. 4. —

(No. 199.)

COPY of DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

My Lord Duke,

Hong Kong, 10 November 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Grace's Despatch, No. 115,* of 5th September last, announcing that from 1st January 1865 this Colony will be charged with 20,000 *l.* per annum on account of military expenditure.

I observe that your Grace only contemplates my placing this Despatch before the Legislative Council in the event of the Estimates for 1864 being still before them, and that it will devolve on Sir Hercules Robinson to deal with the question finally.

As the Estimates for 1864 were passed in July, and as Sir Hercules Robinson will be here in a month, I have abstained from moving in the matter, and hope your Grace will approve of the course I have taken.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. T. Mercer.*

His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 5. —

(Separate.)

COPY of DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

My Lord Duke,

Hong Kong, 2 December 1863.

WITH reference to your Grace's Despatch, No. 115,* of 5th September last, acknowledged in mine of 10th November, No. 199,† I trust your Grace will not think me intrusive if I venture to offer some remarks on the proposition to claim a sum of 20,000 *l.* per annum from the revenues of this Colony in aid of the military expenditure upon it.

2. As a year must elapse before this claim can take effect, and as there may be somewhat in the following considerations (founded on local experience) calculated to influence the final decision, I cannot but think it my duty to put them forward.

3. It seems to me that two principal questions present themselves—1. Is the claim equitable? and, 2. Its equity granted, is its enforcement warranted by the financial condition of the Colony?

4. The equity of the claim rests first on the use of the troops. If these be required here for local purposes, such as the suppression of civil tumult, or the preservation of internal order, as in "Ceylon, Mauritius, and the principal Australian Colonies," nothing more can be said, and we need only pass to the second question proposed.

No. 4.

The Officer administering the Government to the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.
10 Nov. 1863.

* Page 13.

No. 5.

The Officer administering the Government to the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.
2 Dec. 1863.

* Page 13.

† Page 15.

5. But ever since the foundation of the Colony there has been only one instance in which the Colonial authorities have applied to the military for assistance. I allude to a riot in the city of Victoria in October 1856, when a company of the 59th Regiment was called out, without, however, their more active service being required. This, it must be remembered, was during an exceptional state of things which since our nearly four years' occupation of Canton and the altered demeanour of the Chinese provincial Government is not likely to recur.

6. Services at fires have always been performed promptly and efficiently by the troops, but these must be considered rendered by them as citizens more than as soldiers.

7. There is no police duty done by them; they are not put on treasure escort, as to my recollection, in Ceylon, and the only Colonial duty done by them is furnishing occasional guards of honour, firing salutes of ceremony, and mounting guard over two buildings the property of the Colonial Government.

8. This last is the only service that can be said to be purely Colonial.

9. On the other hand, Hong Kong has always been (certainly for the last seven years) the military *point d'appui* whence troops have been sent to various parts of Chinese territory for the protection of Imperial interests. Our military force furnished a garrison for the Macao fort in the Canton river when taken by Sir Michael Seymour in 1856; it supplied the principal part of the land force at the capture of Canton in the end of 1857; it was the feeder of the garrison in occupation there till the evacuation of Canton in 1861. In 1860-61 the Peking expedition was organised here, and ever since that time the Colony has been used as the military head quarters from which the detachments at Shanghae, Tientsin, &c. have been stored and recruited.

10. From recent advices I may include Japan as a future service under this head.

11. All these services were strictly Imperial and had no local object or result.

12. It would appear, then, that so far as the use of the troops is concerned there is little claim on the Colony for their support.

13. Their intended transfer to Kowloon (*see* Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 94, of 18th July 1863) is to a certain extent proof of their not being urgently required in Hong Kong.

14. These remarks regard the use of the troops as an internal security to the island, but as concerns protection from an external enemy, the principal source of danger, we have it laid down by Lord Stanley, at the foundation of the Colony (November 1843) that this is dependent mainly on our naval superiority, while the Committee on Colonial Military Defences have said that "so far as assistance from the mother country is concerned, the chief thing which most of our Colonies must look to for defence against foreign enemies is our navy."

15. Moreover, Hong Kong being the only British territory on the coast of China, and the presence of a naval squadron here being a permanent and not a temporary necessity, as is the case with the military, one half of whom are at this moment engaged on foreign soil, it follows that Hong Kong must be the head quarters of the navy in the China seas, and hence a closer connection must exist between the Colony and the navy than between the Colony and the army.

16. My inference from this is that if a claim on Colonial funds be advanced it should be made on account of the naval squadron rather than the military garrison.

17. In support of this view I may mention that when it became necessary in June last to look to the defences of the Colony, it was to the Admiral and not to the General that I applied, and the only branch of the military service which it was proposed to employ was the artillery to man the batteries, suggested and selected by the Commanding Royal Engineer, of which I shall say more presently.

18. But, putting aside the use of the troops, or rather, granting that they are here for local purposes, or that they will be in future made more use of locally (in which case I presume the same control over them would be given to the Governor as is given in Ceylon), it yet forms a question in view of the two facts, --1. That the Colony was founded in furtherance of an Imperial purpose, and its

garrison

garrison is maintained for "general national objects" [Mr. Elliot's Memorandum] 2. That the Imperial trade, for the encouragement of which it was founded, is so important financially to the mother country that one item alone (the tea duties) furnishes, or did recently furnish, a tithe of the whole Imperial revenue—whether the local resources of this Colony should be impounded to the certain hinderance of its advancement and success.

19. Before proceeding to the second point I would remark on the argument used that Hong Kong has cost the Mother Country 273,000 *l.* during the first 14 years of its existence. If the Mother Country wanted an establishment like Hong Kong, and by establishing it it is proved that she did want it, she could only get it by paying for it or by making others pay for it, and this last she did. Up to the end of 1846 the (necessarily nominal) Parliamentary grants were really stopped out of the Indemnity Fund extracted from the Chinese Government under the Nanking Treaty. Though nominally voted by Parliament, no portion of it came out of the pocket of the taxpayer of the British Isles, and in the years that intervened from 1846 to the date of the cessation of the Parliamentary grant, the sums voted were insignificant compared with the enormous revenue derived by Great Britain and India from the China trade, for the encouragement of which, as I have said before, the Colony of Hong Kong was established.

20. Earl Grey, when Secretary of State for the Colonies (Despatch No. 94 of 3d February 1849), distinctly absolved the Colony from all responsibility for the sums expended on it previously to 1st April 1848, and since then the sums granted have amounted only to 130,900 *l.*, or less than half of what is now brought up against it.

21. Let us now turn to the second principal question which I have proposed. Is this military contribution warranted by the financial condition of the Colony?

22. Our estimated surplus at the present moment is a little over 440,000 dollars, while the surveyor general has handed me the enclosed memorandum of the works in progress and under contemplation; it will be seen that they, amounting to 482,371 dollars, more than absorb the entire surplus and still have no reference to Kowloon, necessary extension of roads, drains, repairs, &c., on each and all of which the expenditure will be considerable.

23. But it may be said this is the existent surplus, and as it has grown, it doubtless will grow; I enclose in correction of such a notion a return showing the premium on land sold during the last ten years, and this, it must be borne in mind, is the main source of the surplus; it will be seen that the large amount in hand is the produce of premium during the three years 1860, 1861, and 1862, while during the current year 1863 so completely has this source of revenue been exhausted that the following result is shown.

	<i>Dollars.</i>						
1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,342
1861	-	-	-	-	-	-	167,536
1862	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,602
1863	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,490

24. I should add that the estimate for 1863 from premium on land was 72,000 dollars; and I presume that this high figure was calculated with reference to Kowloon, no intelligence of the settlement of which has reached the Colony up to this date; but however this may be, the fact is evident that less than an eleventh of the estimate for the year has been realised, and that premium on land will not henceforward be so profitable a source of revenue as it has been.

25. Thus much as to receipt; as to disbursement I would note that the surplus in past years has not been used, principally owing to the inadequacy of the Surveyor General's Department for undertaking the necessary public works; the money therefore has remained in hand (or I should say at interest), but it has not the less been forestalled and unavailable, and is still so.

26. And here I may call attention to the memorandum above enclosed of public works proposed and certainly required, and especially to the Mint and to the two gaols in Victoria and on Stone Cutters' Island. Of the Mint I would only say that the benefit to be derived from it, so far as I can see, though I admit

I write without a perfect knowledge of the subject, will be entirely or mainly Imperial, while as to the gaols I would point out that their inmates are not, properly speaking, people belonging to the Colony, but chiefly pirates and Chinese belonging to the mainland, and that while their punishment is a sequence of our accidental position, and in aid of those general public interests for the conservation and furtherance of which I assume the Colony to have been originally founded, the heavy expense of the custody and maintenance of these criminals falls altogether upon the revenues of Hong Kong.

27. I confess that, in making these remarks, I cannot refrain from reflection on the case of the two neighbouring Colonies, Manila and Macao. The one a Spanish Colony of great fertility and power of production, the other a Portuguese settlement, producing nothing. Both have been hundreds of years in the hands of their present holders, and each is called on for a contribution to the treasuries of Spain and Portugal respectively. In Macao the trade, once considerable, is reduced to nothing, and the place is only the shadow of its former self; of Manila, it is notorious that the most is not made, and her principal city is as deficient in the ordinary requirements of civilisation as if it had been kept two centuries back. On the recent occasion of a disastrous earthquake, a sum (of an amount variously reported, but large) was contributed by the Madrid Government in relief of a Colony, which under a different system would have been perfectly independent of such external aid.

28. I do not of course attribute the condition of these two places solely to the contributions exacted by the Mother Countries, but I am not, I think, straining a point in my argument if I maintain that the moneys they remitted to Europe would have been beneficially expended on the spot, and would directly on the Colony, and indirectly on the Mother Country, have reflected more credit than at the present time can be claimed by either.

29. I am aware that there is another Colony in this part of the world similarly circumstanced, and apparently contradictory of my view, but the financially prosperous possession of Java is excluded from our present consideration by the forced labour system of the Dutch Government, which would not be recognised under a British constitution.

30. I have instanced the only Colonies in these regions actually bearing on the point, the one productive, the other like Hong Kong, non-productive; but in any case it seems to me that the Mother Country would have been amply repaid with the profits and advantages immediate and collateral resulting from her trade with the Colony, and with the countries adjacent, for the promotion of which I assume the original settlement to have been made.

31. I admit that it is the duty of all Colonies to relieve the Mother Country as far as they can, and that this duty is imperative on all producing Colonies; but in the case of a non-producing Colony like Hong Kong, it should be borne in mind that it did not plant itself, and that the Mother Country had, it must be assumed, a self interest in planting it; the attainment and preservation of which interest should be a sufficient return without a direct pecuniary impost, which can only be levied at the cost of the development of the Colony.

32. But not to occupy more of your Grace's valuable time, I may state my conclusions briefly thus. (1.) The presence of troops here is not absolutely necessary for colonial purposes, while the Colonial Revenue is urgently needed to the last cent for public works, some of them largely contributing to the benefit of the Imperial Government. (2.) Hong Kong in many respects renders important services to the Mother Country, service equivalent, without direct money payment, to what may in reason be required of a Colony established as this has been, and circumstanced as it is.

33. And next I propose to put forward practical suggestions in the form of alternative proposals.

1. As I have shown that the military are not wanted for local purposes, I would propose that they be withdrawn altogether, except a battery of artillery for which the Colony might be charged. I propose this, in deference to professional opinion which pronounced, during the discussions of the Executive Council in June last, that land batteries were required in aid of the naval force.

I enclose

I enclose return of cost of battery, amounting to 6,173 *l.* 5 *s.*; say
\$. 29,631. 60 *c.*

2. Should the above proposition be considered inadmissible, I would suggest that the cost of the battery be the only part of the military expenditure that falls on the Colony.

3. As 20,000 *l.* would supply us with an additional European police force of between 200 and 300 men, is it not possible to utilise the military for a local purpose, and work them as a police under the civil power? I recommended this on a special occasion seven years ago, and with the two-fold consideration of economy to the Colony (for the Colonial allowance would only be small and supplementary to their regular pay) and of benefit to the soldier, whose pay and comforts would be increased, while healthy employment would be given him, the want of which, as all experience of Hong Kong shows, tends to the stagnation of his mental, and ultimately to the destruction of his physical powers.

4. If it be determined to levy the full sum of 20,000 *l.* per annum, let not the necessary public works be stopped as they otherwise must be, but let a special military contribution tax be levied to that amount under authority of a legislative enactment.

I should, of course, prefer to see any other method pursued, and propose this only as a remote alternative, but I have the less hesitation in doing so under the circumstances, in that the residents of Hong Kong find the Colony singularly profitable, and are but lightly taxed; the police and lighting rates, with a water rate in prospect, are the only taxes to which they are subjected.

At the same time it is proper to point out that the enforcement of this contribution amounts in effect to making the residents in a British Colony pay for the protection of foreign and rival ports, and of the interests of the numerous nationalities there represented.

The natural tendency would be to drive people from Hong Kong where they are taxed, to Shanghai and other places where they are not, and cannot be taxed.

5. Let Hong Kong be put under a purely military government, as Gibraltar, to which it bears a closer resemblance than to any other British Colony; politically it is of less, but commercially of far greater importance than Gibraltar, but the accidents of the two places have a certain similarity, and under a military *régime* the troops would be made locally useful, which now, as already shown, they are not.

6. But failing one and all of the above propositions, I have only to ask, and I beg your Grace's attention to this very earnestly, that the present claim for a military contribution be postponed for a period, not of one year as now fixed, but of four or five years, by which time the financial condition of the Colony will be more firmly established, its real future will be more accurately ascertained, and its wants; now calling imperatively for all its funds, will be satisfactorily and finally supplied.

34. I have only, in concluding, to request your Grace to pardon me for thus venturing to question your Grace's expressed resolution, but as the period of a year must yet elapse before that resolution be carried into effect, I am confident that the various reflections I now submit will receive all due consideration, and I shall be satisfied that if the Colony be finally called upon for the contribution, it will have had the advantage of being heard, even though by so poor an advocate as myself, on a matter vitally important to its interests.

35. I fully understand that your Grace's proposition is made in furtherance of a general scheme to be applied, more or less, to all the dependencies of Great Britain, but in placing before your Grace the special circumstances of this dependency, I am encouraged by the words of Lord Palmerston himself, who is reported to have said in the House of Commons, on the 22d July 1850, that it was "a mistake to look at Hong Kong in the same light as other Colonies," and

further by the description given of the Colony in the Colonial Office List, under the authority of which I infer that Hong Kong is not to be judged under the rules and conditions prescribed as applicable to Colonies generally.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. T. Mercer.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

Encl. 1, in No. 5. MEMORANDUM of Amounts required for Completion of Works in progress and for Works proposed, in *Victoria* and *Stone Cutters' Island*.

REP. AND EST. APPROVED.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
No. 8 of 1859 - -	Reconstruction of Victoria Gaol (Bal. R. and E. 8/59, 1st Nov. 1863).	\$ ^s . c. 41,277 45
Sup. No. 5 of 1862 -	Convict Gaol on Stone Cutters' Island (ditto Sup. ditto 5/62, 1st Nov. 1863).	96,574 70
Sup. No. 6 of 1862 -	New Central Police Station (ditto ditto 6/62, 1st Nov. 1863).	56,593 64
Sup. No. 21 of 1863 -	Completion of Waterworks, City (ditto ditto 21/63, 1st Nov. 1863).	12,925 26
	Separate Waterworks for Wanchai, Bowrington, and probably Causeway Bay.	80,000 00
	Connection of present Waterworks with West Point -	15,000 00
	New Court House - - - - -	35,000 00
	New Post Office - - - - -	25,000 00
	Hong Kong Mint (25,000 l.) - - - - -	120,000 00
	TOTAL WORKS - - \$.	482,371 05

Surveyor General's Office, }
23 Nov. 1863.

Chas. St. Geo. Cleverly,
Surveyor General.

Enclosure 2, in No. 5.

Encl. 2, in No. 5. MEMORANDUM of Premium on Land sold during the past Ten Years from 1853 to 1863, in the Island of *Hong Kong*.

YEAR.	LOCALITY.	PREMIUM.
		\$ ^s . c.
1853 - - -	Victoria - - - - -	796 00
1854 - - -	Ditto - - - - -	5,660 00
1855 - - -	Ditto - - - - -	75,460 00
1856 - - -	Ditto and Pokfoolum - - - - -	5,195 00
1857 - - -	Ditto - - - - -	73,662 00
1858 - - -	Ditto - - - - -	5,830 00
1859 - - -	Ditto - - - - -	7,170 00
1860 - - -	Ditto and Sowkewan - - - - -	94,342 00
1861 - - -	Ditto, Pokfoolum, Aberdeen, and Apleechow - -	167,536 00
1862 - - -	Ditto, Aberdeen and Apleechow - - - - -	142,602 00
1863 - - -	Ditto - - - - -	6,490 00
	TOTAL PREMIUM - - \$.	584,743 00

Surveyor General's Office, }
23 Nov. 1863.

Chas. St. Geo. Cleverly,
Surveyor General.

Enclosure 3, in No. 5.

RETURN showing the Strength and Expenses of a Garrison Battery Royal Artillery at Encl. 3, in No. 5.
Hong Kong.

R A N K S.	Number.	Pay and Allowances per Mensem.			Pay and Allowances per Annum.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Captains - - - - -	2	104	6	3	1,251	15	-
Lieutenants - - - - -	3	84	8	9	1,013	5	-
Assistant Surgeons - - - - -	1	31	-	-	372	-	-
Serjeants - - - - -	6	27	15	-	333	-	-
Corporals - - - - -	4	14	-	-	168	-	-
Bombardiers - - - - -	4	13	-	-	156	-	-
Trumpeters - - - - -	2	4	6	3	51	15	-
Gunners - - - - -	100	215	12	6	2,587	10	-
Miscellaneous charges - - - - -	—	20	-	-	240	-	-
BATTERY TOTAL - - -	122	514	89		6,173	5	-

Hong Kong, 20 November 1863.

— No. 6. —

(Separate.)

COPY of DESPATCH from the Officer Administering the Government to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

My Lord Duke,

Hong Kong, 31 December 1863.

WITH reference to my Despatch, Separate,* of 2d instant, I think it right to report that on the 24th instant I received from Sir Hercules Robinson at Singapore, copy of the Despatch in which he placed before your Grace his views on the subject of the military contribution.

I was, therefore, at the date of my Despatch, unaware of the contents of Sir Hercules Robinson's communication, and am anxious to prevent misapprehension by putting the fact on record, as there seems to me a certain similarity in the manner in which both Sir Hercules Robinson and myself have treated the subject, more especially as to the two heads under which each has considered it.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
 &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *W. T. Mercer.*

No. 6.
 The Officer Administering the Government to the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

31 Dec. 1863.
 * Page 15.

— No. 7. —

(No. 22.)

COPY of DESPATCH from his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., to Governor Sir *H. Robinson*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 16 February 1864.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Mercer's Despatch, "Separate," of the 2d December last, in which he submits his observations respecting an annual contribution by Hong Kong towards its military expenditure.

It is impossible for me to doubt that the security given to the inhabitants and trade of Hong Kong (and more especially, perhaps, to the wealthy European merchants in the Colony) by the presence of Her Majesty's forces would be cheaply purchased by an annual payment of 20,000*l.*, and therefore I should not be doing justice to the inhabitants of this country if I failed to require that the

No. 7.
 Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir H. Robinson.
 16 Feb. 1864.

Imperial Treasury should be relieved to that extent as soon as possible from the burden of supporting that force.

Her Majesty's Government do not feel themselves bound to continue to protect an entrepôt for the Chinese trade, however important it may be, at the sole expense of the British Treasury, when the merchants who make use of it have, by great Imperial efforts, been placed in a position in which they are able to contribute towards the cost of that protection. I am fully aware that the satisfaction of the fair claims of the Imperial Government would be deferred for ever if it were to be postponed until all colonial improvements, which might be in themselves desirable, had been executed out of the produce of existing taxes. The real question is, whether the wealth of the community is such as to enable them to pay such taxes as are necessary for the double purpose of developing the Colony and meeting those claims; and this question appears to me to be sufficiently answered by the remark contained in Mr. Mercer's Despatch, that the "residents of Hong Kong find the Colony singularly profitable, and are but lightly taxed." Entertaining, as I do, these views, I cannot hold out any hope that Her Majesty's Government will refrain from pressing the demand which was communicated to Mr. Mercer by my Despatch, No. 115, of the 5th September last.

Governor Sir H. Robinson,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle.*

— No. 8. —

No. 8.

(No. 30.)

Governor Sir
H. Robinson to
the Duke of New-
castle, K. G.
9 April 1864.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. Robinson* to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K. G.

My Lord Duke, Hong Kong, 9 April 1864.
I HAVE the honour to forward the following financial Returns:—

1. Return of Revenue and Expenditure of Hong Kong during the year ended 31st December 1863.
2. Comparative Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure in 1862 and 1863.
3. Statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 1st January 1864.

2. This last differs slightly from the approximate statement of assets and liabilities transmitted by Mr. Mercer in his Despatch, No. 12, of the 13th January last, as the Crown agent's account for the last quarter had not at that time been received.

3. In forwarding these Returns, I think it necessary to offer a few remarks upon the financial condition and prospects of the Colony, as I find I am directed by your Grace's Despatch, No. 115, of the 5th September last, to place a charge of 20,000*l.* for military contribution upon the Estimates for 1865, which will require to be passed in the course of a few months.

4. It will be seen, from Return No. 3, that at the commencement of the present year the assets exceeded the liabilities by 92,761*l.*; but it must be borne in mind that this excess does not represent an available balance of the same amount. Balances must always be kept in the hands of the treasurer and Crown agents. A supply of the subsidiary currency must also be kept available, and there must at all times be a certain amount of revenue outstanding, and of advances to be recovered. The Auditor General estimates that if ever the assets exceed the liabilities by less than 20,000*l.*, although the Colony might be quite solvent, it would be unable to meet its engagements in ready money. The available balance upon the 1st January last cannot, therefore, in my opinion, at the very outside, be estimated at more than 73,000*l.*

5. The

5. The revenue for the current year is estimated at 121,791 *l.*, and a sum of 129,248 *l.* has been voted to meet the expenses of the year. If these figures be borne out, the result, at the close of the current year, will stand somewhat as follows:—

	£.
Available balance 1st January 1864 - - - - -	73,000
Revenue for 1864 - - - - -	121,791
Total - - - £.	194,791
Expenditure for 1864 - - - - -	129,248
Available balance 1st January 1865 - - - £.	65,543

6. In the expenditure for the current year, as estimated above, no provision whatever has been made for the Mint. The home expenditure for this work is put down by Mr. Kinder at over 35,000 *l.* and the building here will, the Surveyor General considers, not cost less than 10,000 *l.*, irrespective of the cost of the site which will, it is hoped, be recovered by the sale of land in the neighbourhood. The total cost of the undertaking cannot, I think, be put down at less than 50,000 *l.* If the votes for the year are all expended, there will still remain due at the close of the year, for the completion of the new convict gaol at Stone Cutters' Island, and the post-office in Victoria, over 14,500 *l.* irrespective of the cost of fittings for the former work, not yet estimated for. On the other hand, if the sums voted for works and buildings in the Estimates for this year are not all expended the balance in hand at the close of the year will be larger, but the sums required for the completion of the works in progress will then be correspondingly increased so that no real difference will be made in the present statement.

7. The estimated available balance, at the close of this year, will therefore be entirely absorbed in the completion of the undertakings at present sanctioned by your Grace and in progress.

8. The revenue for next year from every source, except premium on land sales, cannot safely be estimated at more than 115,000 *l.* It amounted last year, exclusive of premiums, to 118,726 *l.*; in 1862 to 101,801 *l.*, and in 1861 to 90,866 *l.* The ordinary fixed expenditure of the Colony, exclusive of all outlay on public works, amounts at present to over 85,000 *l.* The Surveyor General informs me that the maintenance in repair of the existing works, buildings, roads, &c., without the commencement of a new undertaking of any description would cost 20,000 *l.* a year. This would make a total ordinary expenditure of 105,000 *l.* against a revenue of 115,000 *l.*, leaving a margin of only 10,000 *l.* a year to meet all contingencies.

9. In the estimated revenue of 115,000 *l.* no account is taken of probable premiums on land sales, because, on the other side of the account new public works are excluded from the expenditure. But if land be sold, new public works must be undertaken by the Government, as this forms one of the conditions of sale, and the one item therefore may fairly be placed against the other.

10. The expenditure of 105,000 *l.* estimated above, does not include the establishment for the Mint, which will probably cost in salaries alone 10,000 *l.* a year, because it is hoped that when the undertaking is once started it will be self-supporting. If it is not, it will be a failure and should be stopped. However it may not prove self-supporting at the very outset, and in view of such a contingency, the available balance ought not to be reduced too low.

11. Such being the present financial position of the Colony and its prospects for 1865, I confess that I cannot see where a military contribution of 20,000 *l.* for next year is to come from. If it be insisted on, it can only be obtained either by the suspension of the Mint works, or by the imposition of a special military contribution

contribution tax. The former would, in my opinion, be most impolitic, and the latter alternative would, I think, be peculiarly hard upon the Colony at the present moment; for I cannot help feeling that, even assuming the fairness of requiring the Colony to contribute towards its military expenditure, the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Mint entitle it at present to special consideration and exemption. The Colony, at its own sole expense and risk, is investing 50,000 *l.* in an undertaking which will benefit largely British commercial interests throughout the East, and effect a direct saving to the Imperial Exchequer of not less than 37,500 *l.* per annum. But the Colony itself does not expect to derive any direct addition to its revenue from this large expenditure even if this scheme should be entirely successful, for it would be most unwise to attempt to levy any larger seignorage than would suffice to cover the working expenses, and repay the cost of starting the undertaking.

12. It is doubtless more convenient that at this distance the proposed Mint should be under Colonial rather than Imperial control, and if it pay for itself it is of little importance, in a pecuniary point of view, whether it be an Imperial or a Colonial establishment; but as the advantages anticipated from it are so much more Imperial than local, the advance of 50,000*l.*, and the risk whatever that may be, are obligations which in strict fairness belong rather to the Imperial than the Colonial Government.

13. Besides, if in a Colony like Hong Kong, where Imperial and Colonial interests are so mixed up together, the system of "give and take" is to be no longer recognised, and mutual accommodation is, in each case, to be reduced to a mere matter of account, other questions, as pointed out by Mr. Mercer in his Despatch, separate, of 2d December last, besides military expenditure, will necessarily present themselves for adjustment; and it will not, I anticipate, be difficult to prove from the records of our courts and prisons that a considerable proportion of our large establishments, for the administration of justice and for the custody of criminals, is fairly chargeable to the Imperial Government.

14. These considerations are submitted as pertinent, even assuming the perfect fairness of calling upon the Colony for a military contribution; but I should wish, in offering them, to guard against being supposed to entertain myself any other opinion on this subject than that submitted in my Despatch* of the 21st May last.

15. I shall hope for an early intimation of your Grace's final decision on the subject of this Despatch, as the Estimates for next year should be sent home from the Colony not later than August next.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Hercules G. R. Robinson.*

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 8.

REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Colony of *Hong Kong*, during the Year ended 31 December 1863.

REVENUE.		AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.		AMOUNT.	
		\$.	c.			\$.	c.
Revenue	- - - - -	138,367	50	Establishments:			
Revenue, exclusive of Lands	- - - - -	43,759	50	The Governor	- - - - -	25,223	00
Expenses:	\$.	c.		Colonial Secretary	- - - - -	20,946	71
Spirit Retailers	- - - - -	28,336	00	Colonial Treasurer	- - - - -	9,311	89
Pawnbrokers	- - - - -	5,600	00	Auditor General	- - - - -	10,115	22
Auctioneers	- - - - -	4,800	00	Clerk of Councils	- - - - -	990	00
Tenements for Emigrants	- - - - -	27	50	Surveyor General	- - - - -	17,594	48
Emigration Brokers	- - - - -	800	00	Postmaster General	- - - - -	20,228	11
Billiard Tables	- - - - -	750	00	Registrar General	- - - - -	7,166	02
Bowling Alleys	- - - - -	225	00	Harbour Master	- - - - -	14,365	66
Opium Monopoly	- - - - -	77,640	00	Police and Lighting Rate Collector	- - - - -	2,205	00
Boarding-house Keepers	- - - - -	577	00	Chief Justice	- - - - -	29,334	75
Marriage	- - - - -	35	00	Judge of the Summary Jurisdiction Court	- - - - -	10,573	05
Chinese Undertakers	- - - - -	60	00	Ecclesiastical	- - - - -	4,516	08
		118,859	50	Educational	- - - - -	6,266	93
Balance of Police and Lighting Rates of 1862	- - - - -	6,798	81	Colonial Surgeon	- - - - -	6,376	60
Amount collected on Account of 1863	- - - - -	124,392	30	Surgeon to Lock Hospital	- - - - -	1,764	00
		131,191	11	Police Magistrate	- - - - -	16,105	81
Police	- - - - -	61,144	15	Captain Superintendent of Police	- - - - -	89,623	89
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Courts:				Gaols	- - - - -	11,605	91
Fines	- - - - -	11,596	83				
Forfeitures	- - - - -	730	56	TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS	- - - - -	304,313	11
Fees	- - - - -	3,226	31				
		15,553	70	Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Gratunities	- - - - -	9,966	70
Office:				Revenue Services, exclusive of Establishments	- - - - -	815	23
Cemetery Burials	- - - - -	1,608	61	Administration of Justice	- ditto - - - - -	1,637	15
Registration of Boats	- - - - -	4,209	45	Charitable Allowance	- - - - -	135	00
Registration of Cargo Boats and Crews	- - - - -	1,395	43	Civil Hospital, exclusive of Establishments	- - - - -	5,755	67
Registration of Hawkers	- - - - -	1,332	90	Lock Hospital, - - - ditto	- - - - -	1,369	41
Cargo Boats' Certificates	- - - - -	209	00	Police	- - - - - ditto - - - - -	38,938	27
Official Signatures and Seal of the Colony	- - - - -	51	00	Gaols	- - - - - ditto - - - - -	50,975	93
Registration of Deeds	- - - - -	1,913	75	Rent	- - - - -	2,340	61
Shipping Seamen	- - - - -	8,703	00	Transport	- - - - -	3,008	40
Examination of Masters and Mates	- - - - -	1,180	00	Conveyance of Mails	- - - - -	2,820	77
Ship Surveys	- - - - -	50	00	Works and Buildings	- - - - -	82,862	94
Colonial Registrars	- - - - -	125	00	Roads, Streets, and Bridges	- - - - -	65,376	44
Merchant Shipping Act	- - - - -	910	00	Miscellaneous Services	- - - - -	1,228	42
Registration of Chairs	- - - - -	225	50	Land and Houses purchased	- - - - -	3,211	00
Registration of Chair-bearers	- - - - -	70	80	Special Expenses	- - - - -	11,189	49
		21,984	44	Mint, exclusive of Establishments	- - - - -	621	08
Government Property	- - - - -	121	00				
Disbursements	- - - - -	10,017	77	TOTAL	- - - - -	586,565	62
Miscellaneous Receipts	- - - - -	5,610	29				
Interest	- - - - -	21,951	54				
Special Receipts	- - - - -	-	-				
Finance, No. 12, of 1857	- - - - -	7,823	80				
TOTAL	- - - - -	576,375	30				

A. F. Alves, Accountant.

Fredk. Forth, Colonial Treasurer.

Examined,

W. H. Rennie, Auditor General.

Colonial Treasury, Victoria, Hong Kong,
15 March 1864.

Enclosure 2, in No. 8.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the Colony of *Hong Kong* in 1862 and 1863.

REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.			1862.			1863.			Increase.		Decrease.	
												\$.	c.	\$.	c.
Land Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	249,651 74	c.	138,367 50	-	-	111,284 24	-	-	-	102 00
Rents, exclusive of Lands	-	-	-	-	-	41,765 00	\$.	43,759 50	1,994 50	-	-	-	-	5,781 31	-
Licenses:														585 09	-
Spirit Retailers	-	-	-	-	-	27,500 00	-	28,335 00	836 00	-	-	-	-	30 00	-
Pawnbrokers	-	-	-	-	-	4,550 00	-	5,600 00	1,050 00	-	-	-	-	848 23	-
Auctioneers	-	-	-	-	-	6,000 00	-	4,800 00	-	-	-	-	-	7,065 72	-
Tenements for Emigrants	-	-	-	-	-	53 20	-	27 50	-	-	1,200 00	-	-	-	-
Emigration Brokers	-	-	-	-	-	800 00	-	800 00	-	-	25 70	-	-	-	-
Billiard Tables	-	-	-	-	-	750 00	-	750 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bowling Alleys	-	-	-	-	-	225 00	-	225 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Opium Monopoly	-	-	-	-	-	76,425 00	-	77,640 00	1,215 00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boarding-house Keepers	-	-	-	-	-	590 00	-	577 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marriage	-	-	-	-	-	60 00	-	35 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese Undertakers	-	-	-	-	-	55 00	-	60 00	5 00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes:—														651 78	-
Police and Lighting Rates	-	-	-	-	-	91,662 86	-	131,191 11	39,528 25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postage	-	-	-	-	-	50,729 99	-	61,144 15	10,414 16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines of Courts	-	-	-	-	-	16,496 15	-	11,596 83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees of Courts	-	-	-	-	-	5,268 94	-	3,226 31	-	-	4,899 32	-	-	-	-
Forfeitures of Courts	-	-	-	-	-	1,014 97	-	730 56	-	-	2,042 63	-	-	-	-
Fees of Office:—														19 00	-
Cemetery Burials	-	-	-	-	-	1,239 80	-	1,608 61	368 81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registration of Boats	-	-	-	-	-	4,318 37	-	4,209 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of Cargo Boats and Crews	-	-	-	-	-	1,375 93	-	1,395 43	19 47	-	-	-	-	-	-
of Hawkers	-	-	-	-	-	1,519 61	-	1,332 90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cargo Boats' Certificates	-	-	-	-	-	218 00	-	209 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Official Signatures and Seals of the Colony	-	-	-	-	-	75 00	-	51 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registration of Deeds	-	-	-	-	-	2,133 50	-	1,913 75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping Seamen	-	-	-	-	-	7,167 00	-	8,703 00	1,536 00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Examination of Masters and Mates	-	-	-	-	-	630 00	-	1,180 00	550 00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ship Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	50 00	-	50 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colonial Registrars	-	-	-	-	-	95 00	-	125 00	30 00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merchant Shipping Act	-	-	-	-	-	900 00	-	910 00	10 00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registration of Chairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225 50	225 50	-	-	-	-	-	-
of Chair-bearers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70 80	70 80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Government Property	-	-	-	-	-	28 00	-	121 00	93 00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursements	-	-	-	-	-	6,017 61	-	10,017 77	4,000 16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	5,926 10	-	5,610 29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	16,669 28	-	21,951 54	5,282 26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	281 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ordinance, No. 12, of 1857	-	-	-	-	-	9,017 80	-	7,823 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						\$.		576,375 30	67,228 91			\$.		85,403 25	
						631,259 98								86,471 57	
															</

Enclosure 3, in No. 8.

STATEMENT of ASSETS and LIABILITIES on 31 December 1863.

ASSETS:	\$.	c.		LIABILITIES:	\$.	c.
Balance in the Treasury Chest and Vault	28,269	56		To Deposits not available - - - - -	26,300	30
Monies deposited in Chartered Banks at Interest - - - - -	309,400	00		" Pensions due by the Colony on 31st December 1863	1,850	00
			337,669 56			
Balance in hands of the Crown Agents on the 31st December 1863 - - - - -	-	-	13,130 78	" Expenses incurred in December 1863, not paid until 1864 - - - - -	40,000	00
The Subsidiary Coinage, consisting of 10 cents pieces, cents and mills, paid for, but not received at Hong Kong on 31st December - - - - -	-	-	40,319 74			
Bills of the Emigration Agent for British Guiana transmitted home, the amount of which has not yet been placed to the Credit of the Colony -	-	-	42,900 00			
Advances, and other Monies to be recovered -	-	-	8,140 02			
Estimated product of Sale of Old Furniture in Government House - - - - -	-	-	1,500 00			
Outstanding Revenue, viz.:--						
Land Revenue - - - - -	48,457	79		TOTAL LIABILITIES, £. 14,197. 19. 7. = \$.	68,150	30
Taxes - - - - -	2,500	13				
Postages - - - - -	5,430	83		" Excess of Assets over Liabilities, £. 92,761. 8. 3½. = \$.	445,254	79
Interest - - - - -	9,815	00				
Other Revenue - - - - -	3,541	24	69,744 99			
TOTAL ASSETS, £. 106,959. 7. 10½. = \$.			513,405 09		\$.	513,405 09

Auditor General's Office, Hong Kong,
11 March 1864.

W. H. Rennie,
Auditor General.

— No. 9. —

(No. 35.)

COPY of DESPATCH from Sir *H. Robinson* to His Grace the Duke of
Newcastle, K.G.

No. 9.

Sir H. Robinson.
to the Duke of
Newcastle, K.G.
12 April 1864.

My Lord Duke,

Hong Kong, 12 April 1864.

SINCE writing mine of the 9th instant* I have received your Grace's Despatch of the 16th February,† intimating, in reply to one from Mr. Mercer of the 2d December last,‡ that the demand (previously made) for military contribution from this Colony would be enforced.

* Page 22.

† Page 21.

† Page 15.

2. Having placed your Grace, as it was my duty to do, unreservedly in possession of my own views on this subject, it only remains for me to observe that I shall endeavour to carry out your Grace's decision in the matter with all loyalty and to the best of my ability.

3. But I would earnestly plead for some slight modification merely as regards the time and mode of payment.

4. If the contribution of 20,000 *l.* for 1865 is to be actually paid over during the course of next year a special tax must at once be imposed to raise that amount: and I do not see how it will be possible to impose any tax for the purpose which shall press equally upon all interests in the Colony without interfering with the freedom of the port. Any measure of the kind will cause great dissatisfaction, and in all probability seriously interfere with the progress of the Colony.

5. Eventually also if a little grace be given it may be found that a special tax will not be required. The Colony is advancing at this moment from its surplus 50,000 £. for the establishment of a Mint. This sum would be sufficient to pay the military contribution for two years and a half from the 1st January next, by which time it is just possible that the Colonial revenue may be able to meet such a charge.

6. What I would propose, therefore, is that the Colony in consideration of the sum advanced for the establishment of the Mint should be considered to have paid the military contribution up to June 1867; and that all the profits of the establishment over and above the actual working expenses be remitted half yearly to the Imperial Government until 50,000*l.* be paid up. The payment may be spread over a longer period than two and a half years; or, on the other hand, it may possibly be made in less than that time. In either case, however, unless the Mint should prove a failure, the payment would be secure; and if the Mint should

should prove a failure it would be only just, for the reasons explained in my letter of the 9th instant, that the loss should fall on the Imperial Government.

7. In effect, my proposal amounts simply to this, that the Colony should now pay in advance the military contribution demanded of it for two and a half years, namely 50,000 *l.*, and that the Imperial Government should advance the 50,000 *l.* necessary for the establishment of the Mint, and be repaid this advance eventually out of the profits.

8. I think that this proposal is so reasonable that it can scarcely fail to receive the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government. It would indeed be hard if the Colony were taxed to meet an Imperial demand because its surplus funds are being diverted for an undertaking which ought in fairness to be established at the risk and expense of the Imperial Exchequer: and in justice to myself I must observe that I should never have recommended the establishment of a Mint at the expense of the Colony if I had known that a military contribution of 20,000 *l.* a year was to be imposed.

9. If my present proposal be accepted, I think the correspondence which has passed upon this subject should be laid before the Legislative Council, so that the arrangement come to should be clearly understood. And, indeed, under any circumstances, I beg that I may be informed of your Grace's wishes with respect to the publication of the correspondence, for it will assuredly be called for when the matter is brought before the Council.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Hercules G. R. Robinson.*

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 10. —

No. 10.

(No. 88.)

Right Hon.
E. Cardwell, M.P.,
to Governor Sir
H. Robinson.
25 June 1864.
* Page 22.

COPY of DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *Edward Cardwell*, M.P.,
to Governor Sir *H. Robinson*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 25 June 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 30,* dated the 9th April, in which you ask for an early intimation of the Secretary of State's final decision as to the contribution to be paid by the Colony of Hong Kong towards its military defence; and also of your further Despatch, No. 35, of the 12th April, proposing that the Colony should now pay in advance the military contribution demanded of it for two and a half years, amounting to 50,000 *l.*, while the Imperial Government should advance the 50,000 *l.* necessary for the establishment of the Mint, such advance to be repaid eventually out of the profits.

I have given my best consideration to the arguments adduced by Mr. Mercer and yourself against calling on the Colony of Hong Kong to contribute, like other British Colonies, to the cost of its military defence. I am quite unable to see in these Despatches any reasonable grounds for the exemption which is claimed for the community under your Government, and I must request that you will, in accordance with your previous instructions, consider it as definitively settled by Her Majesty's Government that an annual contribution must be henceforth made by the Colony to the amount, 20,000 *l.*, prescribed by my predecessor, the Duke of Newcastle. Nor can I consent to allow this payment to be encumbered by any circuitous arrangement with the British Treasury, whether respecting the establishment of the Hong Kong Mint, or any other item of Colonial expenditure.

If, however, the convenience of the Colony renders it inexpedient to advance at once from the Colonial balances, or from the yearly revenue, the sum necessary for the establishment of the Mint, I shall be prepared to give my favourable consideration to a proposal that the Colony should raise that sum by loan or debenture or otherwise.

You will consider yourself at liberty to lay the entire correspondence in the matter before your Council.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edward Cardwell.*

Governor Sir H. Robinson,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 11. —

(No. 133.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. Robinson* to the Right Honourable
Edward Cardwell, M.P.

No. 11.
Governor Sir H.
Robinson to the
Right Hon. E.
Cardwell, M.P.
7 September 1864

Sir,

Hong Kong, 7 September 1864.

I HAVE the honour to submit for your consideration, Ordinance, No. 8, of 1864, "to apply a sum not exceeding six hundred and thirteen thousand dollars to the public service of the year 1865," together with the Estimates for next year, upon which this appropriation Ordinance is based.

I transmit also, as directed in the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, No. 98, of October 20th 1861, a tabular statement, showing the variations in the Estimates now forwarded, as compared with those of the present year, and an approximate statement of assets and liabilities at the close of the last quarter, prepared by the Auditor General.

From the remarks in the tabular statement, it will be seen that the items of increase in the present Estimates, whether in establishments or public works have already formed the subjects of special reports, and in almost every instance the approval of the Secretary of State has reached the Colony.

From Enclosure, No. 4, it will be seen that the assets of the Colony, on the 1st July, exceeded the liabilities by about \$.436,000, but this calculation was, as stated upon the face of the return by Mr. Rennie, exclusive of disbursements at home, on account of the Mint, which were not known.

By the Financial Estimate for the current year, which has been corrected up to 30th June, and which will be found at page 3 of the Estimates, now forwarded, it is calculated that the probable excess of assets over liabilities, on 31st December next, will be reduced to \$.185,000:

The difference between this sum, and the excess anticipated, when the Estimates for the current year were passed 12 months ago, is explained by a note in red ink,* marked (A.), which I have caused to be inserted at page 2 of the present Estimates. From this it will be seen that an expenditure of \$.240,000, upon the Mint and Kowloon compensations, has to be met, for which no provision has been made in the annual Estimates for this year.

* Printed in *Italics*
page 32.

The probable balance due on works in progress at the close of this year, is estimated at \$.190,798, the details of which sum are shown in a note marked (B.) at page 2 of the Estimates. This, as compared with the probable excess of assets over liabilities at the same date, which, as I have observed, only amounts to \$.185,000, shows the correctness of the opinion which I have repeatedly expressed in former Despatches, that the surplus funds of the Colony are not more than sufficient to complete those public works at present in progress, which have received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

It must be borne in mind also that, for the reasons which I have before explained, a nominal excess of assets over liabilities of \$.185,000 does not represent an available cash balance of more than \$.85,000.

If the large amount of \$.460,000 proposed to be expended during the course of the current year on public works, as shown in note (A.), be not all disbursed during that period, the nominal excess of assets at the close of the year will no doubt be correspondingly increased; but the probable sums remaining to be expended on unfinished works, as shown in note (B.), will in such case be increased to the same extent, and no real difference will be made in the sketch which I have given of the probable financial position of the Colony at the close of the present year.

The general Financial Estimate for next year, which will also be found at page 3 of the present Estimates, shows that the probable nominal excess of assets over liabilities at the close of 1865, will be further reduced to \$.106,109, and if these calculations be borne out, the Colony will, for the reasons I have before given, be thus left at the close of the year without any available cash balance, and may be unable to meet its engagements in ready money.

The probable sum due on uncompleted public works at that date, as will be seen by note (C.) on page 2 of the Estimates, is calculated at \$.54,648.

The possibility also must not be overlooked of the Colony being in a worse position

position than that anticipated, through the revenue proving below, and the expenditure above the sums estimated.

The revenue is put down at \$.700,535, being nearly \$.70,000 in excess of the revenue of 1862 which, in consequence of large land sales, was the largest ever raised in the Colony. Nearly \$100,000 of the revenue estimated for next year, is made up of premiums on intended land sales at Causeway Bay, and probable proceeds of sale of old central police station, on completion of new building; and it is quite possible, 1st, that the amount has been over-estimated; and, 2nd, that a large proportion of it may not be realised before the close of 1865.

The expenditure, which is taken at \$.779,426, has been cut down to the lowest possible point consistent with the continuance of the works sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, and the payment of the demand made by the same authority for military contribution. The gross expenditure may be classified as follows :—

		\$.
Ordinary expenditure	- - - -	466,336
Public works	- - - -	221,090
Military contribution	- - - -	92,000
TOTAL	- - - \$.	779,426

The increase in ordinary expenditure is almost entirely caused by the principal Mint salaries which have been added to the Civil List, and by additions to the police and lighting expenses, which additions, however, are covered by the police and lighting rates. The expenditure proposed on public works, notwithstanding the large outlay upon the Mint, is only equal to the amount voted under that head in the Estimates for the current year, in which, as you are aware, no provision for the Mint was made. This has only been achieved by the postponement of every work not indispensably necessary. The item for military contribution requires no explanation; it was voted in obedience to instructions from Her Majesty's Government.

No provision either has been made in the Estimates for unforeseen contingencies, or for the suppression of piracy, or for the minor salaries and working expenses of the Mint, as the Government is not in possession of sufficient information as yet to determine as to the necessary staff for that establishment.

Under these circumstances, if the Estimates as now submitted should meet with your approval, I consider it not improbable that during the progress of next year it may be found necessary to raise a sum of about 20,000 *l.* to defray the current expenses of the year. This could only be effected either by a loan, or by the imposition of additional taxation; and the best mode of effecting the object required would, I suppose, be left to the decision of the Legislative Council.

If additional taxation should be determined upon, I have, after much consideration, arrived at the conclusion that the only source which remains to be availed of here, without interfering with the freedom of the port, is a stamp tax similar to that imposed at present throughout India and the Straits Settlements. This would be the fairest tax which could be imposed here, considering the circumstance which renders additional taxation necessary. Being levied by means of stamps on receipts, drafts, promissory notes, foreign bills of exchange, bills of lading, and other commercial documents, it would fall mainly upon the foreign, as distinguished from the native commerce of the place, and would be borne by each commercial establishment in proportion to the amount of business transacted.

Such a measure would, no doubt, meet with as much opposition here at first as it did originally in the Straits Settlements, but it was soon found there that the tax did not interfere with or obstruct the course of business by any means as much as was originally anticipated.

I have, therefore, to ask (1) that copies of Acts or Ordinances passed for raising money by loan or debentures in other Colonies may be supplied to me, so that I may have some information to guide me as to the course pursued in other places, in case it should be determined to borrow here; and, secondly, that I may be informed whether Her Majesty's Government would object to a stamp

stamp tax here, in case it should be the desire of the local legislature to impose it. I ask this question because, as this is the centre at which all the financial transactions for the Imperial military, naval, consular and diplomatic services throughout China and Japan are arranged, a share of such a tax, if once imposed, would necessarily fall upon the Imperial Exchequer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hercules G. R. Robinson.*

HONG KONG.

Enclosure 1, in No. 11.

ANNO VICESIMO OCTAVO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

By his Excellency Sir *Hercules George Robert Robinson*, Knight, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony of *Hong Kong* and its Dependencies, and Vice Admiral of the same, with the advice of the Legislative Council of *Hong Kong*.

No. 8 of 1864.

Hercules G. R. Robinson.

AN ORDINANCE to apply a Sum not exceeding Six Hundred and Thirteen Thousand Title. Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1865. [5th September 1864.]

WHEREAS the expenditure required for the service of this Colony for the year 1865 Preamble. has been estimated at the sum of six hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty cents: Be it enacted and ordained by his Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. A sum not exceeding six hundred and thirteen thousand dollars shall be and the Estimates, 1865. same is hereby charged upon the revenue of this Colony for the service of the year 1865, and the said sum so charged shall be expended as hereinafter specified; that is to say:

Civil Establishments:							\$.	c.
The Governor	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	00
Colonial Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,360	00
Colonial Treasurer	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,776	00
Auditor General	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,252	00
Clerk of Councils	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	00
Surveyor General	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,162	80
Postmaster General	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,168	00
Registrar General	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,680	00
Harbour Master and Emigration Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,040	00
Judicial Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,560	00
Ecclesiastical Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	702	00
Educational Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,608	00
Medical Establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,360	00
Police Magistrates	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,282	00
Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	147,938	00
Gaols	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,826	00
Charitable Allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	00
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	00
Works and Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,590	00
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,500	00
Miscellaneous Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,286	00
Military Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,000	00
TOTAL							\$.	612,322 80

L. d'Almada e Castro,
Clerk of Councils.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong,
this 5th day of September 1864.

COLONIAL ESTIMATES, HONG KONG.—1865.

FINANCIAL ESTIMATE FOR 1864.

(Corrected to June 1864.)

	\$.	c.
Excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st January 1864	445,000	00
Probable revenue for 1864	600,000	00
TOTAL	1,045,000	00
Probable Expenditure for 1864:—		
Ordinary expenditure	\$.	c.
	400,000	00
Public Works (A.)	460,000	00
Probable excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st December 1864 (B.)	185,000	00

FINANCIAL ESTIMATE FOR 1865.

Estimated excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st January 1865	-
Estimated revenue for 1865, as per Schedule (A) of present Estimates	-
TOTAL	\$.
Estimated expenditure for 1865, as per Schedule (B) of present Estimates	-
Probable excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st December 1865 (C.)	-

Note (A.)

This item is composed as follows:—

Estimated expenditure on public works and Korloon compensation, as per Colonial Estimates for 1864, sanctioned by Secretary of State

Mint expenditure to be incurred in England, as per Mr. Kinder's Estimates	\$.	150,000
Foundation of Mint, as per Supp. R. and E., No. 25 of 1864	25,000	
Reclamation of Causeway Bay, as per Supp. R. and E., No. 24 of 1864	47,500	
Compensations for Chinese dispossessed at Korloon, in excess of sum voted in Estimates, paid by authority of Secretary of State	17,500	
Not provided for in the Annual Estimates.	220,000	
	460,000	

Note (B.)

Probable Balances due on Works in progress at close of 1864, as shown in present Estimates:—

Mint	\$.	63,550
New Gaol on Stone Cutters' Island	-	79,648
Post-office	-	10,841
Central Police Station	-	36,759
	\$.	190,798

Note (C.)

Probable Balance due on Works in progress at close of 1865, as shown by present Estimates:—

New Gaols	\$.	54,648
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COLONIAL ESTIMATES—HONG KONG—continued.

(A.)

ABSTRACT of the probable REVENUE of the Colonial Government of *Hong Kong* for the Year 1865, showing also the Revenue received under the similar Heads in the Year 1863, being the Year previous to that in which the Estimates are prepared.

	Estimated for 1865.	Revenue of 1863.
	\$. c.	\$. c.
Land Revenue - - - - -	190,000 00	138,367 50
Rents, exclusive of Lands - - - - -	48,000 00	43,759 50
Licenses - - - - -	120,385 00	118,850 50
Taxes - - - - -	166,000 00	131,191 11
Postage - - - - -	65,000 00	61,144 15
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Courts - - - - -	15,500 00	15,553 70
Fees of Office - - - - -	23,225 00	21,984 44
Sale of Government Property - - - - -	50 00	121 00
Reimbursements in Aid of Expenses incurred by Government - - - - -	8,875 00	10,017 77
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	5,500 00	27,390 88
Special Receipts - - - - -	58,000 00	7,823 80
TOTAL - - - \$.	700,535 00	576,204 35

Amounting to Seven hundred thousand and five hundred and thirty-five Dollars.

REVENUE DETAILED.

	Estimated for 1865.	Revenue of 1863.
	\$. c.	\$. c.
Land Revenue:		
Lease Lands - - - - -	140,000 00	
Lands not Leased - - - - -	700 00	
Fees on grant of Leases - - - - -	300 00	
Premium by Purchases,—		
Hong Kong, Causeway Bay - \$47,500		
Kowloon - - - - - 1,500		
	49,000 00	
	190,000 00	138,367 50
Rents, exclusive of Lands:—		
Markets - - - - -	33,000 00	
Buildings - - - - -	15,000 00	
	48,000 00	43,759 50
Licenses:		
Spirit Retailers - - - - -	28,000 00	
Pawnbrokers - - - - -	5,600 00	
Auctioneers - - - - -	4,500 00	
Tenements for Emigrants - - - - -	25 00	
Emigration Brokers - - - - -	1,200 00	
Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys - - - - -	900 00	
Opium Monopoly - - - - -	78,000 00	
Boarding-houses - - - - -	550 00	
Marriage - - - - -	50 00	
Chinese Undertakers - - - - -	60 00	
Stone Quarries - - - - -	1,500 00	
	120,385 00	118,850 50

COLONIAL ESTIMATES—HONG KONG: Revenue Detailed—*continued.*

						Estimated for 1865.	Revenue of 1863.
						£. c.	£. c.
Taxes:							
Police Assessment	-	-	-	-	-	120,000 00	
Water Rate	-	-	-	-	-	25,000 00	
Lighting Rate	-	-	-	-	-	21,000 00	
						166,000 00	131,191 11
Postage						65,000 00	61,144 15
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Court:							
Fines	-	-	-	-	-	11,500 00	
Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	
Fees	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00	
						15,500 00	15,553 70
Fees of Office:							
On Cemetery Burials	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	
Registry of Boats	-	-	-	-	-	4,500 00	
Do. Cargo Boats and Crews	-	-	-	-	-	1,400 00	
Do. Hawkers	-	-	-	-	-	1,300 00	
Cargo Boats' Certificates, Ordinance 15 of 1860	-	-	-	-	-	250 00	
Official Signatures	-	-	-	-	-	50 00	
Registration of Deeds	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	
Shipping Seamen	-	-	-	-	-	9,000 00	
Examination of Masters, &c. Ordinance 17 of 1860.	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00	
Ship Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	50 00	
Colonial Registers	-	-	-	-	-	75 00	
Merchant Shipping Act	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00	
Registry of Carriages, &c. Ordinance 6 of 1863	-	-	-	-	-	700 00	
						23,225 00	21,984 44
Sale of Government Property:							
Condemned Stores, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	50 00	121 00
Reimbursements in aid of Expenses incurred by Government:							
Private Watchmen and Lamps	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	
Sick Stoppages from Police Force	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00	
Loss of Clothing and Arms from ditto	-	-	-	-	-	25 00	
Subsistence Money of Seamen and others in Victoria Gaol.	-	-	-	-	-	400 00	
Medical Treatment of Sick Merchant Seamen and others in Civil Hospital.	-	-	-	-	-	2,500 00	
Convict Labour, and other Items	-	-	-	-	-	600 00	
Sale of Printed Forms	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	
Recovered from Diplomatic, Naval and Military Departments, on Account of Gaol Expenses.	-	-	-	-	-	1,800 00	
Incidental, including Fees from Scholars at Central School.	-	-	-	-	-	1,050 00	
						8,875 00	10,017 77
Miscellaneous Receipts:							
Interest on Monies Deposited in Banks	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00	
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	500 00	
						5,500 00	27,390 88
Special Receipts:							
Probable Proceeds of Sale of Present Central Police Station on completion of New Building.	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 00	—
Under Ordinance 12 of 1857	-	-	-	-	-	8,000 00	7,823 80
TOTAL						700,535 00	576,204 35

COLONIAL ESTIMATES—HONG KONG—continued.

CIVIL LIST.

(As per Ordinances No. 13 of 1860, No. 5 of 1862, and No. 2 of 1864.)

	£.	c.		£.	c.
Governor and Commander in Chief.	24,000	00	Brought forward - - -	117,744	00
Chief Justice - - - -	12,000	00	Surveyor General's Establishment:—		
Colonial Secretary - - -	7,200	00	1st Clerk - - - -	2,400	00
Judge of the Court of Summary Jurisdiction.	7,200	00	2nd ditto - - - -	1,440	00
Attorney General - - -	4,800	00	Mint Establishment:—		
Colonial Treasurer - - -	4,800	00	Superintendent of the Bullion Office.	3,840	00
Auditor General - - -	2,400	00	Assayer - - - -	3,840	00
Surveyor General - - -	4,800	00	Superintendent of the Coining Department.	3,840	00
Master of the Mint - - -	6,720	00	Ditto of the Melting ditto	3,840	00
Two Police Magistrates (£3,840 each).	7,680	00	Police Magistrates' Establishment:—		
Postmaster General - - -	3,840	00	1st Clerk - - - -	1,920	00
Registrar of Supreme Court -	3,840	00	2nd ditto - - - -	1,440	00
Colonial Chaplain - - -	3,840	00	3rd ditto - - - -	960	00
Colonial Surgeon - - -	3,840	00	Post Office Establishment:—		
Harbour Master - - -	3,360	00	Assistant Postmaster General	2,400	00
Registrar General - - -	3,360	00	Clerk - - - -	1,440	00
Clerk of Councils - - -	960	00	Supreme Court:—		
Governor's Establishment:—			Crown Solicitor - - -	1,200	00
Private Secretary - - -	1,200	00	Deputy Registrar - - -	1,920	00
Colonial Secretary's Establishment:—			Clerk of Court - - -	1,440	00
Chief Clerk - - - -	2,400	00	Judge's Clerk - - -	1,440	00
1st ditto - - - -	1,920	00	Harbour Master's Establishment:—		
2nd ditto - - - -	1,440	00	1st Clerk - - - -	1,920	00
3rd ditto - - - -	1,344	00	2nd ditto - - - -	1,440	00
Colonial Treasurer's Establishment:—			Registrar General's Establishment:—		
1st Clerk and Cashier -	1,920	00	1st Clerk - - - -	1,440	00
2nd ditto and Accountant -	1,440	00	2nd ditto - - - -	1,200	00
Auditor General's Establishment:—			TOTAL - - - -	157,104	00
Clerk - - - -	1,440	00			
Carried over - - - -	117,744	00			

PENSIONS, RETIRED ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES.

(Under authority of Ordinance No. 10 of 1862.)

ALREADY GRANTED:—

	£.	c.
Colonel Caine - - - -	5,040	00
E. Mitchell - - - -	451	20
A. Inglis - - - -	783	96
Wm. Chapman - - - -	704	00
W. H. Mitchell - - - -	753	32
A. Grand Pré - - - -	644	00
N'g Foong Shan - - - -	140	00
	8,516	48
ESTIMATED AMOUNT to cover Pensions which may be granted in 1865 - - - -	1,483	52
	10,000	00

COLONIAL ESTIMATES—HONG KONG—continued.

(B.)

ABSTRACT of SUMS required to defray the EXPENSES of the COLONIAL GOVERNMENT of HONG KONG for the Year, from 1st January to 31st December 1865, showing also the Amount expended for the Year previous to that in which the Estimates are prepared, viz., 1863.

Page of Detail.	Item of Estimate.		SALARIES.				Allowances.		Office Contingencies.		Estimate for 1865.		Expenditure of 1863, including Civil List.
			Fixed Establishments.		Provisional and Temporary.								
			\$.	c.	\$.	c.	\$.	c.	\$.	c.	\$.	c.	\$.
11 to 23	1	Establishments -	176,797	60	9,062	80	9,040	40	13,202	00	208,156	80	304,162 2
		Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Gratuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,966 7
24	2	Revenue Services, exclusive of Establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,280	00	815 2
25	3	Administration of Justice ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	850	00	1,617 4
25	4	Ecclesiastical - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	5	Charitable Allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	00	135 0
25	6	Education, exclusive of Establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	7	Hospitals, - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,864	00	7,123 6
25 } 26 }	8	{ Police, - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,950	00	38,938 2
		{ Gaols, - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,636	00	50,975 1
26	9	Rent - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,390	00	2,340 0
26	10	Transport - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	00	3,008 4
26	11	Conveyance of Mails - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,840	00	2,820 2
27	12	Works and Buildings - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,590	00	82,862 4
28	13	Roads, Streets, and Bridges - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,500	00	65,376 4
28	14	Miscellaneous Services - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,286	00	1,228 4
28	15	Interest - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	16	Land and Houses Purchased - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,211 0
28	17	Special Expenses - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,189 4
		Military Contribution - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,000	00	-
		Mint, exclusive of Establishments - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621 0
TOTAL to be Voted - - - \$.												612,322 80	586,395 0

NOTE.

Amount of Civil List already provided for by Ordinances No. 13 of 1860, No. 5 of 1862, and No. 2 of 1864	-	-	\$.	c.
Probable Expenditure on Pensions, Gratuities, &c., under authority of Ordinance No. 10 of 1862	-	-	157,104	00
Amount to be voted as per present Estimates	-	-	10,000	00
	-	-	612,322	80
TOTAL probable Expenditure for 1865			\$.	779,426 80

The foregoing Expenditure may be classified as follows:—

Ordinary Expenditure	-	-	\$.	c.
Public Works	-	-	466,336	80
Military Contribution	-	-	221,090	00
	-	-	92,000	00
TOTAL			\$.	779,426 80

COLONIAL ESTIMATES—HONG KONG—continued.

EXPENDITURE DETAILED.

	Fixed Establish- ments.	Provisional and Temporary.	TOTAL.
	\$. c.	\$. c.	\$. c.
CIVIL.			
GOVERNOR.			
Salaries :—Nil.			
Allowances :—Nil.			
Contingencies :			
Repairs of Public Furniture at Government House	- -	120 00	
Incidental Expenses - - - - -	- -	120 00	
			240 00
TOTAL, THE GOVERNOR - - -	- -	- - \$.	240 00
COLONIAL SECRETARY.			
Salaries :			
Temporary Clerk - - - - -	- -	720 00	
Chinese Clerk and Interpreter - - -	- -	720 00	
Porter at Government Offices - - -	180 00	—	
One Messenger - - - - -	108 00	—	
Two Messengers - - - - -	144 00	—	
	\$.		
	432 00	1,440 00	1,872 00
Allowances :—Nil.			
Contingencies :			
Printing, Publishing, Newspapers, and Periodicals	- -	480 00	
Postage - - - - -	- -	—	
Office Furniture - - - - -	- -	240 00	
Incidental Expenses - - - - -	- -	—	
			720 00
			2,592 00
Cadetships:			
Salaries :—Three Cadets at \$. 960 each - - -	2,880 00	- -	2,880 00
Allowances :—Three Chinese Teachers, at \$.156 each - - -	- -	468 00	468 00
Contingencies :—Books, &c. - - - - -	- -	240 00	240 00
TOTAL, CADETS - - -	- -	- - \$.	3,588 00
TOTAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY, INCLUDING CADETS	- -	- - \$.	6,180 00
TREASURER.			
Salaries :			
Police, Lighting, and Water Rate Clerk - -	960 00	—	
Temporary Clerk - - - - -	- -	600 00	
Sub-Collector - - - - -	480 00	—	
First Shroff - - - - -	288 00	—	
Second Shroff - - - - -	240 00	—	
Messenger - - - - -	72 00	—	
	\$.		
	2,040 00	600 00	2,640 00
Allowances :—Nil.			
Contingencies :			
Binding and Ruling Books - - - - -	- -	—	
Office Furniture - - - - -	- -	96 00	96 00
Incidental Expenses - - - - -	- -	—	
TOTAL, TREASURER - - -	- -	- - \$.	2,736 00

COLONIAL ESTIMATES—HONG KONG: Expenditure Detailed—*continued.*

	Fixed Establish- ments.	Provisional and Temporary.	TOTAL.
	\$. c.	\$. c.	\$. c.
AUDITOR.			
Salaries:—Messenger - - - - -	72 00	- -	72 00
Allowances:—To Audit Clerk—Personal allowance -	- -	480 00	480 00
Contingencies:			
Printing "Government Gazette" - - - - -	- -	400 00	
Ditto Chinese issue of ditto - - - - -	- -	900 00	
Ditto Estimates - - - - -	- -	75 00	
Ditto Forms for all Departments - - - - -	- -	2,500 00	
Stationery for the Offices and for Printing -	- -	3,250 00	
Coals for the several Departments - - - - -	- -	500 00	
Incidental Expenses - - - - -	- -	75 00	
			7,700 00
TOTAL, AUDITOR - - -	- -	- - \$.	8,252 00
CLERK OF COUNCILS.			
Salaries:—Nil			
Allowances:—Nil.			
Contingencies:			
For Interpretation and Translation - - - - -	- -	48 00	
Incidental Expenses - - - - -	- -	24 00	
			72 00
TOTAL, CLERK OF COUNCILS - - -	- -	- - \$.	72 00
SURVEYOR GENERAL.			
Salaries:			
Assistant Surveyor General - - - - -	3,360 00	—	
Additional allowance to Acting Assistant Surveyor General.	- -	840 00	
Resident Engineer at Kowloon - - - - -	- -	1,839 60	
Overseer of Works - - - - -	1,200 00	—	
Four Assistant Sappers, two for Kowloon -	- -	1,051 20	
Assistant Clerk - - - - -	960 00	—	
Extra - ditto - - - - -	- -	900 00	
Assistant Chinese Clerk - - - - -	384 00	—	
Overseer of Waterworks - - - - -	900 00	—	
Superintendent of Waterworks, "Plumber" -	600 00	—	
Watchman - ditto - - - - -	144 00	—	
Three Turncocks, one at \$.108, and two at \$.96 each.	300 00	—	
Chinese Overseer - - - - -	300 00	—	
Ditto ditto, for Kowloon - - - - -	- -	216 00	
Second ditto - - - - -	216 00	—	
Third ditto - - - - -	180 00	—	
Overseer of Convicts - - - - -	360 00	—	
Three Surveying Coolies - - - - -	216 00	—	
Office Coolie - - - - -	72 00	—	
Messenger for Kowloon - - - - -	- -	72 00	
Scavenger for all the Departments - - - - -	60 00	—	
Superintendent of Government Gardens and Plantations.	960 00	—	
Three Gardeners (Government House) - -	216 00	—	
One - ditto (Government Offices) - - -	72 00	—	
	\$.		
	10,500 00	4,918 80	15,418 80
Allowances:			
To Overseer of Works, for Chair Coolies -	- -	144 00	
To Chinese ditto - for keep of two Horses -	- -	120 00	
			264 00
Contingencies:			
Advertising - - - - -	- -	48 00	
Copying Plans and Charts - - - - -	- -	250 00	
Repair of Furniture - - - - -	- -	50 00	
Incidental Expenses - - - - -	- -	72 00	
			420 00
TOTAL, SURVEYOR GENERAL - - -	- -	- - \$.	16,102 80

COLONIAL ESTIMATES—HONG KONG: Expenditure Detailed—*continued.*

	Fixed Establish- ments.	Provisional and Temporary.	TOTAL.
POSTMASTER GENERAL.			
Salaries :	<i>£.</i> <i>c.</i>	<i>£.</i> <i>c.</i>	<i>£.</i> <i>c.</i>
Clerk - - - - -	480 00	—	
Charge taker at Hong Kong - - - - -	1,440 00	—	
First Sorter at Hong Kong - - - - -	1,200 00	—	
Second ditto - ditto - - - - -	1,080 00	—	
Third ditto - ditto - - - - -	840 00	—	
Fourth ditto - ditto - - - - -	720 00	—	
Comprador - ditto - - - - -	240 00	—	
Head Coolie - ditto - - - - -	144 00	—	
8 Coolies at ditto, average pay, <i>£.</i> 84 each - - - - -	672 00	—	
1 Coolie at ditto - - - - -	72 00	—	
5 Boatmen at ditto, at <i>£.</i> 72 - - - - -	360 00	—	
<i>£.</i> 7,248 00			7,248 00
Allowances :			
For assistance at Hong Kong - - - - -	—	240 00	
Ditto at the Ports - - - - -	—	1,200 00	
Allowance in aid of Imperial Salary to Packet Agent, Shanghai. - - - - -	—	1,200 00	
Salary of Assistant Packet Agent, Shanghai - - - - -	—	1,200 00	
			3,840 00
Contingencies :			
Incidental Expenses, Hong Kong - - - - -	—	840 00	
Ditto at the Ports - - - - -	—	480 00	
			1,320 00
TOTAL, POSTMASTER GENERAL - - - - -	<i>£.</i> -	<i>£.</i> -	12,408 00
REGISTRAR GENERAL.			
Salaries :			
First Chinese Clerk - - - - -	288 00	—	
Second ditto - - - - -	216 00	—	
Extra ditto - - - - -	—	144 00	
Printing Coolie - - - - -	72 00	—	
Messenger - - - - -	65 00	—	
Office Coolie - - - - -	65 00	—	
<i>£.</i> 706 00		144 00	850 00
Allowances :—For Collection of Statistics, &c. - - - - -	—	350 00	350 00
Contingencies :			
Printing - - - - -	—	—	
Furniture - - - - -	—	240 00	
Incidental Expenses - - - - -	—	—	
			240 00
TOTAL, REGISTRAR GENERAL - - - - -	<i>£.</i> -	<i>£.</i> -	1,440 00
HARBOUR MASTER.			
Salaries :			
Extra Clerk - - - - -	—	960 00	
Chinese Interpreter - - - - -	420 00	—	
Signal Man - - - - -	600 00	—	
Boarding Officer - - - - -	960 00	—	
Ditto, Supernumerary - - - - -	720 00	—	
Indian Interpreter - - - - -	420 00	—	
Shroff - - - - -	240 00	—	
Chinese Assistant at Signal Station - - - - -	96 00	—	
8 Chinese Boatmen, at <i>£.</i> 84 each - - - - -	672 00	—	
3 ditto - - - at <i>£.</i> 72 each - - - - -	216 00	—	
4 ditto - - - at <i>£.</i> 72 each, to Emigration Officer. - - - - -	288 00	—	
Inspector of Cargo Boats - - - - -	960 00	—	
4 Boatmen, at <i>£.</i> 72 each - - - - -	288 00	—	
<i>£.</i> 5,880 00		960 00	6,840 00
Allowances :—Examiner's Fees under Ord. 17 of 1860 - - - - -	—	1,200 00	1,200 00
Contingencies :—Oil, Repairs of Boats, Buoys, } Flags, &c. - - - - -	—	1,000 00	1,000 00
TOTAL, HARBOUR MASTER - - - - -	<i>£.</i> -	<i>£.</i> -	9,040 00

COLONIAL ESTIMATES—HONG KONG: Expenditure Detailed—*continued*.

RECAPITULATION.

										\$. c.
Governor -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240 00
Colonial Secretary -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,180 00
Treasurer -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,736 00
Auditor -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,252 00
Clerk of Councils -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72 00
Surveyor General -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,102 80
Postmaster General -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,408 00
Registrar General -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,440 00
Harbour Master -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,040 00
TOTAL, CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS - - - \$.										56,470 80

				Fixed Establishments.	Provisional and Temporary.	TOTAL.
				\$. c.	\$. c.	\$. c.
JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.						
SUPREME COURT.						
Salaries:						
Interpreter -	-	-	-	960 00	—	
Bailiff and Usher -	-	-	-	960 00	—	
Chinese Clerk and Shroff -	-	-	-	386 00	—	
Three Messengers, at \$. 72 each -	-	-	-	216 00	—	
			\$. 2,472 00	-	-	2,472 00
Allowances:—Nil.						
Contingencies:—Office Furniture, Oil, Newspaper, and Incidental Expenses.				-	120 00	120 00
TOTAL, Supreme Court - -				-	\$. -	2,592 00
SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.						
Salaries:						
Clerk of Court -	-	-	-	1,440 00	—	
Interpreter -	-	-	-	720 00	—	
Chinese Clerk -	-	-	-	540 00	—	
Bailiff and Clerk -	-	-	-	480 00	—	
Messenger -	-	-	-	72 00	—	
			\$. 3,252 00	-	-	3,252 00
Allowances:—To Clerk for Chinese Teacher -				-	120 00	120 00
Contingencies:—Office Furniture and Incidental Expenses.				-	96 00	96 00
TOTAL, Summary Jurisdiction Court -				-	\$. -	3,468 00
TOTAL, JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS -				-	\$. -	6,060 00
ECCLESIASTICAL.						
Salaries:						
Clerk -	-	-	-	54 00	—	
Sexton -	-	-	-	480 00	—	
Two Burial Ground Keepers, at \$. 72 each -	-	-	-	144 00	—	
			\$. 678 00	-	-	678 00
Allowances:—Nil.						
Contingencies:—Surplices, &c. -				-	24 00	24 00
TOTAL, ECCLESIASTICAL -				-	\$. -	702 00

COLONIAL ESTIMATES—HONG KONG: Expenditure Detailed—continued.

				Fixed Establish- ments.	Provisional and Temporary.	TOTAL.
				\$.	c.	\$.
EDUCATIONAL.						
Salaries:						
Head Master of Central School	-	-	-	2,400	00	
Assistant ditto	-	-	-	1,440	00	
3 Teachers of English, 2 at \$ 300 each, and 1 at \$ 180.				780	00	
14 Chinese Teachers	-	-	-	2,376	00	
4 Monitors	-	-	-	144	00	
1 Chinese Writer	-	-	-	120	00	
2 Coolies at \$ 72 each	-	-	-	144	00	
Scavenger at Girls' School	-	-	-	24	00	
	\$.			7,428	00	7,428 00
Allowances:						
Travelling Expenses	-	-	-	-	150	00
To Head Master for Chinese Teacher	-	-	-	-	120	00
To Assistant ditto	-	-	-	-	120	00
						390 00
Contingencies:						
Incidental Expenses, Books, &c.	-	-	-	-	300	00
Chinese Books to be bought in China	-	-	-	-	60	00
Prizes	-	-	-	-	140	00
						500 00
TOTAL, Educational	-	-	-	-	\$.	8,318 00
MEDICAL.						
CIVIL HOSPITAL.						
Salaries:						
Superintendent	-	-	-	1,440	00	
Dispenser	-	-	-	960	00	
3 Wardmasters	-	-	-	648	00	
1 Brahmin Cook	-	-	-	180	00	
1 Chinese Cook	-	-	-	96	00	
4 Coolies at \$ 72 each	-	-	-	288	00	
Gate-keeper	-	-	-	60	00	
Scavenger	-	-	-	60	00	
	\$.			3,732	00	3,732 00
LOCK HOSPITAL (under Ordinance, No. 12 of 1857.)						
Salaries:						
Surgeon	-	-	-	864	00	
Dispenser	-	-	-	480	00	
Inspector of Brothels (paid in Police Schedule)	-	-	-	-	-	
Matron	-	-	-	240	00	
Cook	-	-	-	60	00	
2 Coolies at \$ 60 each	-	-	-	120	00	
	\$.			1,764	00	1,764 00
CONVICT HULK.						
Salary:—Surgeon	-	-	-	-	1,000	00
						1,000 00
TOTAL, Medical	-	-	-	-	\$.	6,496 00
POLICE MAGISTRATES.						
Salaries:						
Coroner	-	-	-	360	00	
First Chinese Interpreter	-	-	-	720	00	
Second ditto	-	-	-	384	00	
Third ditto	-	-	-	312	00	
Fourth ditto (Student)	-	-	-	216	00	
Chinese Clerk and Shroff	-	-	-	300	00	
European Usher and Process Server	-	-	-	540	00	
Assistant ditto and ditto	-	-	-	420	00	
Indian ditto and ditto	-	-	-	396	00	
Chinese ditto and ditto	-	-	-	240	00	
2 Chinese Messengers at \$ 72 each	-	-	-	144	00	
	\$.			4,032	00	4,032 00
Allowances:—Nil.						
Contingencies:						
Chinese Printing, and the "Justice of the Peace" periodical.	-	-	-	-	-	
Office Furniture, Repairs	-	-	-	-	150	00
Bookbinding, Ruling, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	
Incidental Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL, Police Magistrates	-	-	-	-	\$.	4,182 00

COLONIAL ESTIMATES—HONG KONG: Expenditure Detailed—*continued.*

POLICE.

EUROPEAN FORCE.

SALARIES :

EUROPEAN FORCE.		\$.	c.	\$.	c.
SALARIES:					
1	Captain Superintendent - - - - -	3,840	00		
1	Assistant ditto - - - - -	1,680	00		
1	Clerk and Accountant - - - - -	960	00		
6	Inspectors of Police (Regular Duties).	4-1st class at \$ 840 each			
		3-2d " at 720 "	7,920	00	
5	Ditto ditto (Markets, Nuisances, &c.), average Pay \$ 720 each.	4-3d " at 600 "			
1	Store and Barrack Sergeant - - - - -		480	00	
4	Sergeants, average Pay \$ 432 each	1-1st class at \$ 480 each			
		2-2d " at 432 "	1,728	00	
		1-3d " at 384 "			
6	Acting Sergeants, average Pay \$ 372 each.	2-1st class at 384 "			
		2-2d " at 372 "	2,232	00	
		2-3d " at 360 "			
40	Constables, average Pay \$ 312 each.	13-1st class at \$ 336 each			
		14-2d " at 312 "	12,480	00	
		13-3d " at 288 "			
65		\$.	31,320	00	31,320 00

INDIAN FORCE.

1 Sergeant Major -	-	-	-	-	288 00
1 Interpreter of Indian Languages -	-	-	-	-	264 00
8 Sergeants, average Pay \$240 each	3-1st class at \$264 each				1,920 00
	2-2d " at 240 "				
	3-3d " at 216 "				
12 Acting Sergeants, average Pay \$192 each.	4-1st class at \$204 "				2,304 00
	4-2d " at 192 "				
	4-3d " at 180 "				
381 Constables, average Pay \$156 each	126-1st class at \$168 each				59,436 00
	129-2d " at 156 "				
	126-3d " at 144 "				
403				\$.	64,212 00
					64,212 00

Inclusive of \$2 per month each man allowance for rations. Should rations be issued in kind, a corresponding deduction from the pay will be made.

CHINESE FORCE.

1 Interpreter			384 00
12 Sergeant Interpreters, average	4-1st class at \$ 204 each		
Pay \$ 192 each.	4-2d " at 192 "	2,304 00	
	4-3d " at 180 "		
3 Sergeants, Water Police, average	1-1st class at \$ 156 each		
Pay \$ 144 each.	1-2d " at 144 "	432 00	
	1-3d " at 132 "		
8 Acting Sergeants, ditto, average	3-1st class at \$ 132 each		
Pay \$ 120 each.	2-2d " at 120 "	960 00	
	3-3d " at 108 "		
102 Constables, ditto, average Pay	34-1st class at \$ 96 each		
\$ 58 80 each.	34-2d " at 88 80 "	9,057 60	
	34-3d " at 81 60 "		
126		\$.	13,137 60
			13,137 60

594 TOTAL FORCE OF ALL RANKS.

3 Horse Coolies and 3 Station Coolies, at \$72 each	-	-	432 00	432 00
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ALLOWANCES:

2	Drill Sergeants	-	-	-	-	at	\$36 00	each	-	-	72 00
4	Constables, charge of Fire Engines	-	-	-	-	at	28 80	"	-	-	115 20
8	Drummers and Fifers	-	-	-	-	at	28 80	"	-	-	230 40
4	Indian Interpreters	-	-	-	-	at	28 80	"	-	-	115 20
2	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	-	-	-	-	at	72 00	"	-	-	144 00
16	Market Scavengers	-	-	-	-	at	60 00	"	-	-	960 00
2	Watchmen for Government Garden	-	-	-	-	at	88 80	"	-	-	177 60

CONTINGENCIES:—Office Furniture and Incidental Expenses

TOTAL, POLICE		- - \$.	110,988 00
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COLONIAL ESTIMATES—HONG KONG: Expenditure Detailed—*continued*.

GAOLS.							Fixed Establish- ments.	Provisional and Temporary.	TOTAL.
VICTORIA GAOL.							£. c.	£. c.	£. c.
Salaries :									
Superintendent	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,920 00	—	
Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	576 00	—	
Interpreter	-	-	-	-	-	-	384 00	—	
Warden	-	-	-	-	-	-	480 00	—	
Head Turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	420 00	—	
Seven European Turnkeys, average Pay \$ 360 each.	{ 2-1st class at \$ 396 each 3-2d „ at 360 „ 2-3d „ at 324 „ }						2,520 00	—	
Matron	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 00	—	
Debtors' Gaol Turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	240 00	—	
Nine Indian Turnkeys, average Pay \$ 156 each.	{ 3-1st class at \$ 168 each 3-2d „ at 156 „ 3-3d „ at 144 „ }						1,404 00	—	
Lokung	-	-	-	-	-	-	72 00	—	
						£.	8,136 00	- -	8,136 00
Allowances :—Nil.									
Contingencies :—Incidental Expenses							- -	96 00	96 00
TOTAL, VICTORIA GAOL							- -	£.	8,232 00
“ROYAL SAXON” CONVICT HULK. (Stone Cutter's Island.)									
Salaries :									
Superintendent	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,920 00	—	
Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	576 00	—	
Interpreter	-	-	-	-	-	-	384 00	—	
Warden	-	-	-	-	-	-	480 00	—	
Head Turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	420 00	—	
1 Turnkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	396 00	—	
2 Turnkeys at \$ 360 each	-	-	-	-	-	-	720 00	—	
3 ditto at \$ 324 „	-	-	-	-	-	-	972 00	—	
4 Boatmen (Malays) at \$ 144 each	-	-	-	-	-	-	576 00	—	
						£.	6,444 00	- -	6,444 00
Allowances :—Rations for Boatmen							- -	168 00	168 00
Contingencies :—Incidental Expenses							- -	96 00	96 00
TOTAL, CONVICT HULK							- -	£.	6,708 00
TOTAL, GAOLS							- -	£.	14,940 00

COLONIAL ESTIMATES—HONG KONG: Expenditure Detailed—*continued*.

No. 1.—RECAPITULATION of the foregoing ESTABLISHMENTS.

	SALARIES.		Allowances.	Office Contingencies.	TOTAL.
	Fixed Establishments.	Provisional and Temporary.			
	\$. c.	\$. c.	\$. c.	\$. c.	\$. c.
Civil Establishments:					
Governor - - - - -	-	-	-	240 00	240 00
Colonial Secretary - - - - -	3,312 00	1,440 00	468 00	960 00	6,180 00
Treasurer - - - - -	2,040 00	600 00	-	96 00	2,736 00
Auditor - - - - -	72 00	-	480 00	7,700 00	8,252 00
Clerk of Councils - - - - -	-	-	-	72 00	72 00
Surveyor General - - - - -	10,500 00	4,918 80	264 00	420 00	16,102 80
Postmaster General - - - - -	7,248 00	-	3,840 00	1,320 00	12,408 00
Registrar General - - - - -	706 00	144 00	350 00	240 00	1,440 00
Harbour Master - - - - -	5,880 00	960 00	1,200 00	1,000 00	9,040 00
TOTAL, CIVIL - - - \$.	29,758 00	8,062 80	6,602 00	12,048 00	56,470 80
Judicial Establishments - - - - -	5,724 00	-	120 00	216 00	6,060 00
Ecclesiastical - ditto - - - - -	678 00	-	-	24 00	702 00
Educational - ditto - - - - -	7,428 00	-	390 00	500 00	8,318 00
Medical - - ditto - - - - -	5,496 00	1,000 00	-	-	6,496 00
Police Magistrates - - - - -	4,032 00	-	-	150 00	4,182 00
Police - - - - -	109,101 60	-	1,814 40	72 00	110,988 00
Gaols - - - - -	14,580 00	-	168 00	192 00	14,940 00
TOTAL, ESTABLISHMENTS - - - \$.	176,797 60	9,062 80	9,094 40	13,202 00	208,156 80

No. 2.—REVENUE SERVICES, exclusive of Establishments:

	\$. c.
Commission to the Government auctioneer on sales - - - - -	600 00
Petty expenses of collecting revenue at the villages - - - - -	240 00
Commission for two police rate assessors at \$ 720 each - - - - -	1,440 00
TOTAL - - - \$.	2,280 00

No. 3.—ADMINISTRATION of JUSTICE, exclusive of Establishments:

	\$. c.
Compensation to witnesses to give evidence in criminal cases, and interpreting dialects with which the Court interpreters are unacquainted - - - - -	600 00
Executioner's fee - - - - -	250 00
TOTAL - - - \$.	850 00

No. 4.—ECCLESIASTICAL, exclusive of Establishments

Nil.

No. 5.—CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES

\$. c.
480 00

No. 6.—EDUCATION, Exclusive of Establishment

Nil.

COLONIAL ESTIMATES—HONG KONG: Expenditure Detailed—*continued.*

No. 7.—HOSPITALS, exclusive of Establishments :

CIVIL HOSPITAL :

	\$.	c.
Provisions for Patients - - - - -	3,800	00
Bedding - ditto - - - - -	250	00
Medicines - - - - -	500	00
Surgical Instruments - - - - -	100	00
Medical Comforts - - - - -	500	00
Light and Fuel - - - - -	300	00
Washing - - - - -	240	00
Incidental Expenses, Furniture, &c. - - - - -	240	00
	\$.	5,930 00

LOCK HOSPITAL (under Ordinance No. 12 of 1857) :

Provisions for Patients - - - - -	1,584	00
Bedding - - - - -	100	00
Medicines - - - - -	250	00
Light and Fuel - - - - -		
Incidental Expenses - - - - -		
	\$.	1,934 00
TOTAL - - - \$.		7,864 00

No. 8.—POLICE, exclusive of Establishments :

Forage for six horses - - - - -	960	00
Veterinary and Farriery Articles, and Saddlery - - - - -	250	00
Repairs to Arms - - - - -	150	00
Oil and Wick - - - - -	1,100	00
Clothing and Accoutrements - - - - -	8,500	00
Ammunition - - - - -	150	00
Purchase and Repair of Boats - - - - -	480	00
Emptying Dust Bins - - - - -	2,400	00
Meals for Prisoners in Cells - - - - -	480	00
Burials of Destitute Dead - - - - -	480	00
Incidental Expenses - - - - -	2,000	00
Lighting Street Lamps - - - - -	20,000	00
	\$.	36,950 00
TOTAL - - - \$.		36,950 00

No. 8.—GAOLS, exclusive of Establishments :

VICTORIA GAOL :

Provisions for Prisoners - - - - -	13,000	00
Oil and Lamp wick - - - - -	400	00
Clothing, Shoes, &c., including Clothing for Staff - - - - -	1,800	00
Incidental Expenses - - - - -	1,000	00
	\$.	16,200 00

CONVICT HULK :

Provisions for Prisoners - - - - -	9,737	00
Oil and Lamp wick - - - - -	240	00
Clothing, Shoes, &c., including Clothing for Staff - - - - -	2,219	00
Repairs to Hulk and Boats - - - - -	500	00
Incidental Expenses - - - - -	740	00
	\$.	13,436 00
TOTAL - - - \$.		29,636 00

No. 9.—RENT :

Rent of Post Office at Shanghai - - - - -	1,920	00
Rent of Government Schools - - - - -	1,290	00
Rent of Quarters for Teachers to Cadets, 3 at \$ 60 - - - - -	180	00
	\$.	3,390 00
TOTAL - - - \$.		3,390 00

No. 10.—TRANSPORT :

Passage Allowances to Government Officers - - - - -	\$.	1,500 00
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No 11.—CONVEYANCE OF MAILS - - - - -	\$.	3,840 00
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COLONIAL ESTIMATES—HONG KONG: Expenditure Detailed—continued.

No. 12.—WORKS AND BUILDINGS:		\$.	c.	\$.	c.
Hong Hong Mint:					
Laying foundations, as per Supplementary Report and Estimate, No. 25 of 1864.		25,161	00		
Plant and Machinery, Carriage and Insurance of Ditto, as per Estimate.		150,000	00		
Superstructure, as per Report and Estimate - - - - -		60,000	00		
Water supply, as per Report and Estimate, No. 27 of 1864 -		3,550	00		
TOTAL Proposed Cost - - - \$.		238,711	00		
Probable Expenditure up to 31st December 1864 - - - -		175,161	00		
Proposed to be expended in 1865 - - - - -		63,550	00	63,550	00
New Gaols on Stone Cutters' Island:					
Proposed Cost, as per Supplementary Report and Estimate No. 5 of 1862.		99,648	00		
Probable Expenditure up to 31st December 1864 - - - -		20,000	00		
Proposed to be expended in 1865 - - - - -		25,000	00	25,000	00
Post Office:					
Proposed Cost, as per Supplementary Report and Estimate No. 28 of 1864.		20,841	00		
Probable Expenditure up to 31st December 1864 - - - -		10,000	00		
Proposed to be expended in 1865 - - - - -		10,841	00	10,841	00
New Central Police Station, on site of old Gaol:					
Proposed Cost, as per Supplementary Report and Estimate No. 6 of 1862.		61,759	00		
Probable expenditure up to 31st December 1864 - - - -		25,000	00		
Proposed to be expended in 1865 - - - - -		36,759	00	36,759	00
Erection of a Boat house for Water Police - - - - -				2,100	00
Head Quarters for Hong Kong Volunteers - - - - -				2,500	00
Addition to Water supply from Pok-foo-lum - - - - -				10,000	00
Miscellaneous Works - - - - -				2,500	00
Repairs to Buildings - - - - -				7,000	00
Maintenance of Public Gardens - - - - -				2,000	00
Maintenance of Water Works - - - - -				1,700	00
Expenses of Clock Tower - - - - -				640	00
Planting Trees - - - - -				1,000	00
Police Station, Kowloon - - - - -				3,000	00
TOTAL - - - \$.				168,590	00
No. 13.—ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES:					
Repairs to Praya Wall, Victoria - - - - -				2,500	00
Ditto to Roads out of Victoria - - - - -				5,000	00
Ditto to Streets in Victoria - - - - -				5,000	00
Alterations and Repairs of Culverts in Victoria and Suburbs -				12,000	00
Surface Drains - - - - -				5,000	00
Repairs to ditto - - - - -				500	00
Ditto to Bridges out of Victoria - - - - -				500	00
Formation of Drains and Streets in Aberdeen, land recently sold -				2,500	00
Road and Street contingencies - - - - -				1,500	00
Miscellaneous Services, Hong Kong, \$ 500, Stone Cutters' Island, \$ 500, Kowloon, \$ 1,000.				2,000	00
Landing Steps at Kowloon - - - - -				5,000	00
Roads and Streets in Kowloon (including reclaiming) - - -				6,000	00
Culverts in Kowloon - - - - -				5,000	00
TOTAL - - - \$.				52,500	00
No. 14.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:					
Commission to Crown Agents (250 £. at probable average of exchange) -				1,100	00
Allowance to Volunteers - - - - -				936	00
Ammunition for ditto - - - - -				500	00
Other Miscellaneous Services - - - - -				1,750	00
TOTAL - - - \$.				4,286	00
No. 15.—INTEREST - - - - - Nil.					
No. 16.—LAND AND HOUSES PURCHASED - - - - - Nil.					
No. 17.—MILITARY CONTRIBUTION:					
Contribution to Imperial Government in aid of Military Expenditure (20,000 £. at probable average of exchange) - - - - -				\$.	92,000 00

Civil Establishments:	Salaries, Allowances, and Office Contingencies.	Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Gratuities.	Revenue Services.	Administration of Justice.	Ecclesiastical.	Charitable.	Education.	Hospitals.	Police and Gaols.	Rent.	Transport.	Conveyance of Mails.	Works and Buildings.	Roads, Streets, and Bridges.	Miscellaneous Services.	Interest.	Lands and Houses Purchased.	Military Contribution.	Amount to be Voted for 1863, exclusive of Civil List and Pensions	Total Amount Expended in 1863, including Civil List and Pensions
The Governor	240 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240 00	26,223 00
Colonial Secretary	6,180 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,360 00	21,126 71
Treasurer	2,736 00	-	2,040 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,776 00	9,388 14
Auditor	5,252 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,252 00	10,115 22
Clerk of Councils	72 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72 00	990 00
Surveyor General	16,102 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,102 80	17,594 48
Postmaster General	12,408 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,168 00	23,959 49
Registrar General	1,440 00	-	240 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,920 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,680 00	7,185 00
Harbour Master and Emigration Officer.	9,040 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,040 00	14,365 66
Police and Lighting Rate Collector.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,925 00
Judicial Establishments	6,060 00	-	-	500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,560 00	41,280 25
Ecclesiastical Establishments	702 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	702 00	4,516 08
Educational Establishments	8,318 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,608 00	7,496 93
Medical Establishments	6,496 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,864 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,360 00	15,265 68
Police Magistrates	4,182 00	-	-	100 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,282 00	16,207 31
Police	110,988 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,950 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147,938 00	128,445 95
Gaols	14,940 00	-	-	250 00	-	-	-	-	29,636 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,826 00	62,761 16
Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Gratuities.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,966 70
Charitable Allowances	-	-	-	-	-	480 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480 00	135 00
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	3,008 40
Works and Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,590 00	-	-	-	-	-	168,590 00	82,862 46
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,500 00	-	-	-	-	52,500 00	65,376 44
Miscellaneous Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,286	-	-	-	4,286 00	1,228 42
Land and Houses purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,211 00
Special Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,189 49
Military Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,000 00	-	-
Mint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621 08
£.	208,156 80	-	2,280 00	850 00	-	430 00	-	7,864 00	66,586 00	3,390 00	1,500 00	3,840 00	168,590 00	52,500 00	4,286	-	-	92,000 00	312,322 80	586,395 05

W. T. Mercer,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 3, in No. 11.

ESTIMATE of EXPENDITURE for the Year 1865, compared with that Estimated for the Year 1864.
Explanatory Remarks.

—	Estimate for 1865.	Estimate for 1864.	Increase.	Decrease.	R E M A R K S.
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS:	\$\$. c.	\$\$. c.	\$\$. c.	\$\$. c.	
The Governor - - -	240 00	240 00	—	—	
Colonial Secretary - -	6,360 00	6,288 00	72 00	- -	An additional messenger sanctioned by Secretary of State in Despatch No. 112 of 24 July 1864.
Treasurer - - -	4,776 00	4,616 00	160 00	- -	Caused by appointment of third clerk, sanctioned by Secretary of State in Despatch No. 28, of 27 February 1864. Decrease in the Estimate for Revenue Services.
Auditor - - -	8,252 00	6,722 00	1,530 00	- -	Caused by personal allowance of 480 dollars to auditor, sanctioned by Secretary of State in Despatch No. 79, of 10 May 1864, and by increase in items of contingencies, such as stationery, printing, and forms.
Clerk of Councils - -	72 00	72 00	—	—	
Surveyor General - -	16,102 80	8,762 00	7,340 80	- -	The following new appointments have been made in the General's Department since the preparation of the year's Estimates: Assistant Surveyor General appointed by Secretary of State in Despatch No. 92 of 11 July 1863. Resident Engineer at Kowloon, reported to Secretary of State in Despatch No. 67 of 10 May 1864. Overseer of Works appointed by Secretary of State, in Despatch No. 105 of 7 August 1863. Extra Assistant Clerk, approved by Secretary of State in Despatch No. 92 of 29 June 1864.
Postmaster General -	18,168 00	15,768 00	2,400 00	- -	Salary of Assistant Packet Agent at Shanghai, sanctioned by Secretary of State in Despatch No. 144 of 4 October 1863. Increased estimate for gratuities to shipmasters on delivery of mails, consequent on increased correspondence.
Registrar General - -	1,680 00	1,290 00	390 00	- -	This increase is principally a matter of account, being a transfer from the treasury of the sum required for the purpose of collecting village rates.
Harbour Master and Emigration Officer.	9,040 00	7,792 00	1,248 00	- -	An increase of 2 dollars a month to the pay of the Chinese Interpreter at the Signal Station, sanctioned by Secretary of State in Despatch No. 100 of 12 July 1864; increased vote for allowances of Examiners under Ordinance 17 of 1860, and increased estimate for oil, repairs of buoys, &c.
Judicial Establishment -	6,560 00	6,310 00	250 00	- -	Increased sum required for compensation to witnesses in criminal cases.
Ecclesiastical Establishment	702 00	702 00	—	—	
Educational Establishment	9,608 00	9,334 00	274 00	- -	Allowance for a Chinese Teacher to the Assistant Master, small additional expenditure on books, prizes, &c.
Medical - - -	14,360 00	13,792 00	568 00	- -	Small additions to the salaries of the Ward-masters, and estimate for provisions and medicines, consequent on increased number of patients.
Police Magistrates - -	4,282 00	4,282 00	—	—	
Police - - -	147,938 00	126,879 00	21,059 00	- -	Slight addition to Police Force, approved by Secretary of State in Despatch No. 165 of 31 December 1863, and greatly increased cost of lighting the streets, consequent on the introduction of gas, as reported for approval of Secretary of State in Despatch No. 116 of 5 August 1864.
Gaols - - -	44,826 00	39,698 00	5,128 00	- -	An additional Turnkey at Convict Hulk, already reported to Secretary of State in Despatch No. 80 of 28 May 1864, and estimate for provisions for prisoners, in consequence of increased number.
Charitable Allowances -	480 00	480 00	—	—	
Transport - - -	1,500 00	1,500 00	—	—	
Works and Buildings -	168,590 00	107,140 00	61,450 00	- -	Expenditure on Mint, sanctioned by Secretary of State in Despatch No. 116 of 5 August 1864.
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	52,500 00	102,950 00	- - -	50,450 00	The stoppage as far as practicable of new works.
Miscellaneous Services -	4,286 00	250 00	4,036 00	- -	Salary of Crown Agents, ordered by Secretary of State in Despatch No. 1 of 1 January 1864. Allowance to Volunteers, sanctioned by Secretary of State in Despatch No. 22 of 21 February 1864, and transfer of the ordinary special expense vote, which was previously a matter of account.
Land and Houses purchased - - -	- - -	10,000 00	- - -	10,000 00	No further compensation to landholders on Kowloon cession.
Special Expenses - - -	- - -	1,500 00	- - -	1,500 00	Vide miscellaneous.
Military Contribution -	92,000 00	- - -	92,000 00	- -	Imposed by order of Secretary of State in Despatch No. 5 of 5 September 1863, and No. 88 of 25 June 1864.
\$.	612,322 80	476,367 00	197,905 80	61,950 00	TOTAL Net Increase - \$. 135,955 80.

Enclosure in No. 12.

Encl. in No. 12.

Offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,

Spring Gardens, London, S.W., 17 December 1864.

Sir,

IN reply to the question contained in your letter of the 10th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that the Crown agents for the Colonies are of opinion, that out of the many Acts and Ordinances passed by Colonial Governments, for the purpose of raising money in the London market, none offer a better model for Hong Kong than that of Mauritius, herewith enclosed.

With the few alterations and additions noted therein, the Mauritius Ordinance may easily be adapted to the wants of the Hong Kong Government.

Supposing it to be the intention of Mr. Cardwell to authorise a loan for that Government on the security of its revenues and assets, the Ordinance, when sent to this country, should be accompanied by an official statement showing the past, present, and prospective value of such securities. This information might easily be exhibited in a tabular form, giving the imports, exports, revenue, and expenditure, for the last five or seven years, from which it would at once be seen to what extent the trade of the Colony had a tendency to increase or diminish. Any further information calculated to interest capitalists or intending investors might with advantage be added.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c. Colonial Office.

I have, &c.
(signed) Penrose G. Julian.

Sub-Enclosure.

ORDINANCE No. 19 OF 1862.

W. Stevenson.

Enacted by the Governor of Mauritius and its Dependencies, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.

AN ORDINANCE for enabling the Government to pay 300,000 £. from the Colonial Treasury, and to borrow money on Debentures to the extent of 1,000,000 £., for the construction of Railways in the Colony.—[29th April 1862.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to construct two lines of railway in this Colony, the one from the town of Port Louis, northward, through the districts of Port Louis, Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart, and Flacq; the other from the said town, through the districts of Port Louis, Plaines Wilhems, and Grand Port, to the town and harbour of Mahebourg:

And whereas no joint stock or other company having undertaken the said construction, it is expedient that the same be constructed by Her Majesty's Government in the Colony, at the expense of the public treasury thereof:

And whereas it is necessary to provide funds for the purchase of such land, and for the construction and purchase of such works, materials, and others, respectively, as may be required in connection with the said railways:

Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government; as follows:—

300,000 £. to be taken
from the Treasury
for railways.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor, by warrant under his hand, to authorise payment from the Colonial treasury of any sum or sums not exceeding three hundred thousand pounds sterling in addition to the proceeds of the loans authorised by the present Ordinance, towards the construction of the railways hereinbefore described, or one or other of them; which purpose shall include the purchase of land, the payment of all sums due under contracts for the construction of any works or buildings, and for the purchase and construction of any carriage, tools, machinery, or other matters or things of any nature, respectively, whatsoever, which may be required for the completion of the said railways, or either of them, and of all accessories thereof, and also the payment of fair and reasonable salaries, charges, and expenses, to such officers and others as shall be employed by or on behalf of the Government in carrying out both or either of the said undertakings.

1,000,000 £. to be
borrowed for rail
ways.

II. It shall, moreover, be lawful for the Governor to issue debentures from time to time as may be required for the purpose aforesaid, to an extent not exceeding one million sterling upon the security of the general revenue and assets of the Colony; such debentures to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum.

Debentures in cer-
tain terms to be
issued.

III. Each debenture shall be for a sum of not less than 100 £., and shall be paid off at par at the expiration of such periods as the Governor shall deem expedient; and as shall be named in such debenture, provided the term in no case shall be less than 10, or more than 25 years.

By whom debentures to be signed.

IV. Every debenture shall be signed, on behalf of the Government, by the secretary and the treasurer of the Government of Mauritius for the time being, and by Her Majesty's Agents

Agents General for Crown Colonies in London for the time being, or by either of them as agents for the negotiation of the loan, provided that if the Secretary of State think fit to appoint any public officer in London to sign such debentures on behalf of the Government of Mauritius, the said debentures may be signed by the public officer so appointed, instead of the secretary and treasurer of the Government; and any public notice in the London Gazette of such appointment shall be deemed and held sufficient evidence thereof.

V. To each debenture shall be attached coupons, for the payment of the half-yearly interest, corresponding in number to the period for which such debenture shall have to run.

Debentures to have coupons attached.

VI. Each debenture and all right to and in respect of the principal money secured thereby, and each coupon and all right to the interest payable in respect thereof, shall be transferable by delivery, and the principal moneys secured by such debenture, and the interest payable in respect of such coupons, shall be payable in London at the office of the aforesaid Agents for the Loan, or at the Treasury in the Island of Mauritius, as the lender shall elect at the time of allotment.

Principal and interest how payable.

VII. The Governor, or officer administering the Government, shall appropriate, half-yearly, out of the general revenue of the Colony, commencing with the 1st of July 1862, or such other date as may be approved or directed by the Secretary of State, such sum as shall be equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total of the principal sums for which debentures shall from time to time have been issued, and, after having paid the half-year's interest thereon, shall invest, or cause to be invested, the residue thereof as a sinking fund for the final extinction of the debt, and shall from time to time invest, or cause to be invested, the dividends, interest, or produce arising from such investment, so that the same may accumulate by way of compound interest.

Sinking fund to be created.

VIII. All sums paid to the account of the sinking fund, and all interest or produce arising therefrom, shall be invested under trustees in the purchase of Imperial or Colonial Government securities. The nature of such securities, and the selection of the trustees, shall be left to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Amount in sinking fund to be invested.

IX. Should it be found advisable, however, at any time before the periods fixed for the final redemption of the debentures, to extinguish any such debentures by withdrawing them from the market, by purchase, the Governor or officer administering the Government shall, by his duly authorised Agent, be fully empowered, with the sanction of the said Secretary of State for the Colonies, to make use of the sinking fund for that purpose, provided that all debentures so purchased shall be canceled and destroyed, and provided that no re-issue of debentures shall be made in consequence of such purchase and destruction.

Government may buy up debentures at any time.

X. All and singular each and every sum or sums of money borrowed or raised under and by virtue of this Ordinance, together with such interest as may from time to time accrue thereon, shall be, and the same are hereby, charged upon the general revenues and assets of the Colony preferably to any other charges whatever thereupon.

Money borrowed to be a preferable debt on the Colonial revenues, &c.

XI. In case there shall be any deficit in the general revenues of the Colony to meet the aforesaid payments, or to meet any part of the cost of the fixed establishment or services that may have been prejudiced or displaced thereby, such deficit shall be provided for by the imposition of such taxes or duties as the Legislature for the time being shall deem proper.

In case of deficit, additional taxes to be raised.

XII. The money borrowed under the authority of this Ordinance shall be applied exclusively in and about the construction of the railways described in the preamble of this Ordinance, and in the payment of other costs and expenses hereinbefore provided.

The money borrowed to be applied only to railway undertaking.

But the lenders of the said money shall have no right, title, or interest to inquire into or insist upon the application of the said money as aforesaid; nor shall their rights or interests be prejudiced or affected by any misapplication of the said money.

XIII. This Ordinance shall come into operation on the 3d day of May 1862.

Passed in Council, at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this 29th day of April 1862.

C. M. de Joux, Secretary to the Council.

Published by order of his Excellency the Governor.

Felix Bedingfeld, Colonial Secretary.

— No. 13. —

(No. 134.)

No. 13.

Governor Sir H.
Robinson to the
Right Hon. E.
Cardwell, M. P.

7 September 1864.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Hercules Robinson* to the Right
Hon. *Edward Cardwell*, M. P.

Sir,

Hong Kong, 7 September 1864.

It is my duty to bring to your notice the proceedings which have taken place here with reference to the demand made by Her Majesty's Government upon this Colony for a military contribution of 20,000*l.* per annum, and the state of public opinion upon the subject.

* Page 28.

2. Upon the receipt of your Despatch, No. 88,* of the 25th June last, announcing the definite decision of Her Majesty's Government as to this question, I at once included the sum demanded in the Estimates and Appropriation Ordinance for next year, then awaiting submission to the Legislative Council, and in explanation of the item laid at the same time before the Council, in accordance with your permission, the entire correspondence in the matter.

3. Shortly after the publication of the correspondence, a very strong feeling arose throughout the entire community as to the unfairness of the proposal, and a public meeting of the inhabitants was held on the 23d ultimo to protest against the measure. The meeting, I am informed, was the largest and the most respectably attended ever assembled in the Colony, and represented the entire British and foreign commercial and non-official community of the place. The proceedings were marked by complete unanimity, and the chief grounds of the protest agreed to were contained in the first resolution, which "adopted to the fullest extent the arguments which had been brought before the Duke of Newcastle by both Mr. Mercer and myself in support of our assertion, that the presence of troops here is unnecessary for any purely colonial object."

4. The 5th instant was the day fixed for the second reading of the Appropriation Ordinance, and upon the forenoon of that day, before the assembling of the Council, a committee nominated by the public meeting waited on me to present an official record of the proceedings of the meeting, and also a petition signed by 443 British and foreign residents requesting me to forward to you the accompanying memorial, respectfully urging the relinquishment of the demand for military contribution, and further praying me to withdraw the item of 20,000*l.* from the Estimates for next year until your reply to the memorial should be received.

5. The committee at the same time informed me that memorials to a similar effect from the Chamber of Commerce, and from the native Chinese community, were in course of signature, and would be forwarded in time for transmission by the outgoing mail.

6. In reply I informed the committee that all the papers presented to me by them should be duly transmitted for your consideration, but that I could not consent to withdraw the item of 20,000 *l.*, as requested, from the Estimates for 1865, the passing of which either could not any longer be delayed. At the same time I pointed out to the committee that in a Crown Colony like this the ultimate decision upon such a question rested entirely with Her Majesty's Government, independent of any conclusion which might be arrived at in the Local Legislature.

7. I felt that I could not consistently with my duty arrive at any other decision. I had been desired by you to consider the question "as definitively settled by Her Majesty's Government." The reasons advanced in the public memorial for the relinquishment of the demand were not new, but precisely those urged by myself in my letter to Sir Frederic Rogers* of the 21st May 1863, which the public meeting adopted as its own; and although that letter has never been replied to, or its receipt acknowledged, and although as pointed out by the committee the arguments contained in it appear to have been entirely overlooked in the subsequent correspondence from the Secretary of State, I did

not

* Page 5.

Minutes of Public
Meeting.
Enclosure 1.

Petition.
Enclosure 2.

Memorial to Se-
cretary of State.
Enclosure 3.

not feel that I should have been justified on these grounds alone in concluding either that the letter had miscarried, or that it had not received whatever consideration it may have been thought entitled to before the definite decision of Her Majesty's Government was arrived at, which was announced to me in your last Despatch.

8. I accordingly, on the 5th instant, submitted the item of 20,000 *l.* for military contribution to the Council, together with the other charges for the service of next year in the annual Appropriation Ordinance. The rejection of the item was moved by Mr. Murray, who was supported by the two other non-official members, and by the Colonial Treasurer. The retention of the item was voted for by the Auditor General, the Attorney General, the Colonial Secretary, the Acting Chief Justice, and by myself, so that it was carried by a majority of *one*.

9. But I must not conceal from you that if the official members who voted for the item had considered themselves free to vote upon the question in accordance with their own opinions, the proposal would have been rejected by a majority of eight to one. These gentlemen, however, thought that a matter of this kind, which had originated with the Secretary of State, and which had been announced by Her Majesty's Government to be "definitively settled," differed from the ordinary cases submitted to the Council for deliberation, before reference home, and they accordingly felt themselves bound to give effect to the decision of the supreme authority without regard to their own convictions. With a view, however, to prevent the Home Government being misled as to their opinions by their votes, a resolution was agreed to by eight out of the nine members present, and recorded on the Minutes, to the effect, that in the opinion of the Council the colonial revenues cannot fairly be charged with any contribution towards the military expenditure rendered necessary by Imperial requirements in China and Japan. This opinion was based upon the same grounds as those adopted at the public meeting upon the 23d ultimo, that the maintenance of troops in Hong Kong is no longer necessary for the security of the inhabitants, or for the protection of any other purely colonial interest. The only dissentient to this resolution was the Acting Chief Justice, and he stated that he believed his opinion was not shared by any other resident in the Colony.

*Letter from Auditor
General annexed.
Enclosure 4.*

*See Extract of
Minutes of Council
annexed.
Enclosure 5.*

10. I may mention that the justice of calling on all Colonies to contribute as far as they are able towards the cost of the military defence of local interests is here acknowledged to the fullest extent, but it is simply denied that troops are required in Hong Kong for any such purpose. And it is further maintained that this Colony would profit by the withdrawal of the troops far more than it gains indirectly by their presence, inasmuch as the commercial development of the place would then be no longer obstructed by the retention in a limited area of the most eligible and valuable sites for commercial purposes, as military reserves. If these were let the public would derive vast convenience, and an annual revenue would accrue to the Colony estimated at not less than 10,000 *l.* a year.

11. To sum up the whole question, then, it will be seen that throughout the entire correspondence which has been published, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle justifies the demand solely upon the ground that the presence of Her Majesty's forces is necessary for "the security of the inhabitants and trade of Hong Kong." In opposition to this view the Local Government, the Legislative Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the entire foreign community have now deliberately recorded their opinions, which are founded on local experience, that the presence of troops here is unnecessary for any purely local object; and it rests with Her Majesty's Government to decide what weight should be given to these local representations.

12. I am bound to add that I believe the Legislative Council is unanimously of opinion that if Her Majesty's Government is determined to enforce the demand, it would, under the circumstances which I have explained, be better and more constitutional if legal effect were given to such a decision by a permanent Order in Council, as nothing can be more calculated to bring the function of legislation into contempt than to require the Local Legislature from year to year to

enact a measure which, by a majority of eight to one, it concurs with the entire community in pronouncing to be both impolitic and unjust.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hercules G. R. Robinson.*

10 September 1864.

Letter from
Chamber of Com-
merce.
Enclosure 6.

Memorial from
Chinese commu-
nity, with trans-
lation.
Enclosure 7.

P.S.—With reference to paragraph 5. of this Despatch, I beg to add that while the mails are being made up, the accompanying letter from the Chamber of Commerce has reached me which I beg to submit for your information.

A Chinese deputation also, composed of twelve influential and wealthy native residents has just waited on me begging me to forward by this opportunity the accompanying memorial addressed to you by 540 Chinese merchants, shopkeepers, and landowners in the Colony. The deputation informed me that if time had permitted, the memorial would have been far more numerously signed, as it conveyed the sentiments of the entire Chinese tax-paying community. Observing from the translation of the memorial which was handed to me by the deputation that it was simply a petition against any further taxation being imposed for the maintenance of troops, I inquired of the deputation why, if troops were necessary for the security of the inhabitants, they should not contribute their fair share to such expenditure. The members of the deputation explained that the memorialists considered that the maintenance of a garrison here was unnecessary for local purposes, as the people were quiet and submissive, and not addicted to acts of turbulence or revolt; but they felt it would have been unbecoming in them to say so in their memorial, as it was contrary to Chinese custom and rules of propriety for humble suppliants to extol themselves, meaning thereby, as I understood them, that reasonable exception might have been taken to a memorial against the maintenance of a garrison from the very people against whom only the troops could ever, by possibility, be locally used; and that they had accordingly thought it better taste in dealing with the question to content themselves with showing that the expenses of living here were already very large, and that further burthens would seriously interfere with the growth of the place.

H. G. R. R.

Enclosure 1, in No. 13.

Enclosure 1, in No. 13. MINUTES of a PUBLIC MEETING held at the Court House, *Hong Kong*, this 23d day of August 1864, in pursuance of the following notice:—

Sheriff's Office, Hong Kong, 19 August 1864.

A REQUISITION having been lodged with me to convene a public meeting, as stated in the said requisition:—

“For the purpose of considering whether steps should be taken in reference to the demand which has been made upon the Colony by Her Majesty's Government, for an annual contribution of 20,000*l.* towards the support of the troops upon this station.”

Signed by *Francis Chomley,* *C. W. Murray,*
William Adamson, *A. F. Heard,*

And 42 other foreign residents.

I hereby, by virtue of my office, call a public meeting of the inhabitants of this Colony, for the purpose stated, to be held (by permission of the Honourable the Acting Chief Justice) at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday the 23d day of August instant.

(signed) *C. May, Sheriff.*

Present:—About 110 foreign residents; C. May, Esq., Sheriff, in the Chair.

The Chairman then read the notice above referred to, and declared the meeting duly opened.

Mr. C. W. Murray (subsequently followed by Messrs. E. H. Pollard and T. Sutherland) addressed the meeting at some length on the subject of the tax of 20,000*l.* proposed to be levied on the Colony.

It

It was then proposed by Mr. A. Turing, seconded by Mr. J. Whittall, and carried unanimously—

“That this meeting views with extreme regret and dissatisfaction the demand that has been made upon the Colony by Her Majesty’s Government, for an annual contribution of 20,000*l.*, towards the support of the troops at this station, and adopts to the fullest extent the arguments which have been brought before the Secretary of State for the Colonies by his Excellency the Governor and Mr. Mercer, in support of their assertion that the presence of troops here is unnecessary for any purely colonial object.”

It was then proposed by Mr. E. H. Pollard, seconded by Mr. R. Brand, and carried unanimously—

“That the demand for a military contribution, even if otherwise tenable, would be unjust to the Colony, not only in view of the important services which it renders to Imperial interests by its gaol, its courts of justice, and its (intended) Mint, but also in consideration of the great extent of immensely valuable building ground that has been absorbed for military purposes; and whereby the comfort of the colonists and the revenues of the Colony are seriously impaired.”

It was then proposed by Mr. T. Sutherland, seconded by Mr. H. B. Lemann, and carried unanimously—

“That this meeting, whilst acquiescing generally in Mr. Mercer’s Despatch of the 2d December 1863, is unable to concur with that gentleman in the opinion (para. 33) that the residents of Hong Kong are lightly taxed. It admits that the existing taxes may be necessary, but denies that in amount they can be termed light. The expenses connected with a residence here have, it is well known, deterred many respectable Canton Chinese from trying their fortunes in the Colony, and it is understood that very little is wanting to cause many who are here to leave. This meeting, therefore, looking to the best interests of the Colony, earnestly deprecates the imposition of any further tax (see para. 11 of Sir Hercules Robinson’s Despatch of 9th April 1864) which is not required to meet an urgent and admitted want.”

It was then proposed by Mr. T. G. Linstead, seconded by Mr. G. J. Helland—

“That the previous resolutions be embodied in a memorial to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, urging the relinquishment of the demand for military contribution; and that a petition, as numerous signed as possible, be presented to his Excellency the Governor, praying that he will withdraw the item of 20,000*l.* for military contribution from the Estimates for 1865, pending the Secretary of State’s reply.”

It was then proposed by Mr. R. S. Walker, seconded by Mr. H. Noble, and carried unanimously—

“That Messrs. J. Whittall, F. Chomley, E. H. Pollard, T. Sutherland, T. G. Linstead, and C. W. Murray, be and hereby are appointed a committee for carrying out the object of the preceding resolution.”

It was then proposed by Mr. Storey, seconded by Mr. Schmidt, and carried unanimously—

“That the thanks of the community are due and are hereby tendered to his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, for the able manner in which he has conducted the correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with reference to the demand made for the contribution to the military of this Colony.”

A vote of thanks was unanimously carried to the Sheriff for his conduct of the meeting, and to Mr. C. W. Murray for the attention and care he had given to the subject under discussion.

The meeting then separated.

C. May, Sheriff of Hong Kong,
Chairman.

Enclosure 2, in No. 13.

To His Excellency Sir *Hercules George Robert Robinson*, Knight, Governor of the Colony of Hong Kong, and its Dependencies. Encl. 2, in No. 13.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned residents in the said Colony,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT, whereas a very numerous and respectably attended public meeting held here on the 23d instant, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken with reference to the demand made by Her Majesty’s Government upon the Colony for an annual contribution of 20,000*l.* towards the support of the troops upon this station; and whereas certain resolutions (of which copies are herewith submitted for your Excellency’s consideration) were, at that meeting, unanimously adopted:

Your Petitioners, in accordance with the terms of Resolution IV., enclose a Memorial to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies respectfully urging the relinquishment of the demand for military contributions, which they solicit your Excellency to forward.

And your Petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased to withdraw the item of 20,000*l.* for military contribution "from the Estimates of the Colonial Expenditure for the ensuing year," until the receipt of the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the said enclosed Memorial shall have been received.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Then follow 467 Signatures.

Victoria, Hong Kong, 25 August 1864.

Enclosure 3, in No. 13.

Encl. 3, in No. 13. To the Right Honourable *Edward Cardwell*, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Humble Memorial of the Inhabitants of Hong Kong,

Sheweth,

THAT in virtue of a Resolution passed at a public meeting of the residents of this Colony, held on the 23d August last, your Memorialists have the honour to address you on the subject of the annual contribution, towards the support of the troops upon this station, of 20,000 *l.*, which has lately been demanded by Her Majesty's Government from the revenues of this Colony.

Your Memorialists would respectfully represent that a strong and unanimous feeling prevails amongst them that the proposed demand is not only unjust in its nature and a tax upon the residents of Hong Kong, levied for an object from which they receive no direct benefit, but also that irrespective of any other reason it has been made under the mistaken impression that the Colony could readily bear an additional pecuniary burden; whereas we would respectfully impress upon you our opinion that its resources are inadequate to the defrayment of the contribution in question, whilst we consider further that any surplus arising from its resources should of right be primarily devoted to the construction of the several public works, involving a great expenditure, which have not only been determined upon by the Colonial Government but which are imperatively necessary to the welfare, progress, and development of the Colony.

Your Memorialists adopt to the fullest extent the arguments which have been brought before Sir F. Rogers and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle by his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson and Mr. Mercer, then Acting Governor, in their respective Despatches of 21st May and 2d December 1863, in support of their assertion that the presence of troops here is unnecessary for any purely Colonial object, and these arguments remain to the present unanswered, and, your Memorialists believe, unanswerable.

The spacious barracks, hospital, arsenal, commissariat, military stores, and magazines, all on a scale adapted to the operations and requirements of a large force, are with the troops themselves in Hong Kong for what purpose? Not the protection of the island; but because Her Majesty's Government have found it so well adapted for the special objects of its acquisition in 1842, serving as a base for carrying out views of Imperial policy at the various treaty-ports of China and subsequently of Japan, and as a *dépôt* for men and material required in their disputes with those countries.

But his Excellency the Governor has so fully enlarged upon this head in his said Despatch of 21st May 1863, without refutation, that your Memorialists need not repeat the reasons therein adduced and in which they so fully concur.

You will, therefore, readily understand the extreme regret and dissatisfaction with which the residents of Hong Kong view a demand made upon them on account of expenses incurred almost entirely for the protection of other settlements in the East and the general aims of Her Majesty's Government.

Your Memorialists, moreover, do not come before you representing a community outlaying the total of their own taxation for the exclusive benefit of their own settlement, but in the exceedingly large amounts disbursed and still to be laid out on its gaol, courts of justice, (intended) Mint, and the annual outlay for the fixed establishments connected therewith, important services are rendered to Imperial interests as well as to the British community resident at the treaty-ports of China and Japan.

In addition to this fact your Memorialists would also state that they have an indirect but heavy annual tax imposed upon them by the presence of the military establishments before alluded to.

These establishments exist in the best and most desirable portion of Victoria, occupying a large proportion of its limited level ground; and in consequence, to provide accommodation for the increased number of foreign and Chinese residents, the hills have to be ascended, levels cut, extensive embankments made, labour and building materials procured at increased cost, and the revenues of the Colony are seriously affected (the rental of the hill ground being comparatively slight) by the loss of ground rent resulting from the military occupation of the extremely valuable sites in question; this diminution of Colonial income, alone equal to more than a moiety of the contribution now under discussion, has to be made good in some form by your Memorialists.

The

The military occupation of the land above referred to has also proved otherwise detrimental to some colonial interests; a few years ago the local Government determined that a praya or roadway should be constructed along the sea-face of the town, at the expense of the marine lot holders, whose property was supposed to be increased in value by the existence of this thoroughfare; but to the present day the utility of the praya as a roadway from the east to the west of Victoria is destroyed, and adjacent property deteriorated, by the fact of the non-construction of that which should be its central portion, fronting buildings in Imperial occupation.

Your memorialists most earnestly desire it to be understood that these remarks are made in no captious spirit, but simply with a desire of recording the fact that, while Her Majesty's Government have found it necessary for purposes of general Eastern policy to station a garrison, with its adjuncts upon this island, it has not been done without specially subjecting your memorialists to an indirect impost, which, while it has been cheerfully borne, they trust is not about to be increased.

And your memorialists most earnestly urge that the colony is not in a position to bear the burden of this contribution without grievous injury to its present and future interests, inasmuch as its resources are exceedingly limited, in consequence of the totally unproductive character of the island, and the poverty of the bulk of its inhabitants. The Chinese, numbering about 120,000, and forming 99 per cent. of the whole population are, as a class, of the poorest. Nearly 50,000 of them inhabit boats, or are otherwise so unremuneratively employed as to be almost, if not quite, beyond the pale of taxation; whilst the majority of the remainder are only artisans, earning humble wages, or small shopkeepers, in a way of business far from lucrative. So true is this that few of the latter can, with the enormous expenses of living here, afford to maintain their wives and families in Hong Kong, but keep them in the adjacent country, or in Canton, where the expenses, compared with this place, are as 1 to 10. Considering, therefore, that at the present moment an annual revenue of about 600,000 dollars is collected by the local Government principally, if not entirely, from some 1,500 lessees of Crown land, and the tenants of 6,000 houses, of which only 690 are above the yearly value of 100*l.*, it follows that a burden is already borne by your memorialists which they respectfully submit is far from light, and they would further state that the requirements of the colony for the new public works before mentioned, and the repair of others more or less in a state of decay, are already in excess of its surplus funds, and the aid afforded by its current revenue.

His Excellency the Governor, in his previously mentioned Despatch, has already pointed out the probability of a decline in the excess of colonial revenue over expenditure, an excess arising entirely from the sale of land, even now upon the wane, and your memorialists have no hesitation in expressing their opinion that, if additional taxation is imposed upon this colony, a further deficit in revenue is likely to result; the principle of enforcing contributions for purposes in which the contributors are not immediately concerned, being once established, would engender a feeling of apprehension that it might ultimately not be limited to the present demand: foreigners, with increased expenses, without corresponding advantages, would be less desirous of settling in Hong Kong, and Chinese, if order is restored on the mainland, would still more readily withdraw; and the numerical importance of this class has been already illustrated.

Your memorialists having now stated the reasons for their opinion, that the proposed contribution cannot equitably be demanded of them, and even if it were otherwise, why exemption should be made upon the grounds of services rendered, and existing indirect levies on military account, and lastly the fact of the present rate of taxation being heavier than that of their fellow subjects in any British colony, conclude with the expression of their hope that on the consideration of these points you may be enabled to advise Her Majesty's Government to carry out the prayer of your memorialists that the collection of the said contribution be countermanded.

Committee appointed at the Public Meeting:

*Francis Chomley.
C. W. Murray.
Jas. Whittall.*

*Thomas Sutherland.
Edward H. Pollard.
J. G. Linstead.*

Hong Kong, 5 September 1864.

Enclosure 4, in No. 13.

Auditor General's Office, Hong Kong,
3 September 1864.

Encl. 4, in No. 13.

Sir,

A QUESTION will arise at the next sitting of the Legislative Council with regard to the item in the Estimates of 20,000*l.* for contribution in aid of military expenditure; and I conclude from what took place at a public meeting lately held on the subject, that this expenditure will not be allowed to pass unchallenged.

From the published correspondence, it seems to be definitely decided by Her Majesty's Government that the contribution is to be paid; the votes of councillors, official or unofficial, will therefore be of little moment; but I apprehend that if members of this

Government were to vote in opposition to the grant, their willingness to abide by the decision of the Secretary of State might be called in question, more especially as this decision has been conveyed after consideration of all the arguments adduced by his Excellency the Governor and yourself in support of the Colony's claim for exemption.

Although personally opposed to the grant, therefore, I shall feel it my duty to support it; but I wish distinctly to state that I entirely concur in the opinion expressed, that troops are not required for the internal security or defence of the Colony, and that Hong Kong would sustain but little loss by their withdrawal, for as against even a foreign aggressor, having the command of the sea (by whom alone we could be attacked), the force would be useless.

Likewise, with regard to the financial question, I am of opinion that the calculation as to the Colony's ability to meet the demand has been made on an erroneous basis, for were the premiums on land sales to be deducted from the revenues of the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, instead of these revenues showing a surplus, an average deficiency of nearly 12,000*l.* a year would be found; and that should it be necessary to raise the money by a special tax, I consider that the interests of the Colony would seriously suffer, inasmuch as, although we are at present solvent and not overtaxed, yet the expenses of the place are enormous, and we have to compete with Shanghai, and other ports in China, where the civil government, as well as military protection, is paid for entirely out of the Imperial funds. Every additional tax imposed here, therefore, acts simply as a premium on the removal of existing mercantile establishments to the coast, and as a check to the further development of the Colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. H. Rennie*,
Auditor General.

The Hon. W. T. Mercer, Esq.,
Colonial Secretary.

Enclosure 5, in No. 13.

EXTRACT from the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong,
held on the 5th September 1864.

Encl. 5, in No. 13.

"It was proposed by the Colonial Secretary, and seconded by the Auditor General, That, with a view to prevent Her Majesty's Government being misled by the votes of certain of the official members upon the subject of military contribution, it is desirable that the following resolution be inserted on the Minutes:—

"*Resolved*, That this Council is of opinion that the maintenance of troops in Hong Kong is not necessary purely for the protection of colonial interests, or the security of the inhabitants, and that the colonial revenues cannot fairly be charged with any contribution towards the Imperial military expenditure in China and Japan.

"Question put.

"Council divided.

Ayes, 8.
Mr. Whittall.
Mr. Murray.
Mr. Chomley.
The Auditor General.
The Colonial Treasurer.
The Attorney General.
The Colonial Secretary.
The Governor.

No.
The Acting Chief Justice.

"Question put, and carried by a majority of 8 to 1."

Enclosure 6, in No. 13.

Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Encl. 6, in No. 13.
 Victoria, 9 September 1864.

Sir,

THE demand recently made by the Imperial Government upon the revenue of this colony, by calling for an annual contribution of 20,000 £. for five ensuing years, towards the maintenance of the military establishments on this island, is a matter of such material importance to the present interests of the colony, and to its probable future as a place of trade, as to warrant, in the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, an expression of their views on the subject to your Excellency.

Hitherto the Committee have refrained from addressing your Excellency in consequence of the general manner in which the subject has engaged the attention of the whole community, whose opinion has now been so emphatically expressed in the several resolutions passed at the public meeting held on the 23d of August.

On that occasion the meeting unanimously adopted and approved the arguments adduced by your Excellency in your Despatch of 21st May 1863 to Sir F. Rogers, and also those contained in Mr. Mercer's Despatch of 2d December 1863 to the Duke of Newcastle, questioning the justice of the proposed contribution, and the ability of the colony to meet the charge; and the meeting declared its opinion that troops are not maintained in this place for any purely colonial purpose, and that their presence is unnecessary for such object.

Without wishing to enlarge upon the arguments, which may be said to have been almost exhausted, the Committee are desirous of taking this opportunity to convey to your Excellency their full concurrence in the opinion expressed by the community at that public meeting, and in the measures adopted towards endeavouring to move the Government to a remission of the demanded contribution.

In addition to the forcible arguments brought before the Secretary for the Colonies in resistance of this demand, on the ground that Hong Kong is a military station maintained for purposes of Imperial policy in China and Japan, and that its extensive military establishments have not been organised as a means of defence or protection to the colony, the demand upon it as a place of trade cannot be too severely deprecated, viewed in a commercial point of view, as fraught with danger to its welfare.

Its peculiar position in relation to the numerous adjacent Chinese cities, but more especially to Canton, whence the natives now resident here have for the greater part emigrated, renders it essential to court, by every means in the power of the Government, their continuance in the colony. Taxation has driven them from their own country, and if augmented to any extent here, would assuredly more readily drive them from this place. The fact of being compelled to contribute towards an object in which the contributors are not immediately interested, would be as repulsive to the Chinese as to foreign residents generally. The latter, as a body, are numerically small, but their taxation is heavy, exceeding that of their fellow subjects in any British colony; and this burden, coupled with the heavy expenses of living, combine to make this place one of the most expensive residences in the East.

In conclusion, the Committee beg respectfully to express the hope that, in consideration of the representations made by this community, Her Majesty's Government will be pleased to withdraw the demand made upon the colony for military contribution, and the Committee would urgently solicit your Excellency's influential co-operation towards that end.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *Alex. Turing,*
 Chairman.

His Excellency Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson,
 &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 7, in No. 13.

To the Right Honourable *Edward Cardwell*, M.P., the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Encl. 7, in No. 13.

THE Petition of all the undersigned Chinese Merchants of the Colony of Hong Kong, viz., Hosik, Kwokachang, Tamachoy and others, and signed with 540 seals;

Most respectfully sheweth,

THAT your petitioners are residents of Hong Kong, all having been hitherto imbued with the benevolence of the Government, and singing the praise of its being a happy land.

That in recent years, whilst trade has gradually become dull, the water, police, and lighting rates have been on the increase, so that the inhabitants of the colony are suffering in consequence.

That now your petitioners have attained the knowledge of there having been an order issued from your honourable nation, commanding the merchants of this colony to pay a tax for the maintenance of troops here.

That your petitioners are humbly of opinion that this colony has no advantage of any productions of its own soil, but is simply a station for merchants of different ports.

That the taxes levied in Canton, in comparison with those in Hong Kong, are not one hundredth part so heavy.

That the latter place is not far from the former, and to go from one to the other it simply takes a day's voyage.

That on account of the late disturbances at Canton your petitioners resorted to this colony, one after another, like clouds, and if the people be heavily taxed, and cannot afford to pay, your petitioners are sincerely apprehensive of their immediate exodus from this colony.

That your petitioners therefore find it necessary and urgent to subscribe their names to petition, and humbly pray that your Excellency will relieve the anxiety of the people, and have compassion on their minds, and represent to Her Majesty the Queen on their behalf, that extraordinary favour may be bestowed on them by the abandonment of the said intended tax for the maintenance of troops. Then your petitioners of the whole Colony will be deeply indebted in the great kindness of your Excellency; and, as in duty bound, your petitioners shall ever pray.

Translated by *Hobloy*,
First Interpreter at the Magistracy.

Hong Kong, 7 September 1864.

— No. 14. —

(No. 168.)

No. 14.
The Right Hon.
E. Cardwell, M.P.,
to Governor Sir H.
Robinson.

26 Nov. 1864.

* Page 52.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. *Edward Cardwell*, M.P., to Governor Sir *H. Robinson*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 26 November 1864.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 134,* of the 7th September last, in which you bring to my notice the proceedings which have taken place in Hong Kong, with reference to the demand made by Her Majesty's Government for a military contribution of 20,000 *l.* per annum.

You enclose in your Despatch memorials addressed to me by a large number of the British and foreign residents in the colony, by 540 Chinese merchants and shopkeepers; also a copy of a letter from the Chamber of Commerce, a copy of the Minutes of a public meeting held on the subject, and a copy of the resolution against the measure, adopted in the Legislative Council by a majority of 8 to 1.

I have to request you to inform the memorialists that Her Majesty's Government has not failed to give its serious attention to the views which they have urged in favour of the relinquishment of the military contribution, but that there does not appear to be in these memorials any fresh argument, either as to the justice or policy of imposing the charge in question, which is of sufficient importance to affect the conclusion at which Her Majesty's Government has already arrived.

The objections entertained by the memorialists to a military contribution from colonial revenues are, generally speaking, analogous to those which were advanced by you and Mr. Mercer in May and December 1863; but several of these objections so persistently urged, are inconsistent with the tenour of despatches which, in recent years, and apparently with the concurrence of your Council, have been from time to time addressed to this department.

I will briefly review the protests which have been advanced against the measure:—

The first is, that troops are not necessary for the security of Hong Kong, and that they are maintained for Imperial, and not colonial interests.

The first part of this statement appears to me to be at variance with the opinions of the Executive Council in June 1863, when it was thought necessary, at a time when there was hardly any reason to apprehend a hostile attack, to erect four batteries, and to recall 45 men who had been detached from the garrison of Hong Kong, to do duty in Canton. Again, it but little accords with the terms of a correspondence which passed between your Government and Brigadier General Stavelly, in which, with a view to an increase of the garrison, it was stated that 1,636 men were inadequate to meet the increased demand for

for protection and supervision occasioned by the increase of population, and the extension of the limits of Hong Kong.

The memorialists insist upon the circumstance that the garrison is principally maintained for the trade with China, which contributes so much to the Imperial revenue. Her Majesty's Government admits that the larger part of the garrison in Hong Kong is maintained for Imperial purposes. Indeed, this admission must be made if the Secretary of State is to be justified in looking to the Colony for so small a proportion of the whole cost of the garrison. The memorialists, however, omit to state that probably no branch of Imperial commerce has given rise to greater fortunes than those which have been acquired by the heads of China houses who elect to live in Hong Kong as a convenient centre from whence to direct the operations of their establishments, and they lose sight of the fact that this trade is protected in a great measure by the presence in the eastern seas of part of Her Majesty's navy, and that they benefit by this protection, to the cost of which they do not as yet make any contribution at all. The memorialists also appear to give no weight to the fact, that the mother country incurs a considerable expense, estimated at about 9,000 *l.* per annum, in the endeavour to suppress piracy in the immediate neighbourhood of the Colony. With regard to their objection that the community is unable to bear further taxation, I would observe, that in several Despatches addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies it has been stated that the residents of Hong Kong "find the Colony singularly profitable, and are but lightly taxed; the police and lighting rates, with a water rate in prospect, are the only taxes to which they are subjected;" that "the population has nearly doubled in four years;" that public works have been executed from current revenue "as rapidly as the Surveyor General's Department, although largely reinforced, was able to get through them;" that "the revenue is chiefly derived from the Chinese, who constitute 98 per cent. of the population, and probably contribute nearly a similar proportion of the revenue;" that they have made the Colony "the centre of a large local coasting trade, a depôt at which the produce of the north and south destined for consumption in China, changes hands." In the truth of these statements Her Majesty's Government entirely concur; but their natural effect seems rather to support the claim preferred against the Colony by the Imperial Government than to sustain the remonstrance of the Colony against that claim.

£. 8,876.

With regard to the complaint of the memorialists that they are very heavily taxed, I would remind you that in Singapore a settlement which in many respects bears a close analogy to Hong Kong, the rate of taxation in 1861 was 21 *s.* 1½ *d.* per head, and in that year it was found necessary to impose a stamp tax on the community, which is of a much less wealthy character than that of Hong Kong. The imposition of that tax produced none of those disastrous results which you anticipate from the introduction of fresh taxes in Hong Kong. Again, it is urged that the establishment of the mint gives the Colony a peculiar claim to exemption, at least for the present, from the military contribution. On this point it need only be said that this establishment was not proposed by the Home Government, but by yourself acting in the interest of the Colony, and of the China trade, on which the prosperity of Hong Kong depends. The mint is expected in itself to be a source of considerable profit to the colonial revenue, and the expectation that it will be also profitable to the Imperial Treasury, furnishes no sufficient reason why this country should pay for it, even in part. Under all these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government is of opinion that in the sum of 20,000 *l.* per annum assessed by the Duke of Newcastle as military contribution from Hong Kong, a sufficient allowance has been made for any equitable claim of abatement which can be urged. Notwithstanding, therefore, the local opposition to the charge, Her Majesty's Government considers that the sum of 20,000 *l.* a year, for the next five years, is a very moderate contribution for the military and naval protection enjoyed by the Colony under the British flag.

I observe that the memorialists state that the entire withdrawal of the garrison would be very beneficial to the Colony. Such a suggestion could not of course be reasonably entertained; but I must explain to you that the withdrawal of a large part of the garrison, if at any time Her Majesty's Government should consider that withdrawal to be expedient, will not affect the ground on which this charge is made, namely, that it is a very moderate contribution to be made by the colonists in return for the protection they enjoy.

It will be, in the first instance, for yourself and the Legislative Council to consider in what manner the claim can be met with least inconvenience to the Colony. If you should consider that this may be best effected by the imposition of a stamp tax, your own inquiries into the financial arrangements of Singapore will enable you to judge of the working of such a tax, and the mode in which it may be most conveniently adjusted.

I shall address you hereafter, respecting your suggestion, that the charge on account of military contribution should be imposed by a permanent Order in Council instead of an annual vote of the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Cardwell.*

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the Colonial Office and the Authorities at *Hong Kong*, also of the MEMORIAL of the Resident Community, with relative Reply, on the Subject of TAX, amounting to £. 20,000 per Annum, which Her Majesty's Government propose to levy on PROPERTY at *Hong Kong*, towards defraying the Expense of maintaining the GARRISON there.

(*Mr. William Leslie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
25 April 1865.

[*Price 8d.*]

MILITARY EXPENDITURE (CEYLON).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 6 March 1865;—for,

“COPIES of DESPATCH and MEMORANDUM on CEYLON MILITARY
EXPENDITURE, dated Downing-street, the 26th day of September 1864 :”

“Of MEMORANDUM by Sir *James D. Elphinstone*, dated the 12th day of
January 1865 :”

“And, of subsequent CORRESPONDENCE on the same subject.”

Colonial Office, }
24 April 1865. }

C. FORTESCUE.

(*Sir James Elphinstone.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 April 1865.

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COPIES of DESPATCH and MEMORANDUM on CEYLON MILITARY EXPENDITURE, dated Downing-street, the 26th day of September 1864:—Of MEMORANDUM by Sir *James D. Elphinstone*, dated the 12th day of January 1865 :—And of subsequent CORRESPONDENCE on the same Subject.

— No. 1. —

(No. 176.)

No. 1.

The Right Hon.
E. Cardwell, M.P.
to the Officer
Administering the
Government.
26 Sept. 1864.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. *Edward Cardwell*, M.P., to the Officer administering the Government of Ceylon.

Sir,

Downing-street, 26 September 1864.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to you a Memorandum which has been prepared in this office, reviewing the correspondence which has passed between this Department and your Government, and recording the conclusions now agreed upon between this and the other departments of the Imperial Government on the subject of the Military Expenditure of Ceylon.

2. The illness, and now the lamented death of Sir Charles MacCarthy, have occasioned some delay on my part in communicating on this subject with the Government of Ceylon. I had arranged in personal conversation with him, that as soon as he should resume his Government, the inquiry into the Military Expenditure which has been so much desired in the Colony should be instituted, and he entertained no doubt that he should be able to bring the whole question to a result satisfactory both to the Colony and to the Imperial Government.

3. It is not necessary for me to call your attention at length either to the views adopted by the Committee of the House of Commons in 1861, or to the original expectation with which the Government of Ceylon was assumed in 1801, it will be sufficient for me to refer to them, and to conclude that the principle is now admitted that Ceylon, like India, is at no distant period to provide for the whole of its Military Expenditure; and immediate steps are to be taken for arriving at this result.

4. I propose, therefore, to instruct the new Governor of Ceylon to carry into effect the arrangement which I had concluded with Sir Charles MacCarthy, viz.: to institute an inquiry into the Military Expenditure of the Colony, with a view to effect some reduction in its amount, and to establish it for the future on a satisfactory footing.

5. And, in the meanwhile, I have to instruct you to carry into effect the provisional measure to operate in anticipation of the inquiry of which the details are explained in the enclosed Memorandum, viz. :—

1. To provide by permanent Ordinance for increasing appropriations from the revenues of the Colony ultimately reaching a sum sufficient to meet what may be assumed on the data now possessed to be the probable Military Expenditure in future years.

2. The mode of payment in this provisional measure to be that the Commissariat and other services which cannot be readily transferred to the War Department be defrayed in detail by the Colony, as heretofore, but that as regards the remainder and larger portion of the expenditure a fixed sum or commutation be calculated as sufficient, and then paid over to the Imperial Government, so that there may be no collision of authorities in the distribution of that sum by the War Department.

3. The sum of 30,000 £. already set apart by the Ceylon Government, but not appropriated, to be retained for the purposes of improved barrack and hospital accommodation referred to in the enclosed Memorandum.

4. The

4. The sum of 100,000 £. to be set apart as the fixed sum or commutation referred to for the coming year; this sum rising to 135,000 £. a few years hence, subject to the results of the proposed inquiry, and to be paid over to the Imperial Government in diminution of the Votes of Parliament.

6. You will apply to the Legislative Council without delay, for an Ordinance to the proposed effect, in order that the commutation arrangements may operate from the 1st January 1865, and I have to inform you that in the event of such an Ordinance being passed in a satisfactory shape, and the other arrangements contemplated in the enclosed Memorandum duly adopted on the part of your Government and the Legislative Council, the existing practice of making payments out of the Ceylon Revenue by simple direction of the Secretary of State, will be discontinued, as the Memorandum explains, and Legislative enactment in future required for all expenditure whatever at the charge of the Colony.

7. You will inform the Legislative Council that their Addresses on the question of Military Expenditure, submitted with the Despatches named in the margin, have been laid before the Queen, and that you are authorised to place the present Despatch and its enclosures before them as Her Majesty's reply.

I have &c.

(signed) *Edward Cardwell.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

MEMORANDUM ON CEYLON MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Encl. in No. 1.

1. HER MAJESTY'S Government have been much pressed of late years to reconsider the existing arrangements in regard to Military Expenditure for Ceylon, by complaints from the Legislative Council that the Colony contributes towards it too largely, and complaints in Parliament that it contributes not largely enough. It has, however, appeared best to postpone instructions on the subject until, with reference to the state of inquiry into the general question of Military Expenditure for the Colonies, and with reference also to the state of the Ceylon finances and railway engagements, Her Majesty's Government could consider the matter ripe for the settlement to which they hope now to bring it.

2. It is desirable to refer, in the first place, to what has occurred in Parliament on the subject. In the Session of 1861, the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Colonial Military Expenditure, recommended, as a general rule, that military charges on account of Colonies not falling within the category of Imperial garrisons or settlements, should be borne by colonial revenues, and they more particularly reported their opinion to the House, "That the expense of the troops in Ceylon should be in a greater degree borne by the Colonial Treasury." In the Session of 1862, a more sweeping proposition was made in the House of Commons, which created some anxiety in the Colony, and gave rise to an address of remonstrance from the Legislative Council to the Queen, submitted in Sir C. MacCarthy's Despatch, No. 253,* of the 29th December 1862. The proposal referred to was, that Ceylon, which geographically and nationally, is but a province of India, should be united to India for purposes of Government, as indeed it formerly was in the first years of our Government in Ceylon, a measure which would at once relieve Parliament of the present heavy annual votes for the military service of the Colony, inasmuch as India provides entirely for its own expenditure, civil and military alike. The views of Her Majesty's Government have been opposed to such a measure as inimical to the best interests of Ceylon, but it has been felt that the necessary consequence of such opposition is to call upon Ceylon to do much more fully than heretofore that which India does completely, provide for its own defence. It is somewhat singular that the remonstrance referred to from the Legislative Council should have contained no allusion whatever to this ground of Military Expenditure, upon which, more than upon any other, the proposal to annex Ceylon to India was made.

3. In the Addresses of the Legislative Council to the Queen, submitted with Sir C. MacCarthy's Despatch, No. 37,† of the 13th February 1862, and that of the Officer administering the Government, No. 15,‡ of the 14th January last, the Council state their views very fully on the Military Expenditure question, and they apply for an inquiry into the whole subject, "with an especial view (as they state in the earlier Address) to ascertain and suggest the proportion which the Colony ought to pay as a fair and just compensation for the protection it receives from the mother country." Here will be observed a resemblance to the suggestion made in January 1860, by two members of the

Departmental

Sir C. McCarthy,
No. 37, 13 Feb.
1862, page 70.
Major General
O'Brien, No. 15,
14 January 1864,
page 87.

Report of Select
Committee of House
of Commons on
Colonial Military
Expenditure,
11 July 1861.

* App. No. 4.

† App. No. 2.

‡ App. No. 10.

Departmental Committee appointed at that time in this country to consider the subject of Colonial Military Expenditure, to the effect, "That the Imperial Government should call upon each Colony to decide on the nature of its own defences, and the amount of its garrison, and should offer to assist it by bearing a share (say half, or any other proportion which may be fixed) of the entire cost." And it will be perceived that in paragraph 24 of the Despatch transmitting this Address, Sir C. MacCarthy refers to the same suggestion as if it possessed an authoritative character. Now it is an error to suppose that Her Majesty's Government are favourable to any such uniform mode of proceeding. They are of opinion that no inflexible rule of the description suggested can be laid down for different Colonies, nor, indeed, for the same Colony at different times. So far as a general principle can be laid down upon the subject, it can be no other—Her Majesty's Government consider—than the principle adopted by the Committee of the House of Commons that the Imperial or Colonial Revenue should be respectively charged with expenditure for military establishments, according as these establishments may be maintained for Imperial or Colonial purposes. What Her Majesty's Government have to do is to give effect to this principle, so far as circumstances may permit, applying it more or less perfectly, according to the financial or other circumstances of each case, from time to time.

4. The Legislative Council, in assuming that even so rich and improving a Colony as Ceylon, ought to be permanently relieved of a large portion of the military expenditure incurred for its benefit, appear to rely on the existing practice in the case of other Colonies. Setting India aside, it has undoubtedly been the practice of Parliament heretofore to relieve Colonial dependencies of a greater or less portion of military expenditure even when incurred exclusively for purposes of a local character. But this practice by no means exists as one which the Colonies are entitled to as a matter of right. It rather exists as a matter of discretion on the part of the Imperial Government, and there is no reason why Parliament should not discontinue it on fitting occasion in each case, as this or that Colony increases in wealth and power, in the same way as it has discontinued, to a great extent, the similar practice of granting votes in aid of Colonial Civil Government. That possessions acquired by the military power of the Empire should be expected, as soon as acquired, to sustain their own military establishments, cannot, of course, be asserted as a general proposition. But with the due development of the resources of such possessions, Her Majesty's Government consider, that at all events, the more favourably situated dependencies ought, sooner or later, to cease to be a burden to the Empire in time of peace, if not to become a support to it in time of war.

5. In the case of Ceylon it may be said that at no time has the Imperial Government maintained military establishments there beyond those considered to be necessary for local purposes. Until, therefore, a different policy is adopted in that respect, there is no reason why Ceylon, if considerations of finance admit of it, should not defray the entire charge of its entire military force and military works, upon whatever scale it may be expedient for local reasons to maintain them. It is to be observed, however, that the Legislative Council contend that the fortifications and troops at Trincomalee, if not at Galle as well, ought to be looked upon as Imperial works and garrisons, on the ground of the protection which they afford to harbours frequented in the one case by the Royal Navy (the Admiralty having a dockyard establishment at Trincomalee) and in the other by the eastern mail steamers. Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to admit the justice of this view. These forts or batteries may protect Imperial property or shipping, but they form part of the general defences of the Island of Ceylon. And in the same manner, the 500 or 600 troops at the two stations can scarcely be regarded as Imperial garrisons, but are rather detachments from the island brigade, which are as much available for general service in the Colony, in case of emergency, as the troops in Colombo or Kandy. With respect to Galle, it is difficult to understand the supposition that it is not the province of the Colonial Government to secure against local disorder or piratical surprise, a port upon which the Colony depends for so vital a matter as its mail communications with other countries. As regards Trincomalee again, it may be questioned whether the Colonial Government could leave unoccupied that important point, the key of the Eastern Districts, even if the Admiralty establishments were withdrawn. But, however this may be, the troops of the post could not be safely withdrawn from the island itself, or at least no large portion of them, and it is impossible to believe that the colonists could ever grudge the moderate expense which may be really due to the maintenance of this detachment at Trincomalee, merely because its presence there is an accommodation to the Imperial navy—that navy which renders such incalculable services to the Colony.

6. It will be seen from the extracts of former correspondence annexed to this Memorandum, that in holding Ceylon liable for the entire cost of the military force and works maintained in the island, Her Majesty's Government are merely reverting to the principles laid down by their predecessors in former times. In the very first Despatch written to Ceylon by a Secretary of State, on the Crown taking over the Government of the Maritime Provinces from the East India Company in 1801, it is explained by Mr. Dundas that this is done by the Crown on the supposition that the Colony will before long not only pay the whole cost of its Government, civil and military, but yield a surplus besides of 100,000*l.* a year, to be paid into the Imperial Exchequer. And again in 1821, British possession of the island being now completed by the acquisition of the Kandyan

Mr. Dundas,
13 March 1801,
par. 62 and 63,
page 14.
Lord Hobart,
8 February 1803,
page 14.
Earl Bathurst,
21 August 1821,
page 15.

Provinces, it is pointed out by the Secretary of State, Earl Bathurst, that as soon as the finances admitted of it, Ceylon would be expected to take over the entire charges of the military force. This force, it should be borne in mind, both in 1801 and 1821, was about double what it is now. For the present purpose it is unnecessary to inquire how the anticipations of 1801 came to be disappointed, and how the result, on the contrary, was that very large sums were annually drawn from this country in aid, not merely of the Military Expenditure, but of Civil Expenditure as well. Suffice it to observe that modern policy and progress, and the liberality of Parliament in preferring the permanent improvement of the Colony to immediate relief from military charges, have at length brought about a greatly improved state of the finances, at the same time that the absence of discontent among the natives and the laying open of the hills and jungles by roads and plantations have made it safe to make a great reduction in the military force, the combined effect of the improved finances and diminished force being to admit of Her Majesty's Government returning, without injury to the Colony, to the original intention of requiring it entirely to support its own charges, civil and military.

7. What then is the precise extent of this improvement in the state of the Ceylon finances at the present time? The Colony is without debt, except that now being incurred for the construction of the railway, which stands at present at 350,000 £, of 6 per cent. debentures. This Government work, which is expected to be finished about the beginning of the year 1867, at a total capital cost of between 1,000,000 £ and 1,500,000 £, exclusive of interest on debt during construction, is to be provided for partly out of capital raised by issue of Ceylon Government debentures, and partly out of drafts from the colonial balances and revenue. The export duties imposed for railway purposes when the Colony first engaged in the enterprise are formed into an accumulating fund, the balances of which, after meeting annual interest on debt, go to construction. To judge, therefore, of the real surplus of revenue it is necessary to deduct the export duties from revenue, and the payments on railway account, including interest on debt, from expenditure. It is further necessary to deduct from revenue the pearl fishery receipts, which are too uncertain to be reckoned in an estimate of the annual surplus, and from expenditure the special charges for certain public works (of no large amount in the last two or three years), placed on balances or surplus funds by the "Surplus Funds Ordinances," passed some years since. In the year 1861 the total revenue was 751,997 £, the total expenditure, exclusive of charges on balances or surplus funds, 635,230 £, the surplus revenue, 116,767 £. Deducting from the revenue, for the reasons above stated, the sum of 40,563 £, the receipts from the export duties, and also the small sum received in 1861 from the pearl fishery, 146 £, and deducting on the other hand from the expenditure the sum of 15,955 £ paid on railway account, the net or effective surplus of 1861, independent of railway funds and payments and pearl fishery, stands at 92,013 £. In the year 1862 the total revenue was 759,135 £, the total expenditure, exclusive of charges on surplus funds, 626,654 £, the surplus revenue, 132,481 £. Deducting as before, on the one hand, the export duties, 38,498 £, and the receipts, again nominal in 1862, from the pearl fishery, 62 £, and on the other hand the railway payments, 12,030 £, the effective surplus of 1862 amounts to 105,951 £. For the year 1863 the actual results have not yet arrived from Ceylon (except returns of export duties and pearl fishery), but the supplementary or revised estimates of the year make the total revenue 933,700 £, the total expenditure, exclusive of charges on balances, as before, 776,303 £, and therefore the surplus 157,397 £, reduced to a corrected surplus of 149,511 £ by deducting from the estimated revenue the export duties, 51,278 £ (the actual receipts), and pearl fishery, 51,100 £ (also actual receipts), and from the estimated expenditure the railway charges, 84,492 £.

8. Without relying on this comparatively imperfect information for 1863, except as confirming the results of 1861 and 1862, Her Majesty's Government have before them an ascertained surplus at the clear rate of from 90,000 £ to 100,000 £ a year, and this has been realised after fully providing for the Civil Establishments, the scale of which has been liberally increased during the last few years, and for all the other services and requirements of a civil character, and also after providing liberally for public works and improvements; a sum of about 135,000 £, or not far from a fifth of the total revenue, without the export duties, being included for the establishments of the Public Works Department and outlay on roads and civil works and buildings in the above return of expenditure for 1861, and about 125,000 £, or a full sixth of the similar total of revenue, in the return for 1862, to which sums was added an expenditure, under the Road Ordinance, at the rate of from 15,000 £ to 20,000 £ a year more. At the same time, the revenue which has yielded the above rate of surplus appears to be steadily rising. Deducting, however, a sum of from 20,000 £ to 30,000 £ from the ascertained rate of surplus to cover contingencies, whether of revenue falling below or civil expenditure rising above the scale of 1861 and 1862, Her Majesty's Government consider that the annual surplus of the Colony available in the present year and for some years to come for increase of military contribution, or for paying interest on the railway debt, and contributing to the railway construction funds, in aid of the export duties, may be safely placed at a sum of 70,000 £ a year, this being exclusive of pearl fishery receipts, which, as already observed, are of too casual a character to be taken into account.

9. The estimates of the Ceylon Government for the present year 1864 are framed to some extent in accordance with the same conclusion, provision being made in them from
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the revenue of the year, under instructions given by the Duke of Newcastle in the course of 1863 for a contribution of 30,000*l.* to the railway funds, in addition to the export duties (which by later instructions is to be increased to 35,000*l.*), and also for a possible increase of 30,000*l.* in the military contribution, the question of actually requiring it remaining undecided to the present time.

10. Her Majesty's Government, as regards 1864, propose to adhere to the sum thus assumed by the Duke of Newcastle, but from the 1st January 1865 they think a higher rate of military contribution ought to commence. They are of opinion that they may fairly ask the Colony to divide the above shown and undoubted surplus of 70,000*l.* a year during the remaining period of railway construction somewhat equally between the military and railway objects, assigning therefore about 35,000*l.* a year to each, and after the railway is completed and in full operation to devote the second moiety also of this surplus to Military Expenditure, for which purpose the whole surplus will then be available; for it appears, on a moderate estimate of the traffic to be expected on the railway, that profits from this traffic may be relied on sufficient, when added to the annual export duties, without other aid from the revenue, not only to pay the annual interest on the debt, but to afford a fund for its early extinction, provided the debt is not allowed to exceed certain limits within which it appears that it may be confined without difficulty.

11. The continued surplus of revenue for the last three years has resulted in a large accumulation of cash balances, from which the Legislative Council have appropriated 250,000*l.* to the railway (by Ordinance No. 3 of 1864), as suggested by the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, No. 184, of the 10th November 1863. There appears to be little doubt, as shown in detail by the Colonial Office letter to the Treasury enclosed in that Despatch, that this contribution from balances, added to the accumulating export duties to the end of 1866, and above proposed rate of contribution from annual revenue, viz., 35,000*l.* a year for the three years of construction, 1864-5-6, will enable the Ceylon Government, after paying interest on debt during construction out of these funds, to limit the debt to 700,000*l.* or 800,000*l.* And it is further shown in the same Colonial Office letter that upon the most moderate of the traffic estimates submitted by the Ceylon Government, the railway receipts, after deducting interest at 6 per cent. on a debt thus limited, as well as that Government's estimate of annual working expenses, will yield an annual surplus sufficient for the liquidation of the debt in about 12 years from the date of opening the line. The scheme of railway debt and liquidation will thus be placed on a satisfactory footing, without looking to revenue for assistance during the construction beyond the contributions above mentioned, nor beyond the export duties after the line is in sufficiently developed operation to yield the estimated rate of receipts.

12. Her Majesty's Government propose on the above grounds that the addition to be made to the appropriations of Ceylon revenue for military purposes shall stand, for the year 1864, at the sum of 30,000*l.*, already named by the Duke of Newcastle, and at about 35,000*l.*, being a moiety of the assumed surplus revenue, for the next two years, 1865 and 1866, and that from the 1st January 1867, about which date the railway is expected to be wholly open, further additions shall be made of 10,000*l.* year by year, till the extent of the other moiety is reached. This gradual application of the second moiety will give time for the development of the railway traffic, and leave a margin to meet the demands on the colonial revenue which may possibly arise before such development takes place in consequence of the arrangement proposed by the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch already referred to for guaranteeing a minimum sinking fund of 4 per cent. on the debt incurred. Her Majesty's Government are not without hope that this ultimate increase of contribution, accompanied, or rather preceded, as they hope it may be, by a reduction of the present rate of military expenditure, will completely provide for the whole of the military charges incurred on account of Ceylon on a peace establishment, with the exception of occasional charges for the construction of new works or buildings, which it is difficult to include in an annual estimate, and for which, according to the plan of Her Majesty's Government, special provision will be made from time to time.

13. Annexed to the present Memorandum is a printed abstract received from the War Department, reviewing the information relating to the Ceylon military stations contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Indian Army. Without for the present expressing any opinion on the suggestions which will be found in this document, Her Majesty's Government, having before them the information which it embodies, following, it may be observed, other reports of the unsatisfactory condition of the Ceylon military buildings, think it necessary to be prepared for a general revision of stations and reconstruction of barracks and hospitals in Ceylon, at an early period; and they believe that a thorough reform on this head will be conducive not only to the health and efficiency of the troops but to general economy in the military administration. They propose that the Colony shall set aside for this purpose the sum of 30,000*l.* already reserved under the Duke of Newcastle's instructions from the revenue of 1864, but not formally appropriated, and they propose to take no other form of increased contribution for 1864, leaving the colonial military appropriations, with this exception, at the same rate and on the same footing as heretofore. From the 1st January 1865 they propose that the increase of contribution shall be carried to annual expenditure in relief of the Exchequer.

14. The present establishment of troops for Ceylon consists, at the full complement, of about 1,000 Europeans, infantry and artillery together, exclusive of officers, and exclusive also of depôts; and about 1,500 Malay or Indian troops of all ranks, Ceylon rifle regiment and gun lascars together. And the present rate of Military Expenditure for Ceylon upon this scale of establishment, assuming it complete, may be called generally about 200,000 *l.* a year, in which the outlay included for new works and buildings may be called 5,000 *l.*, the total charge falling somewhat equally on the Imperial and Colonial Governments, or about 100,000 *l.* a year on each. The total expenditure for Imperial services may be called 120,000 *l.* a year, the whole of course voted by Parliament, about two-thirds of which sum is for Imperial pay and allowances of European and native infantry and European artillery, and of engineer and staff officers; and about one-third for arms and clothing of the same troops, military stores, medicines, and hospital dietary in Ceylon, sea transport, and expenses at home for recruiting, depôts, miscellaneous services, and European non-effective list; the total sum being reduced to a real charge to the Exchequer of somewhat under 100,000 *l.*, by the fixed contribution of 24,000 *l.* a year. The precise expenditure by the Colony for military purposes in the year 1861 amounted, according to the return enclosed in Sir C. MacCarthy's Despatch, No. 234,* dated the 29th November 1862, to a total sum of 101,511 *l.*, made up as follows:—24,000 *l.* for fixed contribution; 8,879 *l.* for military works and buildings, chiefly for repairs; 41,065 *l.* for services under the head of colonial pay and allowances, comprising colonial allowances of Imperial officers, allowances of Governor's aide-de-camp and mounted orderlies, pay of gun lascars, and salaries of colonial civil establishment of clerks, artificers, and servants attached to the force, travelling allowances to officers and others, and office and other contingencies; 19,685 *l.* for colonial commissariat services, comprising loss on issue of rations to European and rice to native troops, furniture, fuel and lighting, transport within the Colony, rent of hired buildings (less house rent received from military officers), and various minor services; 6,810 *l.* for pensions to native troops (and gratuities on discharge); and lastly, 1,072 *l.* for arms of volunteers. Some addition, not estimated in the return, ought, it appears, to be made to the above sum for such share of the colonial commissariat establishment, costing, it appears, about 4,000 *l.* a year, as may be due to military purposes. Nor does there appear in the return any charge for the clothing of the gun lascars, which is provided by the Colony, and for which a small sum should therefore be added. In the similar return contained in the Ceylon Blue Book for 1862 the Military Expenditure by the Colony in that year is shown to have been 96,381 *l.* (exclusive, as before, of commissariat establishment), consisting of 24,000 *l.* for fixed contribution, 9,292 *l.* for works and buildings, chiefly for repairs, as before, 40,037 *l.* for colonial pay and allowances, 16,349 *l.* for colonial commissariat and miscellaneous services, and 6,612 *l.* for native pensions. A present rate of colonial expenditure of 100,000 *l.* a year would be brought by the successive augmentations of contribution above proposed to about 170,000 *l.* a year, which it is evident from the above statement of present charges, Imperial and colonial, will only suffice for the desired purpose of covering the entire ordinary charge, in the event of considerable reductions being made.

15. There appears reason to believe, from a preliminary examination of the details of services which has been made by the Colonial Department, that a saving of as much as 25,000 *l.* a year may be effected in the total rate of 200,000 *l.* a year, by some reduction of native troops, and of their officers, and also of staff and engineers; and a further reduction, which may be called 5,000 *l.* a year, would be due to the separate provision which would be made according to the plan of Her Majesty's Government for new works and buildings, relieving the annual account of that head of charge. It is thus expected by the Colonial Department that between reduction of expense, transfer of new works and buildings to special appropriation, and increase of contribution by 70,000 *l.* a year, the Imperial Government will find itself relieved, when the full increase is attained, of the entire military charge on account of Ceylon on a peace establishment. The proposed separate provision for new constructions will be made for the present, as above explained, by setting aside the fund of 30,000 *l.*, and when this fund is exhausted by whatever further appropriations may be required from time to time.

16. Without placing more reliance on the above estimates of present and reduced expenditure than is requisite for the present purpose, there can be no doubt that an increase of contribution of 35,000 *l.* a year will still leave a considerable charge on the Imperial Exchequer on the lowest possible estimate of the force and total charge, assuming every practicable reduction to be made. There is, therefore, no reason why this increase of contribution should not take immediate effect as proposed. But, to guard against over-charge to the Colony in the further arrangements, Her Majesty's Government propose that before the further increase begins, a full and detailed investigation shall take place into every part of the Military Expenditure, as desired by the Legislative Council, with a view to settle a definite scale of military force and military works and buildings, to be chargeable to the Colony in time of peace, and also with a view to determine how far the administration and detailed payment of the services should rest, or not, with the Colonial Government (as is the case with many of the services at present), and what should be the amount and mode, whether by fixed sums or by capitation rates on the troops employed, of assessment for services undertaken by the Imperial authorities. This investigation will be made in the Colony, so far as it admits of being pursued there, either by a Committee of the Legislative Council, or a Commission, and steps will be taken

taken as soon as a report from this Committee, or Commission, is received (or it may be in anticipation of it) to complete their inquiries by obtaining a report from competent authority in this country on that portion of the expenditure to which local knowledge would not extend, and which, though taking place at home, may be considered fairly chargeable to the Colony. The true extent of the Imperial expenditure on account of the Colony is, on some heads, an open question of some difficulty, involving, for instance, as to arms and clothing, the rate of out-turn from the Government manufacturing establishments, and as to non-effective list, the proportion of army retirements due to service in Ceylon. It will be among the purposes of the proposed inquiry to arrive at some fair principles and specific sums or rates for assessing such charges as these against the Colony.

17. Her Majesty's Government propose that the Construction Fund of 30,000 *l.* shall not be used pending the inquiry, and it will be a part of the duty of those who conduct it in Ceylon to report on the whole subject of reconstruction of buildings, and redistribution of stations and troops; and, moreover, to suggest, as far as possible, the specific works to which it will be advisable to appropriate the 30,000 *l.*

18. On this whole subject, however, of the form and extent of the local inquiry, whether it shall proceed by Committee or Commission, and to what points of detail it should be more especially directed, further instructions will be given by Her Majesty's Government to the new Governor of Ceylon, for whose arrival in the Colony the inquiry will be deferred.

19. Without waiting for the result of these future inquiries, Her Majesty's Government consider that a great improvement may be at once made in the existing relations between the local Government and the military authorities, by taking the immediate increase of contribution from the 1st January 1865, in the shape of a total fixed payment to the War Department at the rate of 100,000 *l.* a year, for the following joint purposes:—

- (1.) Contribution to Imperial pay and services voted by Parliament.
- (2.) Colonial pay and allowances (including travelling allowances) of military officers and others in the Imperial service, excepting Governor's aide-de-camp and mounted orderlies.
- (3.) Contingencies (including any travelling or occasional allowances of the colonial establishment attached to the force) of regiments, staff, and military departments, excepting contingencies of Governor's aide-de-camp and mounted orderlies.
- (4.) Any expenses heretofore borne by the Colony for recruiting or for arms and clothing of any kind for native troops except for mounted orderlies (which will transfer to the War Department the business of supplying clothing and boots to the gun lascars).
- (5.) Expenditure on military works and buildings for repairs, and for new constructions also so far as these may be required pending the proposed inquiry, the results of which will be waited for, as explained, before using the fund of 30,000 *l.*
- (6.) Rent of buildings hired as quarters for officers or for other occupation by the troops or Imperial military departments.

The last five heads all referring to services heretofore defrayed in detail by the Colony. The buildings at present occupied by the officers, troops, or military departments, so far as these are Government property, would be made over rent free to the War Department as part of the arrangement.

The War Department would then assign out of this 100,000 *l.* a year, whatever annual or travelling allowances it might think fit, with or without right to quarters, to officers and others under military orders, and it would hire out of the same sum whatever buildings it might require in addition to those made over by the Colonial Government, and would devote whatever portion of the sum it might think fit to repairs or construction of works and buildings, but with the understanding, which Her Majesty's Government think would be fair to the Colony, that the buildings taken over should be kept in a reasonable state of repair, as it would be necessary still to consider them colonial property (at all events pending the proposed inquiry).

20. The Colony on the other hand, under the arrangement proposed by Her Majesty's Government, besides paying this commutation of 100,000 *l.* a year for the military services above enumerated, would continue to defray in detail, as at present, the annual expenditure whatever it might be for the following military services:—

- (1.) Colonial pay and allowances and contingencies of Governor's aide-de-camp and mounted orderlies, together with the arms and clothing and horses of the latter, which several items ought obviously to be regulated by the Ceylon Government rather than by the military authorities.
- (2.) The annual pay and salaries (but not any travelling or other occasional allowances) of the colonial establishment, wholly paid by the Colony, and auxiliary to the establishment voted by Parliament, consisting of the gun lascar corps, of native attendants on regiments, and clerks, messengers, and others belonging to the military office establishments, which body of troops and civilians, as it appears to be rather in the service of the Colonial than of the Imperial Government, it is not considered right to make dependent for their annual pay and salaries on the War Department, at least not without further inquiry, though they will remain under the orders of the Ceylon military authorities.
- (3.) The pensions to native troops (and gratuities on discharge) on the existing scale, which the Colonial Department has recommended that of War not to disturb, pending the proposed inquiry, which should no doubt embrace the subject of these pensions. There

would be an obvious convenience and propriety in transferring these pensions on the commutation system to the War Department, which pays the greater part of the native troops, but it would be far from easy to settle the terms of doing so with that Department in the present state of the subject.

(4.) The services at present defrayed by the Colony under the head of colonial commissariat, including the expenditure for European rations and rice to native troops, but excepting all expenditure for hire of officers' quarters, or other buildings for military occupation, which as already stated would devolve on the War Department out of the 100,000 £ a year, and excepting also any items falling under other heads (as above specified) to be covered by the same sum. It will be for consideration in the proposed inquiry whether a general transfer of the business of commissariat supply and equipment should not be made to the War Department on the commutation system. But such a change could not be effected without much consideration and previous arrangement, as it would require a new establishment of Imperial officers, outfits of stores, and, at stations where the colonial commissariat premises could not be conveniently given up, the erection probably of new buildings.

21. Her Majesty's Government propose that the War Department shall not be subject to the charge of the assessment tax on buildings in public military occupation, and that the Ceylon Government shall also bear the charge or loss arising from the remission of colonial duties on wine and beer consumed by the military (of which items the former has been heretofore provided for under the head of colonial commissariat, and the latter under that of colonial pay and allowances). It is accordingly not intended that there shall be any refund of these taxes or duties by the Military Department out of the 100,000 £ a year.

22. It appears to Her Majesty's Government, on comparing the expenditure on the above plan with that incurred by the Ceylon Government for military purposes in the years 1861 and 1862, that the additional charge to the Colony will correspond with the assumed rate of increased contribution of about 35,000 £ a year beyond the rate of Military Expenditure in those years.

23. It is not improbable that the proposed inquiry may lead to the introduction of some greatly modified arrangements before the 1st of January 1867, but in the event of no material change being made by that date, the future increase of contribution would be taken in the shape of simple additions of 10,000 £, year by year, to the contribution of 100,000 £ till it reaches 135,000 £ for the same joint purposes, except that new works and buildings, which are only to be considered covered by the commutation pending the inquiry, will no doubt be transferred before the 1st January 1867, by the conclusion of the inquiry, to the reserved fund of 30,000 £, or whatever other provision for new constructions may result from the inquiry.

24. In order to secure the Ceylon Government against undue demands on account of troops not actually maintained in the Colony, Her Majesty's Government propose that the colonial obligation as regards the commutation of 100,000 £ shall be subject to a proviso that the sum to be paid by the Colony on this head shall not exceed by more than 5,000 £ in each year a computed sum at the rate of 90 £ for each man of European rank and file, infantry or artillery; 50 £ for each man of rank and file of the Ceylon rifle regiment; and 10 £ for each man of rank and file in the gun lascar corps, present in the Colony during the year on the average of the monthly muster rolls. If a less sum than 100,000 £ were due from the Colony in the year upon these rates, the less sum only would be required, and the same arrangement would apply, subject to the results of the proposed inquiry, to the future augmented rates of contribution.

25. It is assumed in the preceding proposal that about 5,000 £ a year may be considered a fixed charge for repairs of military buildings to be necessarily incurred, irrespective of fluctuations in the strength of the force, and that the present strength and cost of the force, which compared with each other for each class of troops would give considerably higher capitation rates than the above, may be revised and reduced so as to admit of the rates named covering the reduced charge of the collective services to be commuted, with the exception of works and buildings. The present cost of these services, including repairs but not new constructions, may be estimated at about 160,000 £ a year, so that about 25,000 £ a year of reductions would be necessary to make the future contribution of 135,000 £ a year sufficient to cover the charge. The preliminary enquiries of the Colonial Department, already referred to, afford grounds for assuming that the proposed revision of establishment and expenditure will result in a total reduction of expenditure to that extent, and exhibit capitation rates not exceeding those named.

26. It will be observed that the arrangement here sketched out will at all events provisionally relieve the local Government of almost the whole of the unpleasant controversies with the military authorities which of late have become so frequent, much to the regret of Her Majesty's Government, on details of Ceylon military allowances and other expenditure. It will be impossible, however, to escape from the discussion of these colonial allowances and other controverted points in connection with the proposed inquiry, as such details must necessarily be elements in fixing the capitation rates or other form of charge to be ultimately assessed against the Colony as the limit of its liability.

27. The subject is now brought to what may be termed the constitutional question of the mode of making the requisite appropriations for military purposes. It appears that out of the total expenditure of 100,000 *l.* a year, or thereabouts, which at present falls on the Colony, the payment of from 60,000 *l.* to 65,000 *l.* a year, consisting of the fixed contribution of 24,000 *l.* a year, the pay and salaries of the gun lascars and civil establishment attached to the force, and the greater part of the colonial allowances to Imperial officers, rests on the simple order of the Secretary of State. The remainder of the expenditure is voted by the Legislative Council, mostly in the annual Appropriation Ordinances. The Legislative Council in their earlier Address to the Crown maintain that this double system of appropriation is irregular, and that no portion of the colonial revenue can be properly assigned to military purposes without their consent, Earl Grey having informed them, in his Despatch, dated the 19th May 1848, that "the power of the Legislative Council extends over all the public expenditure of the Colony," and they consequently complain of the increase of colonial military allowances in 1859 (which undoubtedly was very large, amounting perhaps to 15,000 *l.* or 20,000 *l.* a year), as a proceeding "at variance with their privileges." They say that reduction in the Military Expenditure is practicable (which is probably true), they claim to share the benefit of such reduction (which by no means follows), and they make the request already referred to that the whole expenditure shall be submitted to their revision, with a view to such reduction and the settlement of some fixed proportion or amount of Military Expenditure to be paid in future by the Colony.

28. This question of the privileges of the Legislative Council really stands as follows. By the capitulation of 1796 when the maritime provinces fell to the British arms, and again in 1815, when the Kandyan country was acquired by the convention of that year with the Kandyan Chiefs, the Crown was left entirely free to dispose of the local revenues as it might think fit. In 1833, when the Legislative Council was established in its present form, no financial functions were at first assigned to it by the Crown, but after a time the Governor was directed—or at all events it became the practice—to take votes of the Council, which were embodied in annual Appropriation Ordinances, for "Contingent Expenditure," the regular annual payments from the Colonial Treasury, whether for civil or military establishments, continuing to rest upon the simple order of the Secretary of State, who, according to constitutional practice, usually consulted the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury before giving such orders. On the 18th May 1848,* Lord Grey, under the impression that a different state of things existed, wrote the passage quoted by the Council, which was merely a mistake upon a matter of fact. In a Despatch of the 17th July 1848,† he corrected this mistake, but he added, that what he had erroneously supposed to be the practice, viz., that all expenditure whatever should rest on Ordinance of the Legislative Council, though not as yet adopted as the Ceylon practice, ought to be so; and he said that he was willing to introduce this practice on certain conditions, which, as regarded the civil establishments, he explained in the same Despatch, but which, as regarded the military establishments, he reserved for a separate Despatch, which however was never written. Lord Grey's conditions as regards the civil establishments were fulfilled in 1858–59 by the passing of permanent Ordinances authorising the annual payment of the charges, by schedule, of the various civil establishments. About the time of these Ordinances, which made a large increase to civil salaries, amounting perhaps to 30,000 *l.* or 35,000 *l.* a year, there was also made by the then Governor, Sir H. Ward, with the concurrence of the Home Government, but without consulting the Legislative Council, the large increase already mentioned to the colonial pay and allowances of military officers, amounting to 15,000 *l.* or 20,000 *l.* a year. Sir H. Ward took the opportunity of these revisions, the one civil with the consent of the Council, the other military without that consent, to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government (in the Despatch, No. 90‡, of the 8th November 1859, to which Sir C. MacCarthy refers the Duke of Newcastle in transmitting the Legislative Council's Address) to what he termed Lord Grey's "pledge" of May 1848, observing that Lord Grey "withdrew by a subsequent Despatch the pledge given by the first." This was of course incorrect, for Lord Grey gave and withdrew no pledge, but merely made and corrected a mistake of fact. So matters now stand, the question of military expenditure having remained unsettled to the present time for the reasons stated at the beginning of the present memorandum.

29. It is obvious from the above statement that there was no breach of the Council's privileges in the proceeding of 1859. It was merely the same course as was adopted in 1837, when the then Secretary of State, Lord Glenelg, without any reference to the Legislative Council, ordered the payment of 24,000 *l.* a year as a general military contribution, which has continued ever since. Lord Grey, it is clear, conferred no privilege, but merely laid down a principle, to which effect was to be given on conditions which, far from being fulfilled by the Legislative Council, have not yet even been stated by Lord Grey or any other minister. In the same way, therefore, as was done in 1837 and 1859, and as might have been done at any time since the Crown Government began, Her Majesty's Government, as far as precedent or legal authority goes, may now order the further appropriations above contemplated at the rate of from 30,000 *l.* to 35,000 *l.* a year in the first instance, and at the rate of 35,000 *l.* more hereafter, without any reference to the Legislative Council. Her Majesty's Government acknowledge, however, that it will be a much more satisfactory proceeding if these, or whatever appropriations may be requisite to place the Military Expenditure on a proper footing, are made by Ordinance of the Local Legislature.

* Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, No. 216, 18 May 1848. *House of Commons Paper*, No. 106 of 1850, page 378.

† Earl Grey to Viscount Torrington, No. 252, 17 July 1848. *Papers presented February 1849*, page 331.

‡ Appendix, No.

The principle laid down by Lord Grey, that appropriation should in every case, without exception, rest upon a legislative enactment, in no case upon simple instruction from the Secretary of State, is unquestionably a sound and just one; indeed, it may be called one of the cardinal points and first conditions of any sound and regular system of finance, and Her Majesty's Government have now decided to give effect to this principle in the case of Ceylon, provided appropriations, present and prospective, to the extent contemplated by the present memorandum, are permanently made by Ordinance for military services, and provided also due steps are taken by Ordinance to carry out the views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to railway appropriations, the military measure being dependent, in some degree, as above shown, on what may be done in reference to the contributions from revenue to the railway.

30. As regards the Railway Appropriation Ordinance, it is sufficient to refer to the Duke of Newcastle's instructions of the 10th November 1863, to which, as will have been already perceived, Her Majesty's Government, in framing the present measure, entirely adhere, and which have as yet only been executed so far as relates to the contribution to the railway funds from balances; the annual appropriation to the same funds of 35,000*l.* from revenue and other Ordinance provisions called for by the Duke of Newcastle, remaining to be enacted.

As regards the military question, the best course, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, will be to pass, in the first instance, an Ordinance to give effect to the provisional and somewhat rough settlement above sketched out, leaving for future consideration, after the proposed inquiries into all the details of the subject have been completed, the question of the form in which a subsequent Ordinance might be passed of a more definitive character, founded on the results of those inquiries.

31. It is accordingly intended that the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon shall proceed without delay to frame an Ordinance for the consideration of the Legislative Council, embodying the requisite provisions, which may be recapitulated as follows:—

(1.) A sum of 30,000*l.* to be payable from the Colonial Treasury for military works and buildings, upon such plans and estimates, and according to such arrangements with the War Department for executing the constructions for fixed sums, as may be approved from time to time by the Governor and Executive Council.

(2.) A sum of 100,000*l.* a year to be payable from the same Treasury from the 1st January 1865, as a joint provision for the services enumerated above (paragraph 19), contribution to Imperial services, colonial pay and allowances of officers and others receiving Imperial pay (excepting Governor's aide-de-camp and orderlies), contingencies and travelling or occasional allowances, whether for the Imperial or colonial branch of the military establishment (with the same exception), native recruiting, arms, and clothing (excepting for orderlies), and expenditure for military works and buildings, including hire of buildings; and this sum further to be payable to the War Department as a fixed commutation, not subject to account between that Department and the Colonial Government except in the manner specified below (under the fourth of the present heads of Ordinance). It will be unnecessary for the Ordinance to make any distinction between new works and repairs, although it will be understood that the former will be only temporarily paid for out of the commutation, as above explained.

(3.) A further sum, not exceeding 35,000*l.* a year, to be payable in the same manner to the War Department, after the 1st January 1867, by successive augmentations of the original sum, not exceeding 10,000*l.* in any one year, for the same joint purposes.

(4.) The total payments under the preceding heads, whether before or after the 1st January 1867, not to exceed by more than 5,000*l.* in any year a computed sum at the rate of 90*l.* for each man of rank and file for European troops, infantry or artillery, 50*l.* for each man of rank and file of the Ceylon rifle regiment, and 10*l.* for each man of rank and file in the gun lascar corps, on the average of the monthly muster rolls of the force present in the Colony during the year.

(5.) The pay and salaries (but not any travelling or occasional allowances) of the colonial establishment maintained for military purposes, to be payable from the date of the commutation arrangement, the 1st January 1865, according to the existing schedule (which should be annexed to the Ordinance), but with power to the Governor to revise such schedule within the total sum; and also stated sums (the amount of which the Officer administering the Government will settle with the Legislative Council), to be payable from the same date for the colonial allowances of Governor's aide-de-camp, and mounted orderlies, with their contingencies. Annexed to this memorandum is a statement of the particulars which would be included in the proposed establishment schedule, as far as can be judged in the Colonial Department from the detailed estimates of the Ceylon Government for the present year. In preparing the schedule, the Officer administering the Government will be guided generally by this statement, of course avoiding any inaccuracies or omissions in it which may be brought to his notice. It appears right that it should include, as it does, the provisional establishment, and the good conduct and additional pay of the gun lascars.

(6.) Pensions to be payable to native troops from the same date, the 1st January 1865, according to the scale and regulations now in force, with such stated sum or other provision to cover gratuities on discharge as the Officer administering the Government may think advisable.

(7.) Loss

(7.) Loss on the issue of rations to European and rice to native troops (or any usual compensation, in money), according to existing regulations, or such others as may be substituted from time to time by the Governor, with the concurrence of the Executive Council, to be payable from the same date. For the purpose of the present provisional measure, it will, perhaps, be the best plan to take this power of paying loss on rations, &c., generally, in respect of any troops stationed in the Colony, but in case the Legislative Council should wish for a specific limit to the power, the Officer administering the Government will consider himself at liberty to assent to a provision that the number of Europeans to be supplied should not be more than 1,200 daily on the average of the year (which would cover a somewhat larger force than is likely to be actually maintained), and the number of natives at no time more than the existing authorised establishment.

(8.) A stated annual sum to be payable from the same date, sufficient to cover military services, not included in the above heads, and heretofore charged under the head of "Colonial Commissariat" (here of course omitting charges for hire of officers' quarters or other buildings for military use). It will rest with the Officer administering the Government to settle the sum to be introduced into the Ordinance for this last head. The total commissariat charges which would fall under it amounted for the years 1861 and 1862, according to the returns, to about 6,500 *l.* a year, but it will be advisable that a somewhat larger sum should be taken in the Ordinance than will be absolutely required. There are a few items in these Commissariat Returns which should, perhaps, be added to the Establishment Schedule under head 5, such as pay of lamp-lighters and pioneers of garrison libraries, and of keepers of Major General's residence, and convalescent officers' quarters at Mount Lavinia.

32. These, then, are the heads of a measure which, if enacted permanently by Ordinance, and accompanied, as stated, by a suitable Railway Appropriation Ordinance, would, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, justify the Crown in relinquishing the discretionary power heretofore exercised of making appropriations from the Ceylon revenues by simple order of the Secretary of State. The effect of such a measure would, no doubt, be to convert into permanent appropriations in some cases what have heretofore been annual votes of the Legislative Council. This, however, is an essential part of the arrangement, which, if confined to permanent appropriations on some heads and not on others, would leave it open to the Council to make nugatory the increase of contribution though included in the expenditure provided for in the Ordinance, by merely omitting to vote the other charges from time to time, in which case they would fall on the Imperial Government.

33. It should be clearly understood that Her Majesty's Government do not intend, by this proposed Ordinance, to set up any absolute limits of future demand on the Colony. It will entirely depend on the result of the proposed enquiry whether a higher or a lower rate of provision shall be applied for in the more definite Ordinance, which according to the intention of Her Majesty's Government will follow that inquiry.

34. The above outline of an Ordinance makes no provision for the remission of assessment tax and duties on wine and beer, as it seems hardly necessary to make this remission matter of legislation. This point, however, will be considered by the Officer Administering the Government.

35. There will probably be ample time between the receipt in Ceylon of Mr. Cardwell's instructions and the close of the year to obtain the required enactments and bring the Estimates of the Ceylon Government for the year 1865 into the new shape which will be necessary. And it has been arranged with the Secretary of State for War, that his Department is to be prepared to take over on the 1st January 1865, as proposed, the military works and buildings, colonial allowances, and other services to be commuted. It is therefore hoped that the Officer Administering the Government will be able to bring the measure into operation at that date without further reference to this country.

36. The present statement would not do justice to the views of Her Majesty's Government if it closed without a recognition of the admirable management of the Ceylon finances by Sir C. McCarthy, whose wise adherence to economy in the expenditure, at a time when the resources of the Colony were expanding, has created the ample surplus revenue without which it would have been impossible to issue proposals of the present character, extending on the one hand to the complete relief of the Exchequer, at an early date, from Ceylon military charges, yet not interfering on the other with the usual civil expenditure of the Colony for annual services and improvements, or with due provision, by contributions of revenue to the railway, for limiting the extent of the colonial debt and insuring its early liquidation.

Colonial Office, September 1864.

Sub-Enclosures.

Sub-Enclosures. EXTRACT of a Despatch from Mr. Secretary *Dundas* to the Honourable *Frederick North*; dated Downing-street, 13 March 1801.

“62. In taking a general review of the different resources which may either immediately or in the course of a few years be made to contribute to the public income in Ceylon, without vexation or oppression to the inhabitants, and consistently, on the contrary, with the progressive improvement of individual and public prosperity, I cannot doubt that at a period not very distant the revenues of the island will be found fully adequate to defray all its expenses, civil and military, and that a considerable overplus (which I am sanguine enough to believe will gradually reach to 100,000*l.* per annum) will remain disposable for the benefit of this country in such manner as it may then be thought proper to direct, but I apprehend there is no immediate ground for entertaining any such sanguine expectation.

“63. On the contrary, I am disposed to be of opinion (though I shall be happy to find that in this I am mistaken) that for two or three years after resuming the Government the European part of the necessary military establishment, including the different branches of the European staff attached to the army in Ceylon, which, however, should be upon as small a scale as possible, must be defrayed by this country, and that the revenue will not at an earlier period exceed what may be necessary to raise and pay the native troops, of which I shall make mention hereafter, to defray all the extraordinary and contingent expenses of the military establishment, together with the whole of the civil and judicial establishments, and to provide a fund for such improvements as may be absolutely necessary or obviously advantageous for the advancement of agriculture and the means of internal communication in the island.”

EXTRACT of a Despatch from Lord *Hobart* to the Honourable *Frederick North*; dated Downing-street, 8 February 1803.

“In the preceding parts of this letter I have had frequent occasion to advert to the expenses of Ceylon, and to the necessity of taking immediate measures for retrenchment.

“The amount at which you calculate the excess of the disbursements beyond the receipts, points this out in so forcible a manner that I cannot too strongly repeat my injunctions, that every reduction of expense that can be made without prejudice to the service should be enforced; and that every improvement should be adopted for increasing the revenue, so that His Majesty’s Ministers may be enabled to show that if the expectation which the nation was given to entertain of a surplus revenue has not yet been realised, the deficiency has in no degree arisen from the want of due economy in the expenditure of the public money.

“Three companies of the royal artillery and a corps of engineers now proceed to Ceylon, and as upon their arrival you will be able to send the detachment of the Company’s artillery, and all others attached to the Ordnance and Store Departments, to the continent of India, it will be proper that the future payments for this service should be drawn for by the officer who may be authorised by the Board of Ordnance; it will also be requisite that the pay of the European regiments should be drawn for by the person whom His Majesty’s Paymasters-General have appointed their deputy at Ceylon.

“By these means those two heads of expense will be defrayed by the departments in the estimates of which they are provided for, and your disbursements will be confined to the civil charges of your Government, to the pay of the native corps which you may find it absolutely necessary to keep up, and to the allowance of half batta and other extraordinary military disbursements.

“In communicating to you the King’s commands upon the subject of the permanent system of allowance for the staff under your Government, it may not be unadvisable for me to apprise you that in fixing those allowances the object has rather been to assimilate them, as far as circumstances will admit of it, to those which are received in His Majesty’s other foreign dominions, than to look to the establishments in India as the scale by which they should be regulated; and I should wish particularly to impress upon your mind that whatever share a due attention to economy may have had in the view which has been taken of this important question, the ultimate decision upon it has been governed by

considerations

considerations which are of greater moment to the general interest of His Majesty's Army.

"With respect to the description of staff officers that may be required for the service upon Ceylon, reference has been made to the establishment that has been usually appropriated to an equal number of troops, with a proper regard to the local circumstances of the island; and as it appears by the return with which you have furnished me, that 11 of the staff situations, according to the present establishment, are actually filled by five persons, there can be no doubt that a considerable reduction may take place without inconvenience to the public service.

"Having stated to you the principle upon which the Ceylon staff has been formed, and having given that principle a very liberal construction, I transmit the paper marked D., containing the detail of the future establishment; and I am to convey to you His Majesty's express orders that no additional allowances whatsoever should be made to any of the officers therein specified, nor any former allowances be continued, or new office created, without express authority for that purpose from this Department.

"When the accounts of your Government shall show that you are enabled to make the necessary provision for the charges of the Civil and Military Departments, I shall have great pleasure in recommending to His Majesty the plans which you have suggested for facilitating communication by opening of canals, for draining the marshes, with the design of bringing tracts which are now unproductive under cultivation, and for every other mode of improvement to which your indefatigable zeal has led you to direct your views, and which it would be most desirable to enter upon if the revenues of Ceylon were of an amount to admit of such an appropriation; but in their present state, exhibiting a deficit of near 200,000*l.* a year, and this at a period when my predecessor, as appears in his letter to you of 13th March 1801, had calculated that the receipts would probably cover all the expenses of the establishment, with the surplus applicable to the pay of three European regiments, I find myself compelled to direct, in the most express terms, that you do not authorise any work to be undertaken that shall not be of absolute and urgent necessity."

EXTRACT of a Despatch from Earl *Bathurst* to Lieutenant General the Honourable Sir *Edward Paget*; dated Downing-street, 21 August 1821.

"From the access which you have had to my correspondence with your predecessors in the Government, you must be well aware that it has been for some years past the anxious wish of His Majesty's Government in the first place to equalise the revenue and expenditure of the Colony; and in the second, to render its resources available for the relief of the mother country by ultimately transferring to the colonial establishment those military charges which have up to this period been provided exclusively by the Parliament of Great Britain. It is needless to enter into a detail of the events which have prevented the accomplishment of these wishes at an earlier period. I am happy to find by a Despatch which I have received from Sir *Edward Barnes*, that the first of these objects has been already accomplished, and that so far from there having been any occasion during the year ending February 1821 to draw bills on the Treasury to make up the deficiency of revenue, the island has relieved itself of debt previously incurred to the amount of nearly 20,000*l.* sterling. Sir *Edward Barnes* has no hesitation in pronouncing his anticipation for the future to correspond entirely with his experience of the past, and he expresses an opinion that in the year 1823 the surplus revenue will be so considerable as to afford essential relief to the finances of this country."

COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

(From Ceylon Estimates for 1864).

GENERAL AND GARRISON STAFF.						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Major General :											
1	Cangany	-	-	-	-	14	8	-			
2	Messengers at 12 l. each	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	38	8	-
Assistant Military Secretary :											
	Head clerk	-	-	-	-	150	-	-			
	Second clerk	-	-	-	-	120	-	-			
	Third clerk	-	-	-	-	75	-	-			
	Fourth clerk	-	-	-	-	50	-	-			
	Messenger	-	-	-	-	10	16	-	405	16	-
Deputy Adjutant General :											
	Head clerk	-	-	-	-	120	-	-			
2	Clerks at 75 l. and 36 l.	-	-	-	-	111	-	-			
	Messenger	-	-	-	-	10	16	-	241	16	-
Assistant Quartermaster General :											
	Head clerk	-	-	-	-	120	-	-			
	Second clerk	-	-	-	-	75	-	-			
	First draughtsman and clerk	-	-	-	-	100	-	-			
	Second draughtsman and clerk	-	-	-	-	50	-	-			
	Messenger	-	-	-	-	10	16	-	355	16	-
TOTAL General Staff									£.	1,041	16
GARRISON STAFF.											
Colombo :											
	Clerk	-	-	-	-	50	-	-			
2	Lamplighters at 10 l. 16 s. each	-	-	-	-	21	12	-			
Pay of two pioneers employed to keep clean the guard room, &c., at 9 l. each						18	-	-	89	12	-
Trincomalee :											
	Clerk	-	-	-	-	30	-	-			
	Lamplighter	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	39	-	-
Jaffna :											
	Lamplighter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-
Galle :											
	Clerk	-	-	-	-	30	-	-			
2	Lamplighters at 9 l. and 6 l. 15 s.	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	45	15	-
Kandy :											
	Clerk, at 2 s. 4 d. per day	-	-	-	-	42	14	-			
	Lamplighter	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	54	14	-
TOTAL Garrison Staff									£.	233	2
MEDICAL STAFF.											
	Head clerk	-	-	-	-	120	-	-			
2	Clerks at 75 l. and 36 l.	-	-	-	-	111	-	-			
4 at 10 l. 16 s.						43	4	-			
6	Labourers	-	-	-	-	9	-	-			
1 at 10 l.						5	8	-			
	Messenger	-	-	-	-	10	16	-			
TOTAL Medical Staff									£.	299	8

ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Colombo :												
Head Clerk	-	-	-	120	-	-						
2 Clerks at 75 l. each	-	-	-	150	-	-						
2 Clerks at 50 l. each	-	-	-	100	-	-						
Draughtsman	-	-	-	75	-	-						
Superintendent and Interpreter	-	-	-	90	-	-						
2 Assistant Superintendents at 36 l. each	-	-	-	72	-	-						
Master carpenter	-	-	-	48	-	-						
Master mason	-	-	-	48	-	-						
Peon protecting military grounds from trespass by cattle	-	-	-	10	16	-						
Messenger	-	-	-	10	16	-						
Kandy :							724	12	-			
2 Superintendents at 36 l. 12 s. each, or 2 s. a day	-	-	-	73	4	-						
Master smith	-	-	-	45	-	-						
Master carpenter	-	-	-	45	-	-						
Master mason	-	-	-	45	-	-						
1 Additional superintendent	-	-	-	60	-	-						
Extra clerk at 3 s. a day	-	-	-	54	18	-						
Galle :							323	2	-			
1 Peon protecting military grounds from trespass by cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-			
TOTAL Royal Engineer Department				-	-	-	-	-	-	1,056	14	-
CEYLON RIFLE REGIMENT :												
First class schoolmaster, at 4 s. per diem	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	4	-			
3 Caffre women, at 18 s. each	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	-			
TOTAL Ceylon Rifle Regiment				-	-	-	-	-	-	75	18	-
NATIVE TROOPS :												
Gun Lascar Corps :												
1 Lieutenant and adjutant, at 7 s. 10 d. a day	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	7	-			
Island allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-			
2 Jemidars, at 2 s. 4 d. each a day	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	8	-			
1 Serjeant major, at 1 s. 9 d. a day	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	6			
4 Serjeants, at 1 s. 6½ d. each a day	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	17	-			
8 Corporals, at 1 s. -½ d. each a day	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	10	-			
2 Drummers, at 11½ d. each a day	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	1	6			
160 Privates, at 11 d. each a day	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,684	-	-			
Good conduct, and additional pay for long service	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-			
For stationery and clerk to 1st and 2d divisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-			
TOTAL Gun Lascar Corps				-	-	-	-	-	-	3,672	4	-
ROYAL ARTILLERY :												
4 Pioneers, at 9 l. each	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-
2d Battalion, 25th Regiment :												
20 Pioneers, at 9 l. each	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-
GENERAL TOTAL				-	-	-	£.	6,595	2	-		

ABSTRACT of REPORTS on the CEYLON STATIONS contained in the Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Indian Army, together with the Sanitary Improvements which these Reports appear to indicate as necessary.

I.—COLOMBO.

1. THE troops at this station are barracked within the fort, situated on a point of land jutting into the sea. The site appears to have been chosen mainly for defensive and commercial purposes. The surrounding country is flat, and under valuable cultivation. It is intersected by water courses, and there is some irrigated land about three miles distant, which is said to affect the healthiness of the troops. The ground occupied by the fort is bounded by the sea on two sides, and on the third, or land side, it is cut off from the land by a fresh water lake of an irregular shape, in which is situated "Slave Island," where the native troops are quartered. The part of the lake immediately to landward of the fort is about a mile long, by three-quarters of a mile broad. The lake communicates with the Calany River four miles north of the fort, by a canal with a lock; and another canal from the lake passes through the fort to the sea. The low land along the river, and about the lake, is flooded during the rainy season.

2. The native town extends to the east and north of the fort, on a neck of land between the lake and the sea, and is exposed to the same local conditions as to climate, malaria, &c., which influence the sanitary state of the fort.

3. The prevailing diseases among the natives are: rheumatism, fever, and bowel complaints, leprosy, and elephantiasis.

4. The fort is nearly oval in form, and is inclosed by curtains, with projecting bastions at regular intervals. Besides the fresh water lake it is separated from the land by a broad wet ditch, divided by a dam into two parts; one of which communicates with the sea, the other with the fresh water lake, and also with the sea by a sluice. From the ditch, a canal is carried through the fort near one side of it, and it is bent so as to run along another side.

5. The ground within the fort is from 12 to 18 feet above the adjacent sea level. Its area, exclusive of the bastions, is about 650 yards long, by 500 yards wide, or about 67 acres.

It is laid out into streets, crossing each other at right angles, which are chiefly occupied as merchants' offices, stores, shops, and dwelling houses. This class of accommodation may be estimated to cover about 12 acres. The civil establishments cover about $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and the military establishments, exclusive of the parade ground, which is inclosed between the curtains and the civil buildings, cover an area of about 13 acres.

6. It will be seen that besides the military, there is a considerable civil population within the fort.

7. The soldiers' barracks are in 10 detached blocks, arranged along about two-thirds of the circumference of the fort, chiefly on the land side, between the curtains and bastions, and an area of ground covered by the civil and private buildings; part of them are arranged close to the canal. These barracks occupy the least healthy ground within the fort, from being shut up between the curtains of the fort and the canal, and civil and private buildings.

8. Most of the barracks (all, with two exceptions), are huts one floor in height. At all times the circulation of air about them has been deficient, but some time ago an additional storey was added to the civil buildings, and to private houses within the fort, a proceeding which has rendered the ventilation much less efficient than it used to be. The additional reflected heat and stagnation are stated to have raised the temperature of the staff surgeon's quarters from 86° F. to 90° F., in the hot season.

9. The site occupied by the native barracks on Slave Island is much more airy, though apparently more exposed to malaria, than is the site within the fort. The troops within the fort are, besides, much more exposed to injury, from the foul air coming from the adjacent over-crowded and filthy native town to the east and north.

10. There is some swampy ground at no great distance from the fort, and the lake recedes during the dry season so as to expose its banks.

11. The elements of local malaria appeared to exist to a sufficient extent to account for some of the prevalence of periodic fevers among the troops.

12. The climate is also a trying one; there is a high average temperature, and a great extent of aqueous surface. The average monthly mean temperature oscillates between 81° and 84° F. There is very little variability, and the dry bulb thermometer is rarely more than three or four degrees above the wet bulb. The mean rainfall is about 78 inches; during the rainy season the walls of houses have wet deposited on them. The south-west winds are hot and moist; the north-west winds are cool and dry.

13. The

13. The local conditions, as a whole, require great care to be exercised, both as regards the sanitary condition of barracks, and also as regards personal habits, to reduce the predisposition to disease.

14. It appears that there is a more healthy district at no great distance, at Mount Lavinia, on the sea coast, seven miles to the south, and about 70 feet above the sea level. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, it is highly probable that if the troops were removed to Mount Lavinia they would at once obtain a degree of health which they are not likely to arrive at in Colombo Fort, even if it were improved.

The following appear to be the chief sanitary defects of the barracks within the fort:—

14. *Drainage.*—The fort is drained by a system of underground and surface drains, running on both sides of the streets, and from the barracks; they are usually 18-inch barrel drains, constructed in the time of the Dutch occupation. There is no information as to the state of these drains, except that some of them open into the fort ditch, and most of them into the canal which traverses the fort close behind most of the barracks. Their outlets are only a few yards from the barracks. The water in the ditch and canal is more or less stagnant, and deposits much mud. It will be perceived that such a system of drainage is radically bad; there is every probability that these drains are mere cesspits, they have very little fall, and there is no current of water through them.

15. Supposing that these drains are otherwise suitable for draining the fort, an obvious improvement in them is, to turn the entire drainage to the sea, and to carry the outlet into deep water. This would remove any foul water and filth they convey from the ditch and canal, and provision should be made for flushing out the entire system of drains by a head of water.

16. It appears that there is neither house nor barrack drainage in the proper sense of the term. Cesspits are provided for most of the privies and urinals; they are usually from two and a-quarter to five feet deep, and from two and a-half to four feet square. One of these cesspits is only three feet beyond the verandah of one of the barracks; one is within 10 feet of the hospital; one cesspit is within 11 feet of a well, the water of which cannot be used except for washing; other cesspits are from seven yards to 27 yards distant from wells.

The privy cesspits are under the seats and flooring, and are emptied “whenever necessary” through a manhole behind, their contents being carried away and buried on the sea shore.

17. These cesspits are also provided for the civil population of the fort, and are said not to be emptied frequently enough.

18. The obvious result of this unhealthy system is to saturate the subsoil with filth, and out of the same subsoil the water supply for the troops and civil population is mostly drawn.

19. *Water Supply.*—It has been already stated that the elevation of the station is from 12 to 18 feet above the sea level. Water is found at a depth of from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 feet below the surface in the rainy season, and at a depth of from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 28 feet in the dry season (according to the elevation of the surface), and hence the fresh water in some wells must be drawn from below the level of the sea. The source of the water must either be infiltration from the fort ditch, or from the canal (both of which, as has been shown, receive the fort drainage), or from rainfall absorbed by the ground containing privy cesspits, or from infiltration from the sea. Probably all of these sources contribute their quota to supply the wells; and the privy and urinal drainage, in any case, is a tributary to the water supply.

20. The wells supply drinking water for the troops.

Rainfall is also collected, but it is only used for washing.

The water for use is therefore shallow well water, all the sources for the supply of which are more or less in danger of being tainted.

21. There is no analysis given of the quality of the water, but some wells are stated to afford water of a slightly brackish or ferruginous taste. Alum, saline substances, and traces of iron and of nitrogen (the latter the invariable result of animal impurities), are said to have been detected in some wells.

22. The water is raised and distributed for use by pumps, buckets, earthen vessels, and barrels.

23. The evidence affords a strong *primâ facie* case for suspecting dangerous impurities in the water. It would of course be more satisfactory to obtain a quantitative analysis by a competent chemist, but if the question were raised simply on the evidence as it stands, there would be strong reason for suspecting that the present condition of the drainage, in conjunction with the water supply, is such as would lead to a considerable prevalence of bowel disease among the troops.

24. It is a fact, proved by experience, that brackish water, especially if containing animal decomposing matter, predisposes to bowel disease. The unascertained chemical point is whether the water contains such matter. The presence of nitrogen and the con-

dition of the drainage, taken in connection with the water sources being from wells dug in the same soil as the cesspits are dug in, ought to raise the gravest suspicions on the subject; and these suspicions are further confirmed by the fact that troops in the fort, surrounded by sea air, owe their high mortality rate mainly to bowel diseases.

In the statistical reports on sickness and mortality in the army (1841), the annual mortality over 17 years is given at 51·9 per 1,000 strength from all causes, and of this very high rate 21 per 1,000 was due to dysentery.

In the Colombo report, of which this is an abstract, dysentery is stated to occasion 28 per cent. of the total deaths at the station, even under the improved treatment adopted of late years.

Cholera likewise contributes its quota of mortality. This is given at 5·8 per 1,000 strength in the statistical returns, and in the Colombo report 7 per cent. of the total mortality is attributed to this disease.

25. Taking the evidence as it stands, including the condition of the drainage, cesspits, shallow wells dug in the same soil, the sensible qualities of the water, so far as these are described, and the occurrence of so high a rate of mortality from diseases which are the known consequences of using impure water, it seems hardly possible to evade the conclusion that an improved water supply should accompany improved drainage.

26. There is abundance of fresh water in the vicinity, but whether it is of sufficiently good quality there are no means of knowing without local examination and chemical analysis. The fresh water lake, or certain of the streams connected with it, might possibly supply good water, if the local police were to prevent bathing in the lake, or the turning in of drainage and other impurities from the town, which at present pollute the water. The lake is stagnant, and this fact is rather against its being pure. Running water would be much better. But any water source intended for use should be examined chemically in the dry season as well as in the rainy season. Possibly a natural filter bed might be obtained by sinking a well in sandy soil, at a short distance from the lake or stream, out of which the water could be raised by engine power.

27. From whatever source an improved water supply may be obtained, it should be laid on by gravitation all over the fort, and for every purpose. Water-closets and latrines with water should be substituted for the present cesspits, which should be cleaned and filled up.

28. *Barrack Construction.*—As already stated, the barracks are unfavourably situated for free external ventilation and movement of the air, from being enclosed by higher walls of ramparts and houses.

If every other sanitary condition were favourable, this want of free external ventilation would be detrimental to health in such a climate. It can only be remedied by rebuilding the barracks elsewhere, or by lodging the troops in added upper storeys.

29. The men's accommodation is as follows:—

Number of Barrack.	Number of Men per Room.	Cubic Feet per Man.	Superficial Feet per Man.
1	30	981	51
1	45	1,050	50
5	73	764	47
5	9	775	48
5	6	568	54
7	90	1,082	52
9	28	656	47
10	62	686	45
10	10	1,101	61
11	70	660	48
11	72	652	48
12	105	1,131	52
13	44	790	44
13	9	480	40
13	19	407	33
33	88	934	53
33	88	1,175	53
	848		

30. The barrack-rooms, with two exceptions, are large huts, the walls of which are of brick or laterite, and the roof open within. The slope of the roof is carried down to form a verandah, supported on pillars. Two of the barracks have two floors. The lower floor of one appears to be used as a store.

The construction is very simple, and perhaps the best adapted to tropical climates, provided it be properly applied. But in these Colombo barracks there are other sanitary defects

effects in the construction, which detract materially from the advantages of the buildings.

31. For instance, all the rooms in the above table, except six, which contain from six to 10 men each (83 men in all, out of 848), are too large to be healthy. Whenever a hut contains more than a quarter of a company in such a climate, it is very difficult, if not practically impossible, to keep the air sweet at night.

32. Tropical barracks should consist of single detached huts, echeloned to the wind.

33. Again, there is considerable over-crowding. The Barrack and Hospital Improvement Commission has recently decided that the unit of space in tropical barracks should be 1,000 cubic feet, and 100 square feet per man.

34. The superficial area is the really important element in the tropics. Colombo barracks are over-crowded mainly on the surface. The huts are lofty, varying from about 15 feet to 22 feet, and most of the cubic space is uselessly high above the beds. Hence there is only one 10-men room in which the superficial area equals that which should be allotted to soldiers at home, viz., 60 square feet, where 600 cubic feet is afforded them. The area per man for 838 men, varies from 33 to 53 square feet. Taken over all, there is superficial area in these rooms for only half their present occupants.

35. This great deficiency can only be remedied in one of two ways,—

(a). By reducing the number of troops in the fort to one-half.

(b). By increasing the barrack accommodation to twice its present amount.

36. Another defect in the construction of these barracks is, that they have no ventilation below the floors. This is a *sine quâ non* in all sleeping-rooms in tropical climates.

37. The best way of obtaining this advantage in the existing barracks, considering their confined positions, would be to raise a storey on all the one-storey huts, high enough to overtop the surrounding walls and to expose the rooms freely to the sea breeze. The lower floors could be used as stores, reading, and day-rooms, &c. The upper floors should be divided by partitions carried up to the roof into separate rooms, for from 20 to 25 men each, at 1,000 cubic and 100 square feet per man, with windows, on opposite sides, of glass, with jalousies; each room to be entered by a door from an open terraced verandah carried round the block.

38. Another way, but not so effectual a one, would be to carry a floor, with ventilation beneath, across the rooms, at a height of three feet above the present floors.

39. *Ventilation.*—The method employed for ventilating is by openings at the floors and by openings under the wall plates. It is said to be, “generally speaking, sufficient,” but in some cases admitting of improvement. There is no ventilation shown in the barrack plans or sections. Free ventilation by louvres or by louvred turrets along the ridge of every room, with large additional inlets at the eaves, are necessary; and it is undesirable to have openings at the floor level.

But the primary necessity is to have free circulation of air outside, around the men’s rooms.

40. *Ablution Accommodation.*—It appears that only three barracks have lavatories. Water is raised by a pump from a well into a tank, from which it is drawn by stopcocks into tubs used for bathing or washing. There appear to be no basins in use; and no baths. The usual improvements, namely, fixed basins, with water laid on, and baths, are required.

41. *Privies and Urinals.*—As already stated, the privies are mere cesspits. They all require draining, and water latrines on Jennings’ or Macfarlane’s principle. The urinals require reconstruction.

42. *Cook Houses.*—Open hearths, similar to those used in India, are in use at Colombo. There is neither water supply nor drainage. Water is carried from a well, and dirty water is thrown by hand into a cesspit. The fuel is wood. It would be advisable to introduce improved cooking apparatus (steel boilers and oven, if local habits and arrangements admit of their use), and each cook-house should have a water supply, proper sinks, dressers, and drainage. Cooking said to be “at all times inferior.”

43. *Wash-houses.*—All washing is done at a distance by washermen (dhobies).

44. *Officers’ Quarters.*—These are undrained, and require drainage, together with the rest of the fort.

45. *Sanitary state of the Bazar, &c.*—The drainage of the bazar and pettah is by open drains, in many parts giving off noxious effluvia. Ventilation is defective. Latrines in

some houses too near the wells. Water not always of good quality. "There are no regular sanitary regulations." Cleansing inefficient. "Local Board of Health might show more activity." No inspector of nuisances. Dung-heaps and cesspits are seen within the compounds of native houses. "Several of the inhabitants of the fort keep carriages, and they have neither sufficient space nor care for cleanliness to prevent the accumulation of filth."

In fact, there is no sanitary police; and the whole place requires to be put under some competent executive sanitary authority.

46. The principal medical officer should, in conformity with existing regulations, perform the duties of sanitary officer for the fort and its vicinity, reporting to the commanding officer, who should have power to see that what is necessary is carried out. Colombo Fort being a garrison, is under the medical regulations in this particular matter.

47. *Intemperance.*—The amount of spirit drinking in Colombo is very considerable. Spirit is sold both in the canteen and bazar, and there are numerous shops for its sale everywhere.

Two drams of spirits a day form part of the soldier's ration, but they do not draw it because it is diluted, and the unrestricted sale of spirits enables the soldier to get as much as he likes elsewhere. The men take an early dram when they can get it; this is "most hurtful." The men drink about three drams of spirits a day: about five per cent. are confirmed drunkards. It would (it is said) be injurious to suppress the sale of canteen spirits, because the men would get bad bazar spirits, and the bazars are not under military control. Spirits are admitted, withal, to be generally injurious to health, and not conducive to discipline.

Malt liquor has been used of late, and it is said that sickness and mortality have diminished since this was done.

The unrestricted public sale of spirits prevents reform apparently in the canteen system and tells injuriously on the health and efficiency of the army.

48. There is not a doubt that this spirit drinking, which mainly comes of temptation unrestrained, is one reason of the unhealthiness of the troops. If it be said that nothing can be done, there is an end of the matter; but the military authorities should have power to control the evil. India is bad enough as regards spirit drinking, but there is nothing at all so bad at the Indian stations as these Ceylon papers reveal.

The same reform is apparently wanted in Ceylon as has been recommended by the Royal Commission for India; namely:—

To control the sale of spirits in bazars.

To abolish the spirit ration.

To introduce beer in the canteens.

To permit an issue of canteen spirits only to men for whom the medical officer certifies that it is necessary for health.

49. These measures, together with a suitable provision of day-rooms and game-rooms where the men could procure coffee, tea, and non-intoxicating beverages, would go far to remedy the present evils.

50. *The Ration.*—The ration contains 1½ lb. of meat, 1 lb. bread, ¼ pint rice, 1½ oz. of coffee, 1½ oz. sugar, tea, ½ oz., 1 oz. salt, 1 lb. salt meat once a month. The ration contains no vegetables. The reporters strongly recommend potatoes and Bombay onions to be added.

51. In such a climate as that of Colombo the present ration contains too much animal and too little vegetable material.

52. *Dress.*—The dress is said to be not quite suitable. The reporters recommend the Indian method of dress, and to discontinue the shako and stock. The climate does not suit patent leather.

53. *Means of Instruction and Recreation.*—There is an uncovered ball court, said to be nearly useless, as the men are always on parade at the time it can be used. There is a skittle alley and a school, together with a library, in a dark, low, unventilated room.

There is no day-room. All the existing means of recreation require to be improved, and a day-room and gymnasium provided. There is not sufficient shade to enable the men to take exercise.

54. *Cells.*—The site of the cells is too confined, and they require better ventilation. There is no day-room, and the present cells are not sufficient.

55. *Hospitals.*—The European Military Hospital is within the fort, on one of the best sites, but too confined to be healthy, as it is shut in by the higher walls of the fort and by the walls of civil residences. It is 60 yards from the nearest barrack, and eight yards from the nearest stable, which is private property.

The hospital consists of shed buildings of one floor only, similar to the barracks, and arranged in two squares.

56. There

CEYLON MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

56. There are 10 wards, with regulation space for 232 beds, as follows:—

Wards.	Sick per Ward.	Cubic Feet per Bed.	Superficial Feet per Bed.
18 z	6	1,408	64
18 y	48	1,378	62
18 h	16	917	41
18 c	14	1,048	47
18 b	16	948	43
18 a	12	969	44
18 o	44	1,006	45
18 r	26	782	37
18 k	38	998	45
—	12	969	44

57. This table shows great overcrowding for the climate. The smallest superficial area per bed should be from 100 to 120 square feet, and with this there should be not less than 500 cubic feet. More space and area would be desirable in such a climate, but at least this amount should be given.

58. There is not healthy accommodation for more than 100 beds, even if the buildings were otherwise unexceptionable.

59. There is no circulation of air below the ward floors, which are raised no more than six inches above the ground level. The same remarks apply in this case as have been made with reference to the barracks, viz., that no sick should ever be placed on ground floors in such a locality within the tropics.

60. *Hospital Water Supply.*—This is open to the same remarks already made on the general water supply of the fort.

61. *Hospital Drainage.*—The refuse water and sewage are carried in barrel drains to an outlet into the canal within the fort, 90 yards from the hospital. The outlet gets choked up at times, and the foul air returns through the latrines into the verandahs and wards. The hospital drainage appears to be inseparably connected with the general state of the fort drainage, and should be dealt with at the same time.

62. *Hospital Latrines.*—These are in out-buildings which contain the bathing and ventilation arrangements under the same roof. They are merely seats over troughs communicating with drains which discharge, or ought to discharge, the filth into the canal. But these drains appear to be nothing more than long cesspits.

63. *Hospital Baths.*—There are said to be sufficient warm and cold baths, but the plans show nothing but rooms. No fixed basins or baths.

64. *Hospital Ventilation.*—The external ventilation is bad and insufficient, on account of the lowness of the hospital. This can only be improved by raising the whole building, so as to expose the wards to the sea breeze.

There are no means of ventilation except doors and windows. Louvres or louvered gables are required along the roofs, and inlets along the eaves; but to all appearance nothing effectual can be done to ventilate the building until the sick are placed on upper floors. The present walls are built of brick and laterite, with lime, and the roofs are open and tiled.

Glass windows are required.

65. There are other points in these reports which should be attended to, but the above abstract will clearly show what state the fort is in.

No improvement in existing barracks will materially improve the health of the troops, because of the neglected sanitary condition of the fort itself.

66. The state of the drainage and water supply, and the arrangements under which within a small area people are permitted to keep horses and accumulate stable dung, within eight yards of the hospital, should be remedied.

67. The following are the sanitary improvements suggested by the facts stated in the report:—

1. The first thing to be done is to drain the fort, to cut off all the drainage from the canal and ditch, and to convey it to the sea, where it will be sufficiently diluted to do no harm.

2. A pure and abundant water supply should be brought into the fort, and distributed at pressure all over it. The existing wells should be carefully analysed, and also all proposed sources of supply, and only the purest made use of.

All modern improvements should be introduced both in the drainage and water supply.

3. The fort and town should be put under efficient sanitary supervision for cleansing and prevention of nuisance, and the military authorities should have a direct control

trol in this matter, through the sanitary officer whom they are authorised to appoint. They should have power to call on the local authorities to abate whenever abatement of nuisance is required, and the local authority should be required to execute.

The powers and responsibilities should of course be properly arranged and regulated.

4. The present state of the spirit trade should be dealt with.

5. The local authorities should see to the sanitary improvement of the town as to drainage, water supply, prevention of nuisance, and general sanitary supervision.

6. As regards the barracks.—No troops should ever sleep on ground-floors in these latitudes. The barracks should be raised so that the rooms should overtop the fort walls and be exposed to the sea breeze. Each man should have 1,000 cubic and 100 superficial feet. All the rooms should be so divided as only to accommodate 20 to 25 men per room, with quite separate entrances from the outer air. There should be glass windows.

There should be ventilation by louvres or louvred turrets along the roof, and by large ventilating openings between the windows at not less than 10 feet from the ground; or by a ventilating space carried all along the sides of the room under the eaves. The roofs should be double, or ceiled for coolness.

7. The present privies should be reconstructed as water latrines, and drained. The urinals should be improved, and supplied with water.

8. The ablution and bath accommodation should be reconstructed as at home.

9. Better cooking apparatus and better cooks should be provided. Regimental serjeant cooks, when provided, will afford a basis for improving the cooking.

10. The sale of spirits in the canteens, and the substitution of beer, should be carefully considered, and reported on.

11. The local government should attend to the regulation and sanitary state of the bazar, or hand it over to the military authority.

12. Day-rooms, with games and a coffee bar, should be provided.

13. There should be more vegetable in the ration instead of so much meat.

14. The dress should be considered and reported on.

15. The means of occupation should be increased, and a covered gymnasium and a covered ball-court provided.

16. The hospital requires to be improved on the same general principles as the barracks. Upper floors are required for wards, giving 1,500 cubic and 100 square feet per bed. Proper baths, lavatories, and improved water-closets, with water and drainage, should be provided, and the wards suitably ventilated.

68. Another way of providing the additional barrack and hospital accommodation may be suggested; namely, to erect barrack and hospital huts at Mount Lavinia for half the strength in the fort, and to give all the troops their turn at Mount Lavinia.

69. The preceding pages contain such an abstract and comment on the sanitary state of Colombo, made from the report, as will bring the subject before the authorities in Ceylon for consideration; but it is hardly necessary to point out that a careful inspection of the fort would afford more information of a practical kind than volumes of reports.

II.—KANDY.

70. The town of Kandy is situated in the interior of the Island of Ceylon, at an elevation of 1,678 feet above the level of the sea. It stands in an upland valley, surrounded by hills of heights varying from 300 to 1,500 feet above its level.

There is an artificial lake, the water in which is regulated by a sluice close to the town, and the whole vicinity is more or less covered with jungle. As all the ground about the station is above its level, much of the drainage passes into the subsoil on which the station is built. There is little movement of the air, and although the temperature is lower than at the other stations, the place is very hot and close in summer.

71. The topographical peculiarities are very unfavourable, and to a considerable extent they account for the very high death-rate which has prevailed, and which to all appearance could be at once reduced by moving the troops to the surrounding heights; but the interests attached to the colonial buildings and cutcherry treasury are stated to be of such a nature, that the troops must be kept where they are. It is, however, worthy of consideration whether both troops and buildings could not be advantageously removed to a healthy position.

72. The mortality at Kandy has always been excessive.

In the years 1820–36 it averaged no less than 60·7 per 1,000 per annum.

Of this immense death-rate, 25·6 were due to fever, chiefly remittent; 18·7 arose from bowel disease (including ·8 from cholera); 3·1 were due to liver diseases.

Some of the fever cases occurred among men on detachment duty; but in 1824 a third of the garrison died, chiefly from indigenous remittent fever.

The mortality varies remarkably in different years, and recently Kandy has been more healthy; but the scourge of the garrison is miasmatic disease.

73. *Climate.*

73. *Climate.*—From observations taken four miles from Kandy, the temperature appears to be very variable. The difference between the mean monthly maxima and minima is 25° F. for December, and above 30° in January.

The hottest months are February, March, and April, when the maxima are as high as from 87° to 89°.

The rainfall is about 90 inches a year.

74. If there were nothing else besides local position, it would be in itself sufficient to account for much of the evil; and it is to be regretted that barracks were built in such a place, when there was a choice at hand of what would in all probability have proved a much more healthy locality.

75. *Barrack Construction.*—There are seven barracks at this station; one of them appears to be in two floors; the others are on one floor only. The following is the accommodation:—

Rooms per Man.	Regulation Number of Men per Room.	Dimensions of Rooms.			Cubic Feet per Man.	Superficial Feet per Man.	Number of Men at 100 Superficial Feet.
		Length.	Breadth.	Height of Wall.			
		<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>			
No. 1 - - -	30	75 8	15 8	11 8	582	39	12
Ditto - - -	30	75 8	15 8	11 8	582	39	12
No. 2 - - -	60	136 0	17 0	12 2	597	38	23
No. 3 - - -	30	75 8	15 8	11 8	582	39	12
Ditto - - -	14	34 0	16 0	11 9	583	38	6
No. 4 - - -	80	165 0	20 6	11 6	623	42	34
No. 5 - - -	80	139 3	19 3	13 9	597	33	26
No. 6, ground -	76	151 0	19 4	13 6	518	38	29
Ditto, first floor -	78	153 0	20 6	13 9	713	40	31
R. A. - - -	20	38 6	26 3	12 9	789	50	10
TOTAL - - -	498	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	195

76. These barracks are enormously overcrowded for the station and climate. There is room for 195 men in the present barracks at 100 superficial feet per man.

77. The barracks are of the ordinary hut construction. The floors have no ventilation beneath them, and no special precautions appear to have been taken to keep the men from ground malaria while asleep.

78. *Ventilation.*—There are apparently no means of ventilation except doors, windows, and openings in the walls. Louvres along the ridge are required, and properly constructed inlets at the eaves.

79. There would be space for raising the floor to have ventilation beneath, but no troops should ever be barracked on ground floors in such a locality. The soil appears to consist of decomposed primitive rock, and if so it is sure to contain both water and malaria. All the troops should be barracked in upper floors; but it would apparently be much better to move the barracks to one of the surrounding heights.

80. *Drainage.*—As already stated, the rainfall on the surrounding hills flows down to the lower ground on which the station and town are situated. There are no means of ascertaining from the returns whether this could be remedied by cutting the drainage off, and turning it aside.

The town of Kandy is said to be drained, and a barrel drain, three feet in diameter, is carried from the barracks into the town drains, which are 120 yards distant. All surface drains, urinals, kitchen, and washhouses are connected with this drain.

81. The latrines at the European barracks are placed over a cesspit, the contents of which are removed by contract and buried. This cesspit is within 20 yards of one barrack, and within 60 yards of two others. The head of the barrel drain referred to appears to be about 20 yards from the privy.

The privy belonging to the artillery barrack is on a hill side; it is placed over a shallow pit into which the surface water is led, with the view of washing the soil into the jungle below. Some more wholesome arrangement than this should be adopted.

82. These privies all require reconstruction in the usual manner.

83. *Water Supply.*—Water can be obtained from the lake, from wells, or from a stream. The latter source is the one used by the troops. The water is first conveyed into a reservoir, then it is passed through a filter, and thence to a reservoir at the barracks, out of which it is raised by hand for use.

84. It has been proposed to lay the water on for all purposes, an improvement which ought to be carried out. It should be supplied to the privies when these are reconstructed and drained, as they ought to be.

85. The amount of water is said to be rather deficient in dry weather.

86. There is no analysis of it, but the stream water appears to be hard from carbonates. The well water contains chlorides. All the sources should be reported on chemically.

87. *Ablution Accommodation*.—This is insufficient. The ablution houses are small and narrow, and none of them are large enough for the barracks they belong to. Their only fittings consist of brick benches, tubs, and a water cask filled by coolies. The means of ablution should be on a very much larger scale. Proper lavatories and baths should be provided.

88. *Cookhouses*.—These are made on the native fashion, and have no cooking apparatus, only pots and frying pans. The same improvements as are suggested for Colombo should be introduced.

89. *Officers' Quarters*.—These are small, and in some respects defective. They were under consideration at the time the report was sent.

90. *Married Quarters*.—Sufficient for non-commissioned officers. There are none for married soldiers, who appear to be lodged outside when the barracks are occupied.

91. *Intemperance*.—Out of two companies at Kandy, 18 or 20 men are confirmed drunkards. In six months the abstinent men sent no sick to hospital; 114 temperate men sent 105 to hospital, and 19 intemperate men sent 26 to hospital.

The number of admissions among the temperate men is easily accounted for by the fact that the usual amount of spirits drunk by men considered temperate appears to be one to two gills of arrack a-day; drunken men drink 10 gills a-day. It is stated that the men would prefer malt liquor if they could get it.

92. *Diet*.—The usual rations. It appears that vegetables are procurable. Ovens and more fuel are suggested, to enable the cooking to be varied.

93. *Clothing*.—The climate is so variable that great care is required in apportioning the clothing to the temperature; this appears from the reports to be aimed at.

94. *Instruction and Recreation*.—There is an uncovered ball court, a covered skittle-ground, a garrison library, but no reading-room, except an assigned barrack-room. There is no dayroom, workshop, or gymnasium; there are gardens. The means of recreation are not sufficient. A club and gymnasium would be great improvements.

95. *Hospital*.—This building is an old zenana, on the margin of the lake, made of mud, and of a construction quite unsuited for a hospital. It is a marvel why it was ever selected for such a purpose. The seclusion and want of air of a zenana present conditions the very opposite of those required for a hospital.

96. The wards consist of two large central rooms, occupying what would be the inner court of a house, enclosed by other rooms, some of which are sick wards.

97. The rooms are all on the ground floor without ventilation beneath, and they are all very much over-crowded, as will be seen by the following Table:

Wards.	Number of Beds per Ward.	Dimensions of Wards.			Cubic Feet per Bed.	Superficial Feet per Bed.	Accommodation at 1,500 Cubic Feet per Bed.
		Length.	Breadth.	Height.			
		<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>			
1 - - -	30	60 0	35 6	10 0	651	65	13
2 - - -	30	60 0	35 6	10 0	621	63	12
3 - - -	15	60 0	11 6	14 3	655	46	7
4 - - -	15	60 0	11 6	14 3	655	46	7
5 - - -	8	32 6	11 6	14 3	665	46	3
6 - - -	4	17 6	11 6	14 3	712	50	2
TOTAL - -	102	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44

98. There is space in this bad hospital for 44 beds instead of 102, at the existing regulation for hot climates of 1,500 cubic feet per bed.

99. *Hospital Ventilation*.—None, except badly-placed doors and windows. Roof ventilation by louvered turrets is required throughout, together with inlets for fresh air at the eaves. Glass windows (casements), and Venetian shutters are also required.

100. *Hospital Drainage*.—Surface water is carried by a barrel drain to the lake. The latrines are over the lake, 30 feet from the wards, and reached by a covered passage. This is really the most sensible part of the structure, only it helps to pollute the lake.

101. *Hospital Water Supply*.—This appears to be obtained from a well close to the lake, from which the water is derived by filtration. No analysis is given. It is said to be sufficient; but it should be analyzed. It is not laid on for any purpose; all has to be carried and distributed by hand, the very worst method of water supply in hot climates.

102. *Ablution and Bath Accommodation*.—None. "Empty wards" are used for the purpose, and tubs are placed in them filled with water by hand. There are wooden and tin baths. The whole place is described as a "decayed antiquated building." A new one should certainly be built.

103. Kandy appears to have the elements about it of a very unhealthy station. The local position of the barracks and hospital is unfavourable, and highly malarious. Nothing will

will counteract this except removing the whole establishment out of the valley to higher and healthier ground, if obtainable. But in addition to this the state of overcrowding and bad ventilation both in the barracks and hospital is of itself sufficient in such a climate to produce a large amount of sickness.

104. The latrine arrangements require reconstruction, on Jennings' or Macfarlane's plan, drainage, and water supply. Water should be laid on both for barracks and hospital, and proper means of recreation should be provided.

105. A new hospital is urgently required, because so far as can be judged of by the reports, a sick soldier would have scant chance of recovery in such a place as the present one.

Could not this station be converted into a mere detachment station, so as to let the men have ample room? The place being put into good order, and the troops shifted frequently.

If it were made into a detachment station, a single barrack hut might be erected on a healthy spot, with a hospital ward adjoining, and the present barrack with its great disease and death rate be got rid of.

III.—NEWERA ELLIA.

106. Newera Ellia is a small mountain sanitarium situated on an upland plain 6,200 feet above the level of the sea, in a cool climate, which, like all climates on tropical mountains, is very damp for a considerable part of the year.

The site occupies ground which ought to be healthy so far as climate and elevation are concerned, and no doubt healthy people, or persons beginning to become affected by residence in warmer parts of the Island, would benefit by residence at Newera Ellia. But like all similar climates, it does not appear to answer where persons sent to it are affected with local disease of a certain kind.

107. There are ample facilities for water supply and drainage if properly taken advantage of, and there appear to be no local causes of disease.

108. The barrack accommodation consists of two rooms 100 feet $\times$ $23\frac{1}{2}$ $\times$ 17 feet high, for 50 men each, giving 799 cubic and 47 square feet per man (60 square feet would be a better allowance). There is no hospital, and one of the rooms is used instead.

109. It is stated that persons sent up here for their health have one gill of arrack issued to them at dinner.

110. There is so little of a sanitarium at Newera Ellia, that the whole question requires consideration, with reference to the general management of troops in Ceylon; and from this point of view it would apparently be advantageous to send a portion of the troops there, not so much to renew health as to prevent sickness. But this should be specially considered and reported on.

IV.—TRINCOMALEE.

111. This is the most unhealthy station in Ceylon, but the information as to its sanitary condition contained in the report is so meagre that little practical result will accrue from its analysis.

112. It appears from the army statistical reports that during the years 1820-36 the annual mortality averaged no less than 91.4 per 1,000. In 1859, the last year for which it is given separately, the mortality was in the ratio of 76.02 per 1,000. The average strength during the first period was 284. In the year 1832 upwards of 27 per cent., *i. e.*, 270 per 1,000, of the garrison died.

113. The chief cause of mortality is bowel disease. Thus in the years 1820-36 cholera destroyed annually 14.1 per 1,000, and other bowel diseases, chiefly dysentery, 39.7 per 1,000. These two diseases occasioned above half of the entire mortality. Next in importance rank fevers, chiefly intermittent, from which the annual mortality was 19.8 per 1,000. Liver disease caused a loss of 7.4 per 1,000, and chest diseases of 4.6 per 1,000.

114. It is clear that during these years the diseases to the prevention or mitigation of which attention should have been given, were bowel and liver diseases.

115. During 10 years preceding 1860, out of 4,002 admissions to hospital among European troops, there were from fevers 1,338, and from dysentery, cholera, and liver disease 516 admissions. The fever attacks were hence the most numerous.

During the same 10 years there were 89 deaths, of which 10 were due to fevers, 32 to dysentery, three to cholera, and 15 to liver disease; together, 69 out of 89 deaths.

The problem then continues to be of the same nature now, as it was formerly, and we must make the attempt to arrive at the causes, so far as the data will permit.

116. *Topography.*—Trincomalee is situated on an irregular rocky peninsula, about three miles in length, and varying in breadth from half a mile to two miles, which juts out from the coast of Ceylon in a south-eastern direction; the coast itself running nearly north and south at this point. The peninsula as well as the opposite coast is indented by bays and creeks, enclosing a considerable area of water, of an irregular circular form, about three miles across, which forms the harbour of Trincomalee.

117. Two secondary promontories project outwards from the peninsula; one into the open sea, on which Fort Frederick is situated, with the town of Trincomalee on the land side of it. The other promontory projects across the opening of the harbour and protects it. On this neck of land is situated Fort Ostenburg, with the naval yard below it.

118. Fort Ostenburg occupies the extremity of this neck of land, on a rocky height 180 feet above the sea, which bounds it on three sides.

119. Fort Frederick, two miles distant, occupies an irregular surface of ground, part of which, where the barracks are situated, is 130 feet above the sea, and the remainder is close to the sea level.

120. There appear to be abundant natural facilities for drainage for all the ground occupied by European troops, but the native lines at Fort Frederick are low and imperfectly drained.

121. Except the rocky ridges the country around the harbour is low and flat, and hills are visible in the distance. The country is mostly covered with wood and jungle, and there are wet paddy fields within two miles. The high ground consists of quartz ridges; the low ground of sand and clay.

122. The land winds before reaching the station have to pass over extensive tracts of uncultivated jungle land, and are contaminated with malaria in their passage.

123. There is also a considerable tract of flat undrained land at the mouth of the river some miles away, which is supposed to be a source of malaria.

124. So far as immediate local position is concerned both forts ought to be healthy. But in this, as in many similar cases, malaria appears to be carried by winds from a considerable distance, and its real source may possibly have to be sought in the uncultivated state of the country, and in its low comparative level, together with the abundance of jungle everywhere prevalent.

125. *Climate.*—Trincomalee is the hottest station in Ceylon; the mean maximum temperature is above 90° Fahrenheit seven months in the year. The south west monsoon reaches the station after passing over the island, and arrives not as a moist wind but as a dry hot one. There are considerable variations of temperature, indicated by the large monthly average difference between the mean maxima and minima, which amounts to from 12° to 16° Fahrenheit in summer. The land wind at night is not considered favourable to health.

126. The climate and topography of Trincomalee are certainly not healthy, but this circumstance appears to arise mainly from the land wind blowing over a malaria producing country. This topographical peculiarity exists at other stations within the tropics, and can, of course, only be remedied by clearing, draining, and cultivating. At Trincomalee there appears to be enough in this cause of disease to account for intermittent fever; but it is very likely that the large amount of it is partly due to outpost duties away from the station. The high temperature and variability would account for some predisposition to bowel and liver disease, but there must be other causes of this affection as well as of dysentery.

127. *Barracks.*—The barrack accommodation consists of huts on one floor with open roofs, windows, and doors on opposite sides, and a single open verandah carried all round. The European troops at Fort Ostenburg are barracked in one such hut, divided into four rooms by partitions. There are five hut barrack rooms at Fort Frederick similarly constructed.

128. The Fort Ostenburg barrack is built nearly north and south on a detached height, and exposed to the winds from land and sea on its broad side. Three of the barrack blocks at Fort Frederick are built on a ridge running in the same direction, and exposed to the same winds. Another block lower down, and sheltered from the winds, is said to be more healthy. If this fact be correctly given (in the reports of sickness and mortality in the army, 1841), it would settle the point as to the unhealthiness of the station being partly due to the malarial quality of the land winds. The fact is, however, uncertain, and should be carefully inquired into and reported on; and in the report it would be material to show in a tabular form the comparative admissions and deaths to strength in Fort Ostenburg and Fort Frederick; also the chief diseases.

129. The barrack accommodation is as follows:—

Rooms.	Number of Men per Room.	Dimensions of Rooms.			Cubic Feet per Man.	Superficial Feet per Man.	Number of Men per Room at 100 Square Feet per Man.
		Length.	Breadth.	Height.			
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>			
No. 1	-	87	186	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	727	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	37
" 2	-	88	186	20	718	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
" 3	-	87	186	20	727	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	37
" 5	-	40	83	20	695	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
" 6	-	45	96	20	715	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
" 58	-	89	190	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	545	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	35
Total	-	436	-	-	-	-	182

130. This table shows very considerable surface overcrowding, and the rooms contain too many men; 25 men per room is as large a number as ever should be placed together in such a climate, and every man should have 100 square feet of floor surface.

131. The present rooms, if properly ventilated, would hold 182 men instead of 436, their present allotment, leaving a deficiency, otherwise to be provided for, of 254 men. The present huts would do as they are, if the excess of men were removed out of them.

132. With the evidence contained in the papers, it would be inadvisable to build new huts with the broad side exposed to cold or unhealthy winds; they should stand "end on" to any such winds. Some situation sheltered from these winds, provided it were otherwise unexceptionable as to drainage, would apparently be most advantageous.

133. *Construction*.—The huts are raised little if at all above the ground, and there is not sufficient ventilation between the floor and the ground. Fort Ostenburg hut is floored with asphalte, a doubtful material.

134. New huts should all be raised 18 inches or two feet above the ground level, with a very free sweep of air below the floor.

135. The heights of the present rooms given in the table appear to be from the floor to the top of the wall, exclusive of the pitched roof, so that an air space freely ventilated could be provided under all the floors by raising them 15 inches, without being otherwise detrimental to the sanitary state of the hut. This should be done. It is stated that all repairs are "very slowly executed."

136. *Ventilation*.—There is no roof ventilation in any of the barracks; there are only openings in the walls above and below; all the lower openings should be closed. In such a climate there should be no chance of drafts at the men's feet and legs. The best way with existing huts would be to insert large louvred turrets along the ridges, and to place a sufficient number of inlets for fresh air at the eaves, taking care that these are louvred to throw the air up towards the roof.

137. In new huts, ridge ventilation, with ventilation at the eaves, should be amply provided; a row or two of perforated bricks carried round the whole hut under the eaves would make the best inlet.

138. *Drainage*.—The barracks are all within 250 yards of the sea, and can be efficiently drained; but there are only surface drains for conveying away refuse water. Most of the buildings are said to be very damp in wet weather, from the roofs not being watertight.

139. There is a very foul ditch at Fort Frederick which becomes offensive in dry weather; this ditch is part of the works, but there is no reason why it should be allowed to get into such a state. If it is necessary for defence it should always contain water, and be periodically cleansed, if necessary; if not, it should be drained. There can be little doubt that this nuisance is a cause of mischief in such a climate.

140. Neither privies nor urinals are drained. There are cesspits or "soil pits" from 8 to 14 feet deep extending under the seats and flooring of the privies, and into these pits the urinals are drained. We have thus the very worst form of the old barrack latrine still used in a hot moist climate, at a station scourged by dysentery and other bowel diseases.

141. The excreta of patients and other persons labouring under these affections are treasured up within the barrack boundary, instead of being discharged into the sea at once. Next to the poisonous effects of water polluted by such secretions is the poisonous effect of air charged with effluvia from them. There is no question as to the danger of frequenting latrines of this construction at home, and in warm climates they are very dangerous, especially during epidemic seasons.

142. The very first improvement required at this station is the abolition of these latrines and urinals, and their reconstruction on Jennings' or Macfarlane's plan, with drainage and water laid on, either soft water or sea water. Everything should be flushed away to the sea into deep water twice a day, instead of being kept festering in the soil as at present.

143. *Water Supply*.—The arrangements for water supply are as deficient as those for drainage. Water is derived from wells, and is raised and carried by hand labour. There is only one water tank at the station, and it is out of repair. It is at Fort Ostenburg. The well for this fort is at the foot of a very steep descent 250 yards away, up which all the water is carried in earthen vessels for use. It is absolutely necessary that this system should be put an end to (as it would certainly be in case of siege). Proper tanks and force pumps are required, and water should be laid on for all purposes. The supply is said to be inexhaustible and good, but no analysis is given. In this as in all other cases, especially in tropical climates, the water should be carefully analyzed.

144. *Ablution Accommodation*.—There are two lavatories or bathing rooms at Fort Frederick; they are supplied with water by coolies, and drained to the sea; there is a cistern for drawing water from, but no suitable apparatus. There are no lavatories or baths at all at Fort Ostenburg. Each fort requires proper ablution rooms and suitable baths, with a constant water supply.

145. *Cookhouses*.—These are shed buildings, with boilers and small brick benches for cooking articles. Improved cooking apparatus should be introduced as suggested for Colombo.

146. *Officers' Quarters*.—These are hut buildings, said to be not in good repair, and all on the ground floor; they are said to be placed in the hottest part of the fort. Raising them an additional story is recommended in the report.

147. *Married Quarters*.—Insufficient. It is stated that an additional family would occasion inconvenience. The necessary number of quarters should be provided.

148. *Means of Instruction and Recreation*.—These means, such as they are, appear to exist only at Fort Frederick. There is a European school, and a library and reading room, used also as a day room. There is a theatre. There are no ball courts, skittle grounds, gymnasia, workshops, indeed nothing to occupy the men, who are besides confined to barracks during the heat of the day. This whole subject requires to be taken up for both forts, and suitable provision for exercise and occupation made under cover for occupying and amusing the men. The present want is injurious in a high degree to health, and also to the moral tone of the troops.

149. *Intemperance*.—Four per cent. of the troops are reported as confirmed drunkards; these are all Europeans. Spirits are sold both in the canteen and bazar; the reporters state that malt liquor is far preferable to spirits. The amount of liver disease at the station appears to indicate a considerable consumption of spirits. Here, as at Colombo, the whole spirit question is a serious one, and should be inquired into and reported on.

150. *Diet*.—The ration is said to be sufficient, but vegetables do not form a necessary part of it, as they should always do in such a climate. The means of cooking allow only of boiling.

151. *Hospitals*.—The hospital accommodation in use when the report was made up was temporary; a new one had been constructed at Fort Frederick; there is none at Fort Osterburg. The new hospital consists of two parallel huts, with a narrow court-yard between them. The front hut contains a long ward at each end and a passage, the surgery and hospital serjeant's rooms between the wards. The back hut contains a long ward at one end, and the remainder is devoted to stores, kitchen, washhouse, &c. The privy, which is placed over a cesspit, is a few yards distant. The wards are open roofed, and the floors are raised a little above the ground.

152. The building has been placed in a position where it is sheltered from healthy winds, which is a great pity.

153. The following is the accommodation:—

Rooms.	Number of Beds per Ward.	Dimensions of Wards.			Cubic Feet per Bed.	Superficial Feet per Bed.
		Length.	Breadth.	Height.		
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>		
1	14	52	21	17	1,500	78
2	14	52	21	17	1,500	78
3	12	53	16	17	1,500	70½

The height of the ward is exclusive of the pitch of the roof, which is about seven feet. The superficial area per bed ought to have been 100 feet; the cubic space is according to regulation.

154. *Hospital Ventilation*.—The same as in the barracks; it is deficient, and there should be louvred turrets along the ridge, with a sufficiency of air bricks at the eaves; the lower openings should be closed; there are only glass windows; there should be Venetian shutters also, for use in warm still weather.

155. *Hospital Drainage*.—This is on the surface only. The privies should be converted into water-closets, and drained to the sea.

156. *Hospital Water Supply*.—Should be improved with that of the barracks.

157. *Hospital Ablution and Bath Accommodation*.—Neither sufficient nor convenient. There should be proper ablution tables, with sunk basins and water laid on, and one fixed bath with hot and cold water laid on.

158. *Hospital Cooking Arrangements* are said to be ample.

159. *Native Hospital* appears to be very bad, and to require removal and entire reconstruction.

160. So

160. So far then as can be judged of from the report, Trincomalee owes its prevalent intermittent fever partly to malaria carried by winds from a distance. If this be correct, of course nothing short of clearing the land and cultivation, or removal of the station, will benefit the health of the troops.

161. The barracks appear to have been unfavourably placed as regards winds; they all require ventilation and repair to keep out rain; the floors should be raised, with free ventilation below; there should be roof and eaves ventilation, and 100 square feet of room surface given per man. The privy cesspits should be abolished, the privies drained to the sea, and converted into water latrines. The water supply should be placed on an entirely different footing, and laid on for all purposes; proper ablution and bath accommodation should be provided; the cooking arrangements should be improved; the canteens limited to the sale of malt liquor with the exception already mentioned, and suitable means of instruction and recreation provided for both the forts; the ration should be improved as regards vegetables. The hospital requires improved ventilation, drainage, &c., in the same manner as the barracks, and proper water-closets, bath, and lavatory arrangements. All these points should be examined on the spot and reported on.

V.—GALLE.

162. The station of Galle is 72 miles south of Colombo, and although only within six degrees of the equator, it is the healthiest of all tropical stations. From the time of the first occupation, the annual rate of mortality has been about 23 per 1,000, a little more than was the mortality of the Guards in England before we undertook the improvement of their barrack accommodation. No more conclusive proof could be given of the fact that a warm climate *per se* is not necessarily unhealthy; and no stronger encouragement could be held forth to improve the sanitary state of the other stations in the island than such a fact affords.

163. Galle occupies the extremity of a point of land running nearly north and south, projecting into the Indian Ocean; the fortified position is of an oval shape, rather more than a mile in circuit, and is entirely surrounded by the sea, except where a narrow isthmus connects it with the land; the station itself is not much elevated above the sea level, apparently from 25 to 30 feet, although there is higher ground at no great distance. The country is undulating, and the distant hills covered with jungle and trees.

164. The fort is freely exposed to the south-west monsoon, but the land wind at night is considered to be unhealthy; indeed the chief vehicle of malaria in the island appears to be the land wind.

165. The surrounding country is in parts cultivated, and the preparation of cocoa-nut fibre, which requires steeping in water, is carried on about a mile and a half away. It occasions nuisance. The surface and subsoils consist of red earth, sand, gravel, and clay resting on granite.

166. *The Climate.*—The temperature is remarkably equable, and ranges throughout the year from 79° to 82° Fahrenheit. The highest monthly mean is 85½° in October, and the lowest monthly mean is 77° in November. It is, however, very damp, like all tropical seaboard climates, and everything is liable to be covered with a blue mould. There is nothing in the climate which predisposes to particular diseases; certain diseases, however, are more fatal than others, and it is of great importance to ascertain which diseases these are, in order to form a judgment as to the extent to which the existing death-rate may be reduced.

167. During the years 1820 to 1836, the causes of death were the following:—

Fevers -	-	-	-	-	per 1,000	-	1·9	} Report of Sickness and Mortality in the Army, 1841.
Lungs -	-	-	-	-	"	-	2·6	
Liver -	-	-	-	-	"	-	3·9	
Stomach and bowels	-	-	-	-	"	-	7·8	
Brain -	-	-	-	-	"	-	2·3	
Dropsies	-	-	-	-	"	-	1·6	
All other diseases	-	-	-	-	"	-	1·9	
Violent deaths	-	-	-	-	"	-	1·0	
TOTAL - - -						-	23·0	

During 10 years preceding 1860, there were 1,621 admissions from all causes into hospital, of which 205 were from mild fevers, and there was only one fever death. Of the fevers 46 were remittent and five intermittent; the remainder, including the fatal case, were common continued fevers. During the same period there were three cases and one death from cholera, 60 cases and two deaths from dysentery, 42 cases and one death from liver disease. Venereal disease is said to be very common among the native population about, but the average admissions among the troops is little more than 19 cases in a year. The important diseases at Galle are bowel and liver diseases. The facts are remarkable as bearing on the general question of these Ceylon stations, for if the whole

force could be placed at Galle in its present unimproved state, the high mortality rate of Ceylon would apparently disappear, and the troops would enjoy much better health than they do at most other foreign stations.

168. *Barrack Accommodation.*—There are more barracks at Galle than are used by troops. Two rooms only, and those not the best in point of situation, are on the construction as barracks. The return states that the highest and best ventilated barrack rooms have been devoted by the local civil authorities to the purpose of a Custom house, Peninsular and Oriental Company's offices, &c.

169. Only one room is at present in use. The following table shows the accommodation:—

Rooms.	Regulation Number of Men per Room.	Dimensions of Rooms.			Cubic Feet per Man.	Superficial Feet per Man.	Number of Men at 100 Square Feet each.
		Length.	Breadth.	Height.			
		<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>			
Not occupied,	53	106 6	27	16 6	1,180	54	29
No. 2.	46	94 0	27	16 6	1,200	55	25

170. The amount of overcrowding is nearly equal to one-half the men. With so many misappropriated buildings, 100 square feet per man should be given in future. If this were done, there would be no objections to the size of the rooms; there is an objection, however, to their construction; they are on one floor, without any circulation of air beneath, and the ramparts interfere with the external ventilation.

171. It would be a great improvement to raise all the barracks one additional storey, and to devote the ground floors to other purposes. The buildings are simply open-roofed sheds, with opposite doors and windows, and no other means of ventilation; they could hence be easily raised if the wall will admit of it; they require louvred turrets along the ridge, and inlets at the eaves; there appears to be no glass in the windows, but only open gratings and wooden shutters. Each window should have a glass casement to open in two halves, and a Venetian outside shutter, with the blades fixed so as to throw any in-coming current of air up to the roof of the room. Each room has a verandah.

172. *Drainage.*—As at Colombo, there is a considerable civil population living within the fort, all of whose houses should be properly drained; but there is no information on this point in the return. There appear to be five drainage outlets to the sea at different points round the fort, but there are no means of ascertaining whether these are used for house drainage, or simply for surface drainage. There are numerous "cesspools" shown in the plan, apparently having overflows.

173. Of course the entire drainage within the fort should be as complete as possible, and no cesspits should on any account be allowed within its limits. These contrivances saturate the subsoil with filth, and endanger the purity of the water.

174. The drainage of the barracks is carried out by a defective kind of brick surface drain, and the ground about the barracks all requires deep drainage, as water lies on it after rain. There are cesspits at the barracks, connected with a drain, but never emptied. The men's latrines are close to the sea, and said to be washed out at high tide. But their sanitary condition depends entirely on the manner in which this process is carried out. The position of the latrines is too far from the sea to render it probable that the cleansing is effective. The state of the drainage should be further reported on; but so far as can be gathered from the report, it would appear that the whole place requires drainage on improved principles, and the barrack latrines certainly require reconstruction as water latrines on Jennings' or Macfarlane's principle. Improved urinals should be connected with them. The entire fluid refuse of the troops and population, the rainfall, and subsoil water, should all be conducted outside the fort into the sea as speedily as possible, the mouth of the outfall being below the water-level.

175. *Water Supply.*—The condition of the water supply appears to be dependent to a certain extent on the drainage. The troops are supplied by six shallow wells, averaging six feet in diameter each. The average depth of water in these wells is only four feet in the wet season, and two feet in the dry season. The water has a brownish tinge, an earthy smell, and it is brackish; it is unfit for drinking, but is used for cooking and washing; there is no chemical analysis. There are no rain-water tanks, and drinking-water has to be carried from a well outside the fort, 650 yards distant. It is all drawn by buckets, and carried by hand labour, which is the worst method of distribution. There is no analysis of this outside well water. It should be analysed, with the view of extending the water supply from the purest available source.

176. The present method of supply is altogether objectionable. A proper supply should be provided for the fort, and laid on at pressure, for all purposes.

177. *Ablution*

177. *Ablution and Bath Accommodation.*—There are no baths, the men bathe in the sea twice a week. There is an ablution room with eight tubs, but there appear to be no proper fittings, as all the water has to be carried by hand. There ought to be fixed basins and a bath, with plenty of water laid on, for cleanliness.

178. *Cookhouse.*—The cookhouse is an open shed, apparently without proper apparatus; cooking is done by natives. Probably a small steel oven and boiler would be sufficient, with the other improvements suggested for Colombo.

179. *Married Quarters.*—These are simply a shed building behind one of the barrack ranges, divided by walls into small rooms; the accommodation is said to be sufficient.

180. *Officers' Quarters.*—These are new, and said to be sufficient.

181. *Native Population.*—The sanitary condition of the native population is bad; there appears to be no adequate oversight of it.

182. *Intemperance.*—There appears to be little positive drunkenness among the troops, but spirit is sold both in the canteen and bazar. The reporter states that although he does not consider spirit injurious in moderation, malt liquor and wine have a great advantage. Although Galle is a fort, the military authorities have no control over the sale of spirits in it. The nuisance from this cause is complained of, but there is no power to prevent it. What with the permitted sale of spirits in the canteen, and in the bazar and shops, it is very probable that the usual amount of tippling goes on, and leaves its impress in liver disease and brain disease.

183. *Diet.*—The diet at this station is the usual ration, but there appears to be a better supply of vegetables than elsewhere in the Island.

184. *Instruction and Recreation.*—There is a library, and nothing else. Cricket is played twice a week. There should be a ball court and gymnasium, together with properly organized recreation rooms.

185. *Hospitals.*—The hospital appears from the plan to adjoin, or rather to be continuous with, the garrison privy close to the sea, and in an open situation. But why both structures should have been so placed with regard to each other is not shown. The hospital consists of an open-roofed hut on the ground floor, without any ventilation beneath, and having a verandah on one side.

186. The following are the details of accommodation:—

Ward.	Regulation Number of Sick.	Dimensions of Ward.			Cubic Feet per Bed.	Superficial Feet per Bed.
		Length.	Breadth.	Height.		
		<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>		
1	16	70	21	11	1,240	92

187. The cubic space is sufficient for 13 beds only.

188. *Hospital Ventilation.*—None, except by jalousied windows. There appears to be no glass. There should be louvred turrets in the roof, and inlets for fresh air at the eaves.

189. *Hospital Drainage.*—This is of the same nature, and requires the same remedy as that of the Fort generally. There are no water-closets; only an open privy projecting over the sea. It is somewhat offensive, and has to be reached by traversing the space between the ward and it, in the open air.

190. There is no bath and ablution accommodation, except basins and a tub. A proper room fitted up is required.

191. *Hospital Cookhouse.*—There is a very insufficient cookhouse, not well ventilated, and not supplied with proper cooking conveniences. It requires reconstruction, with proper means for cooking hospital diets.

192. Galle appears to owe its comparative healthiness to its local position, the small number of men in barracks, and the apparent absence of sanitary defects of so serious a character as those presented by other stations. Its sanitary condition can be materially improved and the amount of epidemic disease diminished by sanitary works, the chief of which are drainage and water supply. The barrack-rooms should all be on upper stories, and also the hospital wards. More space and superficial area should be given both in barracks and hospitals, and all should be thoroughly ventilated. The canteen and bazar system of spirit selling should be put under better regulations, and the consumption of malt liquors substituted for that of spirits. Proper occupation should also be provided for the men. Were these things carried out, Galle, so far as health is concerned, might be made the military capital of Ceylon. The report states, that during the 10 years

preceding 1860, the mortality was only 12 per 1,000 (that is deaths in hospital, exclusive of invalid deaths).

193. If the station were improved and proper barracks provided, the question of the sanitary state of the troops in Ceylon might be settled in the most satisfactory way by removing the head-quarters, and all the troops not required for detachment service to Galle. This would admit of giving to those stationed at other towns large cubic space both in barracks and hospital; and it might be arranged that the detachments should be frequently relieved and sent to Galle. It is suggested that this point, which involves considerations of a general nature, be considered and reported on.

War Office,
8 February 1864.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.

Memorandum by
Sir J. Elphinstone,
Bart., M.P.

MEMORANDUM by Sir J. Elphinstone, Bart., M.P.

A LATE mail from Ceylon has brought copies of a Despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary for the Colonies, dated Downing-street, 26th September 1864, addressed to the "Officer administering the Government of Ceylon," and of a Memorandum on Ceylon Military Expenditure "prepared in the Colonial Office," by which it is proposed to increase the military contribution of the Colony to 100,000*l.* in the ensuing year, to be further increased to 135,000*l.* at no distant period, under conditions therein set forth. This proposal has caused very great alarm and dissatisfaction, and has led to the resignation of the whole of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. The period chosen for this imposition is most inconvenient; the Revenue from which it is proposed to be drawn, is raised in a large proportion from sources condemned in this country, and which ought in justice to be abolished before any such call is made. The duties of the military are in a great measure Imperial, and the surplus on which the exaction is justified, has been created by accumulations, arising from the abandonment of public works, and by permitting the roads in the Island to fall into a state of disrepair, which has raised the price of transport to an amount which will tell severely against the agricultural community in the ensuing crop.

The number of troops maintained in Ceylon, has been for many years back largely in excess of the number required to secure the peace of the Island.

The population of Ceylon are as inoffensive and unwarlike as the natives of Bengal.

The chances of insurrection are most remote, and the interior police of the Island would be much better secured by an efficient and well paid constabulary, and by mounted patrols on the main lines of road, than by a large and useless military force.

The resident European population in the coffee districts amount to about 500; these, with their servants, and the permanent Tamil labourers on their estates, might be formed into a volunteer force amply sufficient for any contingency that might arise in the central provinces, while the whole of the coast can be commanded and controlled from the sea.

There only remains the garrisons of Kandy, Colombo, Galle, and Trincomalee.

The Island is certainly bound to contribute fairly to the expenses of the two former, although it may be remarked that the defences of Colombo would afford no protection against modern weapons. But the two latter are Imperial fortresses, and cannot in fairness be regarded as of any importance to the Island of Ceylon, except in as far as they answer the purposes of the nation.

The Legislative Council complain with much justice, that the resources of Ceylon should be appropriated to defend the Port of Galle and the dockyard of Trincomalee; with respect to the former, it is said to be "difficult to understand the supposition that it in no way concerns the Colonial Government to secure against local disasters or piratical surprise, a Port on which the Colony depends for so vital a matter as its mail communication with other countries."

Galle no doubt is the most convenient point at present for the junction and
coaling

coaling of the various lines of steamers running to and from the Bay of Bengal, China, and Australia; but as respects the Island of Ceylon, it is by no means a convenient point, situated 73 miles from Colombo, which is the seat of all business and trade in the Island. If there was no port at Galle, the Island would receive the mails at Colombo by a branch service; as it is, they are landed at a most inconvenient point; moreover, the fortifications are in such a ruinous state as to be entirely at the mercy of an enemy; Galle is an Imperial port, and cannot be viewed in any other light.

Trincomalee is a still stronger case; it lies on the north-eastern coasts of Ceylon, in a sparsely peopled and most unhealthy district (though the fort has of late years been tolerably healthy), separated from the settled parts of the Island by 90 miles of forests, which are traversed by an unfrequented track (for most part of the way). Trincomalee is to all intents and purposes as entirely cut off from the community of Ceylon as if it were another country. The distance from Kandy is 113 miles, of which 20 miles only are metalled. Neither of these points can be said to form part of the defences of Ceylon; if they were in the possession of any enemy, he would by the nature of the country be effectually isolated as respects the Island; but the shelter these ports would afford to his cruisers creates the Imperial necessity for their defence.

The navy no doubt does efficient service in the Indian Seas, but the Indian Government makes no contribution towards its maintenance; therefore, why should Ceylon be called on to furnish a subsidy which is not proportionately borne by the neighbouring Government? The proposed appropriation of so large a sum from the revenues of the Island is justified by reference to the increased income of Ceylon; no doubt the income of the country has greatly increased, but the increase is not due to the protection of an excessive military force, maintained, as has been shown, more for Imperial than local purposes, but to the outlay of British capital, and the result of British industry.

The references to the Despatches of Mr. Dundas, of Lord Hobart, and of Lord Bathurst, refer to circumstances totally different to the present time, and record anticipations which never could have been realised had not the capability of the country for the culture of coffee, 15 or 20 years later than the year 1821, the date of the last of these extracts, been discovered. This discovery, stimulated by the declaration of Sir Robert Peel "that the battle of free labour was to be fought in India and Ceylon," brought abundant capital into the Island; but the works commenced on the faith of an apparently decided Imperial policy were delayed and retarded, and most of the planters ruined, by the equalisation of the duties on coffee; from this blow the Colony is but recovering, and it might be pleaded in mitigation of the policy which is now sought to be forced upon it.

As the revenues of Ceylon form the basis of this exaction, it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that duties on grain and articles of food are maintained in Ceylon in the face of an Imperial policy of an entirely opposite character; this anomaly, and also a duty on exports which is unknown in England, produce a large portion of the revenue.

There are from three to four millions of bushels of rice imported annually into Ceylon, bearing a duty of 7 *d.* per bushel or 4 *s.* 8 *d.* per quarter, which yielded a revenue of 94,415 *l.* in 1861, the export duties the same year gave 40,572 *l.*, making a total of 134,987 *l.* from two sources of income which are condemned and reprobated in this country as equally opposed to sound commercial and political principles.

The export duty was laid on to provide for the interest on railway expenditure. The loss to the community by the delay in the construction of the railway cannot be estimated. The first proposal dates as far back as 1846, and while in that time the Indian Government have opened thousands of miles of railway, not one mile is opened for traffic in Ceylon.

It is not the case, as stated in the Memorandum, that at no time "has the Imperial Government maintained military establishments there beyond those considered to be necessary for local purposes." Troops have been frequently detached from Ceylon without the slightest inconvenience arising to the Colony. In the first China War the 18th Royal Irish were sent to China. In the Caffre War the 90th were sent to the Cape, a large force of infantry and artillery were sent to India during the mutiny, and troops have

The length of line on which traffic is carried amounted 2,687 miles, as reported. India Office, 31 May 1864.

been sent to New Zealand in this and former wars. The position and conformation of Ceylon mark it as a strategic position of the greatest importance.

The mountains of the central province afford situations regarded either in respect of position or climate unequalled in the East. Here a moveable column might be located which could be embarked when the railway is completed in a few hours, and thrown upon any point where necessity might require. But a strategic position is an Imperial advantage, and in all justice ought to be maintained by Imperial resources.

The Parliamentary pressure on the Government has been but feeble, and it cannot be the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers to distress a Colony which has much to complain of from misgovernment, which is only now emerging from its difficulties, and which but requires to have its burdens rectified and time allowed to be able to meet any call that can be justly made upon it.

It only remains to advert to the Committee of 1861. It is impossible to read the Resolution of that Committee "That the expense of the troops in Ceylon should be in a greater degree borne by the Colonial Treasury," and the evidence by which this opinion is supported, without coming to the conclusion that the inquiry in this branch is not only inconclusive, but absolutely defective; while persons of great local knowledge were called in other cases, the Committee had not one person before them locally acquainted with Ceylon.

The total of effective troops in Australia is 1,801, and the Committee recommend that this number should be reduced, while they make no such recommendation as respects Ceylon, an Island of smaller extent than the smallest of these Colonies where the number amounts to 2,470, the former paying the sum of 75,449 *l.* towards the maintenance of the troops, while it is proposed to increase the latter at no distant day to 136,000 *l.*; and here it may be noticed that the products of the Australian Colonies are admitted into this country free, as in the cases of bullion and wool, the staple articles of export; whereas coffee, the staple product of Ceylon, is loaded with a duty of 28 *l.* per ton, and as 14,030 tons were last taken into home consumption, it follows that from that article alone Ceylon contributed 392,817 *l.* to the Exchequer in 1864; and adding to this sum 24,000 *l.* as at present contributed by the Island, it appears that Ceylon pays in round numbers 416,847 *l.* directly to the public Exchequer, exclusive of the money disbursed in the Island for Commissariat colonial allowance, and maintenance of public works, amounting to some 70,000 *l.* more, and making a total of 486,847 *l.*, surely such a Colony is worth defending.

Instead of increasing the burdens of Ceylon at present, an inquiry ought to be set on foot to ascertain what force of regular troops, and what amount of police and volunteers are necessary to secure the tranquillity of the Island, what are the Imperial, and what the colonial requirements, for this branch of the subject was left untouched by the Committee; the relative proportions of liability would then be brought out. The duties on grain and the export duties on produce, both of them remnants of a barbarous system, ought to be swept away, and when the finances of the Colony show a surplus over the necessary expenditure which will soon be attained by the increased impulse of free food and railway communication so long withheld, it will be time to settle the proportion of colonial contribution for military. At present the sum levied on the revenue of Ceylon is excessive.

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
J. Elphinstone,
rt., to Right Hon.
Cardwell, M. P.
1 January 1865.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir J. Elphinstone, Bart., M. P., to the Right Hon.
Edward Cardwell, M. P.

45, Onslow-square, London,
31 January 1865.

Sir,

REFERRING to the Memorandum on Ceylon Military Expenditure which I had the honour to forward to you on the 12th ultimo, I would now beg to draw your attention to the Report on the revenue and finances of Ceylon, drawn up by Sir James Emerson Tennent in 1846, and the opinion of a Committee on that document

document presented to Parliament in 1847, and to urge the propriety of a re-adjustment of the revenue before any portion of its proceeds are appropriated to such unfair and unpopular purposes; as an increase of contribution to the military chest. Appropriating revenue derived from an import duty on grain, and a tax on agricultural produce, to the payment of Imperial troops, is neither more nor less than the Home Government, for its own purposes, maintaining a corn law in a colony of the most injurious and obnoxious character. The only justification set up for these taxes (which date from 1803 and 1818 and confirmed in 1841) was the necessity of raising a revenue to perfect the internal communication of the Island.

I need not remind you of the difference of circumstances between the year 1841 and the present time. The revenue has now increased to above 700,000*l.*, and the surplus is sufficient to enable the Ceylon Government to abolish the taxes on food and agriculture entirely, provided the proposed exaction for military expenditure be postponed; under these circumstances, I propose that, in the first instance, the revenue be re-adjusted; that Sir James Emerson Tennent's Report of 1846 be submitted to the Governor of Ceylon, to be carried out by the light of the events which have taken place subsequent to the date of its presentation; that he be directed to abolish the import duty on grain forthwith; to commute the tax on tithe on home grown grain in those Provinces which were excepted from the commutation in 1838 and 1841; and to levy a uniform tax of one shilling an acre on all cultivation of every sort. This, and the sum accruing from the commutation, will make good any deficiency that may arise from the repeal of these taxes; and, that a committee be appointed, composed of persons in whom the Ceylon community can place confidence, to decide the amount of liability for defence, and the maintenance of tranquillity; keeping the fact in view, that Ceylon can provide for its own police without an undue strain on its resources; but it cannot be called upon to hold the most important outpost of the Indian Peninsula without the assistance of the Indian Government.

I adverted so fully to the import duty on grain in my Memorandum of the 12th ult., that I will not now refer further to that branch of the subject; but I must call your attention to the tax on tithe on the growth of rice and fine grain, and would refer you to page 68 of Sir James Emerson Tennent's most able and exhaustive Report, where the vices and oppression of that odious tax are most clearly and candidly exposed. As matters now stand, a large proportion of the revenue of Ceylon is drawn from sources condemned and disused by the Home Government, and a surplus having been obtained by these objectionable means, the Home Government proposes to appropriate it to the payment of a portion of the British Army maintained in Ceylon for Imperial, rather than for Colonial objects.

If the proposed increase of payment to the military chest be postponed, these obnoxious taxes may be at once swept away; if it is increased to 135,000 *l.*, as proposed, it is not possible to do so. But the expediency and propriety of dealing with the revenue in the first instance cannot be disputed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. H. Elphinstone.*

— No. 4. —

COPY of a LETTER from Sir *Frederic Rogers*, Bart., to
Sir *James Elphinstone*, Bart., M.P.

Sir,

Downing-street, 17 February 1865.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, urging the propriety of a readjustment of the taxation in Ceylon before any portion of the revenue is appropriated to the increased Military Contribution which Her Majesty's Government proposes to levy on the Colony.

I am to state, in reply, that Mr. Cardwell will give his best consideration to any proposal which may reach him from the Legislature of Ceylon respecting the readjustment of the taxation of the Colony, and that your letter will be

No. 4.

Sir F. Rogers,
Bart., to Sir J.
Elphinstone, Bart.,
M.P.

17 February 1865.

forwarded to the Governor, in order that the topics treated of may engage the attention of the Governor and Council.

I am to add, that while the opinion of the Council will be entitled to great authority on the proper mode of raising a revenue, it must be clearly understood that the amount of that revenue must be such as will enable the Colony to discharge the just claims of the Imperial Government.

Your letter states, that the tax on cultivation, with the commuted tax on grain, which you recommend, would make good any deficit occasioned by the reduction which you advocate. The necessity therefore, if it exist, of re-adjusting the taxation does not appear to furnish any reason for continuing to the Island a lower rate of military contribution than may be properly required of it.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Frederic Rogers.*

— No. 5. —

(No. 45.)

No. 5.

Right Hon. E. Card-
well, M. P., to the
Officer Adminis-
tering the Govern-
ment of Ceylon.
27 February 1865.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. *Edward Cardwell*, M. P., to the
Officer Administering the Government of *Ceylon*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 27 February 1865.

I TRANSMIT to you, for the consideration of yourself and your Council, a copy of a letter which I have received from Sir J. Elphinstone, urging the propriety of a readjustment of the taxation in Ceylon before any portion of the revenue is appropriated to the increased Military Contribution.

I also annex a copy of the reply which has been returned to Sir J. Elphinstone.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Cardwell.*

— No. 6. —

No. 6.

Sir J. Elphinstone,
Bart., to Right Hon.
E. Cardwell, M. P.
28 February 1865.

COPY of a LETTER from Sir *J. Elphinstone*, Bart., to the Right Hon.
Edward Cardwell, M. P.

Sir,

45, Onslow-square, 28 February 1865.

I BEG to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th, and to thank you for sending my letter and Memorandum out to Ceylon for the consideration of Sir Hercules Robinson.

With respect to my suggestion of a uniform duty of 1 s. per acre on all land under cultivation, I must explain, that while I think such a tax would be both just, and in all probability productive, and while it would avoid the evils of the taxes complained of, I am not in a position to say positively that it would be sufficient in amount to replace the duties which the apparent surplus will enable the Government to repeal.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. D. H. Elphinstone.*

No. 7.

(No. 57.)

Right Hon. E. Card-
well, M. P., to the
Officer Adminis-
tering the Govern-
ment of Ceylon.
7 March 1865.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. *Edward Cardwell*, M. P., to the
Officer Administering the Government of *Ceylon*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 7 March 1865.

I TRANSMIT to you for the consideration of yourself and your Council, in connection with my Despatch, No. 45, a copy of a further letter from Sir J. Elphinstone respecting a readjustment of the taxation of Ceylon.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward Cardwell.*

28 February 1865,
supra.

— No. 8. —

(No. 195.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. *Edward Cardwell*, M.P., to the Officer Administering the Government of *Ceylon*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 7 October 1864.

I HAVE been unable to return any reply to a Memorial addressed to the Duke of Newcastle by the Planters' Association, Ceylon, on the subject of Ceylon Military Expenditure, which was inclosed in Sir C. M'Carthy's Despatch, No. 123,* of the 31st July 1863, because the whole subject to which that Memorial referred was under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

2. The views of Her Majesty's Government on this subject of Military Expenditure have now been fully explained to you in my Despatch, No. 176,† of the 26th ultimo, and its enclosures, and I have only to request you to refer the Memorialists to those views in reply to their Memorial.

3. With respect to the question raised in the Memorial, and adverted to by Sir C. M'Carthy in forwarding it, as to the merits of his administration of the Ceylon finances, I refer you to the recognition of the character of that administration, which you will find in the Memorandum attached to my Despatch of the 26th ultimo.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Cardwell*.

No. 8.

Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M. P., to the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon.

7 October 1864.

* Appendix, No. 6.

† Page 3.

— No. 9. —

(No. 265.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major General *O'Brien* to the Right Hon. *Edward Cardwell*, M.P.

Sir,

Queen's House Colombo,
30 November 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 176,‡ of the 26th September last, inclosing a memorandum reviewing the correspondence which had passed between the Colonial Office and this Government, and recording the conclusions agreed upon between the several departments of the Imperial Government on the subject of the military expenditure of Ceylon.

2. In compliance with the directions given by you, I lost no time in placing before the Legislative Council your Despatch and its enclosures, as Her Majesty's reply to the Addresses presented by that body on the question of military expenditure.

3. I also laid before the Council the draft of an Ordinance to carry out the instructions given by Her Majesty's Government on this subject. The Bill has passed its second reading, and will be read a third time this day; and I will lose no time in forwarding it to you when it has been finally passed by the Council. In the meanwhile, I inclose a copy for your information.

4. I regret much to state that the instructions contained in your Despatch have produced a feeling of dissatisfaction in the Colony generally; and the un-official Members of the Legislative Council have considered it their duty to tender the resignation of their offices, a step which I regret much should have been taken by them in existing circumstances.

5. I had received no previous warning of the intention of the Members of the Council to adopt this course. The letter tendering their resignation (of which a copy is enclosed) was received by me a few minutes before the meeting of the Council on the 16th instant. None of the Supply Bills had yet passed the Council, and there were several other important measures pending before it. The proceeding which these gentlemen thought proper to adopt in these circumstances was therefore one calculated to embarrass the Government and inconvenience the public service.

No. 9.

Major General O'Brien to Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M. P.

30 November 1864

‡ Page 3.

1.

2.

3. 6. I lost no time in consulting my Executive Council as to the course to be followed by Government in the matter. The Council concurred with me in considering that although it would be competent for the Legislative Council to perform its functions without the un-official Members, it was not expedient to accept their resignation in existing circumstances. I accordingly directed them to be informed that I did not feel myself at liberty to accept their resignation, but would forward it to you to be laid before the Queen for Her Majesty's instructions thereon. I enclose a copy of the letter addressed to them, and of the reply to it.

4. 7. I also enclose copy of a Minute by the Members of the Executive Council, recording their views on the various topics touched upon in the letter of resignation of the un-official Members of the Legislative Council. This Minute disposes so fully of the several questions raised by these gentlemen, that it is unnecessary for me to enter into them at any length in this Despatch. I will therefore confine myself to soliciting your instructions on the points requiring decision, and to making a few observations on one or two matters in which I do not entirely concur with the Members of the Executive Council.

8. In the first place, I beg to be favoured with your instructions in reference to the letter of the un-official Members tendering their resignation. Although it was not considered expedient for me to accept the resignation in the circumstances which I have explained, it appears to me that there is no other course left, but that it should be finally accepted.

9. I have also to request your instructions on the right of the Governor to decline accepting the resignation of un-official Members of the Council, and on the legality of the Council continuing its sittings and performing its functions without the un-official Members. With reference to the latter point, I beg to invite your attention to the suggestion of the Members of the Executive Council that Orders in Council should be issued by Her Majesty confirming the Ordinances passed by the Local Legislature since the date of the resignation of the un-official Members.

10. Another suggestion which the Executive Council submit for your consideration, is the expediency of expressly providing in the Royal instructions that the absence of any of the Members of the Legislative Council, official or un-official, should not be held to affect the competency of the Council, provided there be the necessary quorum.

11. I will now advert to the few points in the enclosed Minute on which I am unable to concur; for desirous as I would be to meet the views set forth in that Minute, after what has come under my own personal observation during my tours of inspection, I am totally unable, conscientiously, to adopt the opinion that the actual state of our roads (so complained of by me on my return from my inspection of the Central Province), affords a satisfactory explanation for an insufficient outlay on our public buildings.

12. If this remark applies, as it is intended to do, to our public buildings generally, with how much more force does it apply to the sad state in which I found the gaols and lock-ups, lunatic asylum, schools, &c., demanding instant attention; and I have in consequence directed the insertion in the Annual Supply Bill as well as the Surplus Ordinance (for which I hope to obtain your sanction), votes for five new gaols, lunatic asylum, repairs of gaols, Colombo Academy, &c., amounting to a sum of 20,000 £.

13. From a document supplied to me by the Auditor General, I find the actual expenditure to be as follows for 1860 to 1863 inclusive, viz. :—

	£.
Actual revenue - - - - -	3,231,023
Actual expenditure - - - - -	2,705,518
Surplus - - - - £.	* 525,505

* Of this 250,000 £. has been appropriated to railway construction.

14. I also

14. I also find that for the same period the amount voted for public works, was as follows:—

						£.
Voted	-	-	-	-	-	618,269
Expended	-	-	-	-	-	512,071
Unexpended						106,198

and that the probable unexpended balance this year (1864) will be 61,000 l.

15. While recognising the principle so generally adopted, that the staple food of the people, should not be unnecessarily taxed, I cannot concur in the note of the treasurer made on the Minute, for looking to the large amount of revenue derived from grain, the small sums actually taken from the people individually, having regard to the increased, and continually increasing rates of wages for handicraft and labour throughout the country; it does not appear to me that in view of our many requirements it would be expedient at the present moment to relinquish the only tax which enables us to reach the people, for the small share they contribute individually to the burdens of the country.

16. With regard to that part of the enclosed Minute which treats of the resignation, &c., of the unofficial members, I take leave to observe that it was a satisfaction to me to find that the decision I had arrived at on this subject, before I had had an opportunity of consulting my Council, as well as the grounds on which that decision rested, was shared by the Colonial Secretary and unanimously concurred in by the Executive Council when assembled.

17. Having remarked on the few points in which I fail to be able fully to agree with my Executive Council, I would observe that without any desire unnecessarily to blame the unofficial members of the Legislative Council for the course they have seen fit to adopt on the occasion, I cannot but think the moment chosen by these gentlemen was singularly ill-timed, inasmuch as many of the subjects of complaints had already been or were actually then under the consideration of the Local Government with a view to their amelioration.

18. In conclusion, I cannot refrain from expressing my belief that the last step taken by the unofficial members was the final manifestation of the feeling of dissatisfaction originally produced in consequence of their former memorials remaining unanswered, as shown on the occasion of the adverse vote of 28th November last, in regard to the travelling allowance to the military officers in Ceylon, when on the first day of my assuming the administration of this Government, I was left totally without any other support than that afforded me by the Auditor and the Surveyor General, on a measure which appeared to me at the time to press heavily on the officers serving here; and which as expressed in your Despatch of the 11th July 1864, Her Majesty's Government, "considering it hard upon the military officers that they should be summarily deprived of travelling allowances and house rent," has directed should be restored to them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Terence O'Brien,*

Major General.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 9.

Encl. 1, in No. 9.

MINUTE.

THE following Draft of a proposed Ordinance, which it is intended to bring before the Legislative Council, is published for general information.

AN ORDINANCE relating to the Military Expenditure of the Colony.

WHEREAS, it is necessary to make certain provisions, by Legislative enactment, relating to the Military Expenditure of this Island: It is enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. A sum of 30,000 l. shall be, and the same is hereby charged upon the revenues of this Island for military works and buildings, to be constructed upon such plans and estimates, and according to such arrangements with Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State

£.30,000 to be charged on the revenues of this island for military works and buildings.

State for War for the time being, as may be approved from time to time by the Governor and Executive Council. But such sum shall not be issued and applied for the purposes aforesaid, until a full and detailed investigation shall take place into every part of the Military Expenditure, with the view to settle a definite scale of military force and military works and buildings to be chargeable to the Colony in time of peace, and also to determine how far the administration and detailed payment of the services should rest or not with the Colonial Government, and what should be the amount and mode of payment, whether by fixed sums or by capitation rates on the troops employed, or assessment for services undertaken by the Imperial authorities.

£. 100,000 a year to be also charged on the said revenues for certain military expenses.

2. A further sum of 100,000 £. a year shall be, and the same is hereby charged upon the revenues of this Island from the 1st day of January 1865, until the 1st day of January 1867, as a joint provision for the services hereunder enumerated, and expenditure for military works and buildings, including hire of buildings, the said services being as follows:—

- (1.) Contribution to Imperial pay and services voted by the Imperial Parliament.
- (2.) Colonial pay and allowances (including travelling allowances) of military officers and others in the Imperial service, excepting the aide-de-camp of the Governor of the Island, and the mounted orderlies.
- (3.) Contingencies (including any travelling or occasional allowances of the colonial establishment attached to the force) of regiments, staff and military departments, excepting the contingencies of the Governor's aide-de-camp and mounted orderlies.
- (4.) All expenses heretofore borne by the Colony for recruiting, or for arms and clothing of any kind for native troops, except for mounted orderlies.
- (5.) Expenditure on military works and buildings.
- (6.) Rents of buildings hired as quarters for officers or for other occupation by the officers, troops, or military departments, the War Department being allowed rent-free the use so far as these are Government property, of the buildings at present occupied by such officers' troops or departments, the said War Department keeping the said buildings in a reasonable state of repair.

To be paid to War Department as fixed commutation.

3. The said sum of 100,000 £. a year shall be issued and paid to the said Secretary of State for War, as a fixed commutation for the sums heretofore paid by the Colony, not subject to account between that Department and the Colonial Government, except in the manner specified in the fifth section of this Ordinance.

£. 35,000 may be charged from the 1st January 1867 by successive augmentations not exceeding 10,000 £. a year.

4. From and after the 1st day of January 1867 a further sum of 35,000 £. a year shall be charged upon the revenues of this Island by successive augmentations of the original sum of 100,000 £., not exceeding 10,000 £. in any one year; and shall be issued and applied to the War Department as a fixed commutation as aforesaid, for the same joint purposes.

Total payments not to exceed by more than 5,000 £., a certain rate for each European or native troops.

5. Provided that the total payments to be made by the Colony, whether before or after the 1st day of January 1867, as regards the aforesaid commutation, shall not exceed by more than 5,000 £. in any year, a computed sum at the rate of 90 £. for each man of rank and file for European troops, Infantry or Artillery, 50 £. for each man of rank and file of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and 10 £. for each man of rank and file in the Gun Lascar Corps, on the average monthly muster rolls of the force present in the Colony during the year.

Further sums to be paid by the Colony.

6. From and after the 1st day of January 1865, the following sums shall be paid as heretofore, by the Colony, in addition to the sums already named, and shall be issued and applied for the purposes respectively specified:—

- (1.) The colonial pay and allowances and contingencies of Governor's aide-de-camp and mounted orderlies, together with the arms and clothing and horses of the latter.
- (2.) The annual pay and salaries (exclusive of any travelling or occasional allowances) of the colonial establishment, consisting of the Gun Lascar Corps, of native attendants on regiments and clerks, messengers and others belonging to the military office establishments, according to the Schedule hereto annexed, with power, however, to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to revise such Schedule within the total sum.
- (3.) Pensions to native troops, according to the scale and regulations now in force, with such stated sum or other provision to cover gratuities on discharge, as the Governor may think advisable.
- (4.) Loss on the issue of rations to European, and rice to native troops (or any usual compensations in money), according to existing regulations, or such others as may be issued from time to time by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council.
- (5.) Military charges not included in the above heads, and heretofore charged under the head "Colonial Commissariat," exclusive of charges for hire of officers' quarters, or other buildings for military use.

7. The

7. The treasurer of the Island shall issue and pay the said several sums to such persons for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, upon such days and in such proportions as the Governor, for the time being, by any warrant or order in writing to be signed by him, shall, from time to time, order and direct; and the payments so to be made shall be charged upon and payable out of the revenues of this Island.

Treasurer to pay above as the Government shall order.

8. The said treasurer shall, in his accounts from time to time, be allowed credit for any sum or sums of money paid by him in pursuance of such warrant or order in writing as aforesaid; and the receipt or receipts of the respective persons to whom the same shall be so paid, shall be a full and valid discharge to the said treasurer in passing his accounts for any such sum or sums as shall be therein mentioned; and he shall and may receive credit for the same accordingly.

Treasurer to receive credit for such payments.

SCHEDULE.

COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENT for Military Purposes (from Ceylon Estimates for 1864).

GENERAL AND GARRISON STAFF:				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Major General:												
1	Cangany	-	-	14	8	-						
2	Messengers, at 12 l. each	-	-	24	-	-						
Assistant Military Secretary:							38	8	-			
	Head Clerk	-	-	150	-	-						
	Second Clerk	-	-	120	-	-						
	Third Clerk	-	-	75	-	-						
	Fourth Clerk	-	-	50	-	-						
	Messenger	-	-	10	16	-						
Deputy Adjutant General:							405	16	-			
	Head Clerk	-	-	120	-	-						
	2 Clerks, at 75 l. and 36 l.	-	-	111	-	-						
	Messenger	-	-	10	16	-						
Assistant Quartermaster General:							241	16	-			
	Head Clerk	-	-	120	-	-						
	Second Clerk	-	-	75	-	-						
	First Draughtsman and Clerk	-	-	100	-	-						
	Second ditto	-	-	50	-	-						
	Messenger	-	-	10	16	-						
TOTAL, General Staff										1,041	16	-
GARRISON STAFF:												
Colombo:												
	Clerk	-	-	50	-	-						
	2 Lamplighters, at 10 l. 16 s. each	-	-	21	12	-						
	Pay of 2 pioneers employed to keep clean the guard room, &c., at 9 l. each	-	-	18	-	-						
Trincomalee:							89	12	-			
	Clerk	-	-	30	-	-						
	Lamplighter	-	-	9	-	-						
Jaffna:							39	-	-			
	Lamplighter	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-			
Galle:												
	Clerk	-	-	30	-	-						
	2 Lamplighters, at 9 l. and 6 l. 15 s.	-	-	15	15	-						
Kandy:							45	15	-			
	Clerk, at 2 s. 4 d. per day	-	-	42	14	-						
	Lamplighter	-	-	12	-	-						
TOTAL, Garrison Staff										233	2	-

MEDICAL STAFF:					£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Head Clerk	-	-	-	-	120	-	-						
2 Clerks, at 75 l. and 36 l.	-	-	-	-	111	-	-						
6 Labourers	4 at 10 l. 16 s. each	-	-	-	43	4	-						
	1 at	-	-	-	9	-	-						
	1 at	-	-	-	5	8	-						
Messenger	-	-	-	-	10	16	-						
TOTAL, Medical Staff					-	-	-	-	-	-	290	8	-
ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT:													
Colombo:													
Head Clerk	-	-	-	-	120	-	-						
2 Clerks, at 75 l. each	-	-	-	-	150	-	-						
2 Clerks, at 50 l. each	-	-	-	-	100	-	-						
Draughtsman	-	-	-	-	75	-	-						
Superintendent and Interpreter	-	-	-	-	90	-	-						
2 Assistant Superintendents, at 36 l. each	-	-	-	-	72	-	-						
Master Carpenter	-	-	-	-	48	-	-						
Master Mason	-	-	-	-	48	-	-						
Peon, protecting military grounds from trespass by cattle	-	-	-	-	10	16	-						
Messenger	-	-	-	-	10	16	-						
Kandy:								724	12	-			
2 Superintendents, at 36 l. 12 s. each, or 2 s. a day	-	-	-	-	73	4	-						
Master Smith	-	-	-	-	45	-	-						
Master Carpenter	-	-	-	-	45	-	-						
Master Mason	-	-	-	-	45	-	-						
1 Additional Superintendent	-	-	-	-	60	-	-						
Extra Clerk, at 3 s. a day	-	-	-	-	54	18	-				323	2	-
Galle:													
1 Peon protecting military grounds from trespass by cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				9	-	-
TOTAL, Royal Engineer Department					-	-	-	-	-	-	1,056	14	-
CEYLON RIFLE REGIMENT:													
1st Class Schoolmaster, at 4 s. per diem	-	-	-	-				73	4	-			
3 Caffre Women, at 18 s. each	-	-	-	-				2	14	-			
TOTAL, Ceylon Rifle Regiment					-	-	-	-	-	-	75	18	-
NATIVE TROOPS:													
Gun Lascar Corps:													
1 Lieutenant and Adjutant, at 7 s. 10 d. a day	-	-	-	-				143	7	-			
Island Allowance	-	-	-	-				150	-	-			
2 Jemidars, at 2 s. 4 d. each a day	-	-	-	-				85	8	-			
1 Serjeant Major, at 1 s. 9 d. a day	-	-	-	-				32	-	6			
4 Serjeants, at 1 s. 6½ d. each a day	-	-	-	-				112	17	-			
8 Corporals, at 1 s. -½ d. each a day	-	-	-	-				152	10	-			
2 Drummers, at 11½ d. each a day	-	-	-	-				35	1	6			
160 Privates, at 11 d. each a day	-	-	-	-				2,684	-	-			
Good conduct, and additional pay for long service	-	-	-	-				250	-	-			
For Stationery and Clerk to 1st and 2d Divisions	-	-	-	-				27	-	-			
TOTAL, Gun Lascar Corps					-	-	-	-	-	-	3,672	4	-
ROYAL ARTILLERY:													
4 Pioneers, at 9 l. each	-	-	-	-							36	-	-
25TH REGIMENT (2D BATTALION):													
20 Pioneers, at 9 l. each	-	-	-	-							180	-	-
TOTAL					-	-	-	£.			6,595	2	-

Enclosure 2, in No. 9.

To the President of the Legislative Council of Ceylon.

Sir,

Colombo, 15 November 1864.

Encl. 2, in No. 9.

WE, the unofficial members of your Honourable Council, deeming it incompatible with our sense of honour and duty to take part in the measure referring to Military Expenditure which your Honor has been directed by the Secretary of State to introduce to the Council, feel compelled to resign our seats.

We believe the demand, made by the Bill upon the resources of the Colony is unjust, and, if exacted, would prove highly injurious and oppressive; but if we had no other objection than these, we should have felt it our duty to discuss and oppose the measure in our places, and to have rested content to suffer the inevitable defeat which the Government, with its overwhelming majority of official votes, can always ensure.

It is because the peculiar character of the Bill, and the circumstances of its introduction seem to us hurtful to the dignity and honour of the Council, and contrary to its rightful privileges, that we decline taking part in it. We should deeply regret if our retirement caused inconvenience to your Honor's Government, but we feel assured that the knowledge you possess of the willing services we have ever rendered in the Legislative Council, will save us from any possible imputation of factious or unworthy motive.

In explaining the reasons which compel us to take the course we now adopt, we shall have occasion to refer to the Memorandum and Despatch of 26th September.

First, as to the privileges of the Council; we do not think it necessary to enlarge on the elaborate distinction the Secretary of State draws between the principle laid down, and the pledge supposed to have been given by Earl Grey in 1848. The material facts are undisputed, viz., that Earl Grey, as Secretary of State, did lay down a principle, that he confirmed it subsequently, and that it is still more emphatically laid down in the Memorandum of 26th September, as "a cardinal point, and first condition of any sound and regular system of finance."

The principle thus authoritatively and conclusively established is, "That appropriation of revenue in every case should, without exception, rest on a legal enactment, and in no case on a simple instruction of Secretary of State."

There is no question, therefore, as to the principle that it is the constitutional and proper function of the Legislative Council to control the whole expenditure of the Colony, military as well as civil.

Her Majesty's Government having laid down this principle, it would seem superfluous to question whether or not the Council had the right to exercise its own proper function. The fact that it is a function and duty makes it a right. The laying down of the principle established the right, and Earl Grey distinctly stated it as a right, though he afterwards admitted it had not been the practice.

The only reason why the Legislative Council has not exercised its right is because Earl Grey and his successors in office have ever since, in direct violation of the principle they themselves laid down, persisted in keeping up the practice, described as so "highly objectionable and irregular," of making the appropriation of our revenue for Military Expenditure on their own simple order. We have thus been deprived of our rights by the interposition of those very authorities who established them.

The right has, in fact, been ours, at least since 1848, but Her Majesty's Ministers have superseded it, doing by their own simple order what they declare to be the function of the Legislative Council.

At length, however, after numerous appeals from the Colony, it has been decided to give effect to the "just and sound principle," and Her Majesty's pleasure on the subject has been made known to us in the Despatch and Memorandum of 26th September.

Seeing how long we have been deprived of a constitutional right admitted and established 16 years ago, we might reasonably have expected it would at length have been graciously and unreservedly conceded, whereas it is offered only on conditions. We are, in fact, to purchase it, and the price demanded for its enjoyment in name, is no less than its renunciation in fact.

The Council is first to pledge itself to the full amount of the demand of the Secretary of State as the condition of afterwards enjoying the liberty of inquiring what that sum ought to have been. We may at length exercise our constitutional function, and settle this financial matter for ourselves, but not until we have adopted the settlement unconstitutionally made for us by the Secretary of State, which seems to us like offering a man a trial on condition of his first signing his sentence.

Such a proposal we deem unworthy and humiliating, and if imposed upon the Colony, it must be on the sole responsibility of the servants of Her Majesty's Government, and not by the Council. Had Her Majesty been pleased to confer on the Council that control which her own Ministers declare to be the "first condition of any just and sound system of finance," we should have been ready to discharge our duty with all loyalty, faithfulness, and liberality; but, as independent members, we are not prepared to accede to the humiliating conditions imposed.

Apart from the right which flows from the principle laid down, viz., that the finances of the Colony should be dealt with by the Legislative Council, Earl Grey's Despatch of 1848 is explicit as to the way in which both the civil and military establishments were to be provided for, namely, by an inquiry of the Legislative Council to define the requirements of

those services; and whilst directing that the Governor of the period should at once institute an inquiry as regarded the "whole of the fixed establishments in all their detail," his Lordship stated that "the military establishment in particular would call for his special attention." In pursuance of this order the civil establishments were liberally provided for by the Legislative Council, and we firmly believe that the Military Expenditure would then, or at any time since, have been provided for by the like means in an equally liberal manner.

Assuming, however, that we could accede to the terms imposed by the Secretary of State, it is by no means certain that the Legislative Council would be allowed to enjoy the privilege of inquiry even after agreeing to the unreasonable condition demanded, for Her Majesty's Minister expressly reserves to himself the choice of submitting the inquiry to a commission, and does not pledge himself to give it certainly to the Legislative Council at all.

The position of the Colony in regard to its Military Expenditure would, therefore, be worse after the passing of the proposed Bill than it is at present. For 16 years we have waited for the promised Despatch on the subject, and if this Bill were passed, we know not how long we might have to wait for the promised inquiry.

Further, although the principle to which Her Majesty's Government have now decided to give effect is, "that appropriation of revenue in every case should, without exception, rest upon a legislative enactment, and in no case on simple instructions of the Secretary of State" (*Vide Memorandum, clause 29*), yet we find (by clause 33 of the same document) that Her Majesty's Government, nevertheless, reserves the right of future demands upon the Colony, in other words, they reserve in one clause what they have expressly relinquished in another, and the very terms they offer us are in direct violation of the principles they have themselves laid down.

It is upon such uncertain and partial concessions that we are expected to cancel the deliberate vote of the last Session.

Secondly. Respecting the liability of the Colony in regard to its Military Expenditure, we, as members of the Legislative Council, have ever expressed our sincere and earnest desire to meet that question in a fair and liberal spirit, and to contribute cheerfully whatever amount should, on a full and fair inquiry by the Council, be considered due by the Colony.

The action of Her Majesty's Government does not seem to have been prompted by an equally fair spirit, but with a view to the relief of the Imperial Exchequer, rather than to the welfare of the Colony or the demands of justice.

We do not follow nor attempt to answer the arguments by which the Secretary of State attempts to show that our present forces could not be materially reduced; that the whole of our Military Expenditure should be paid by the Colony; and that the establishments at Trincomalee are maintained for local, not Imperial purposes, because we are unwilling to anticipate, by any opinion of our own, or by any foregone conclusions, the result of the inquiry for which we have so long prayed. These, and all other questions connected with the Military Expenditure of the Colony, ought to be fully investigated by the Legislative Council.

The opinion expressed on these points in the Memorandum of September 26th, however, seem altogether at variance with the language of Earl Grey's Despatch of 17th July 1848, wherein he alludes to the great importance of Ceylon as "the key of the Indian Ocean, and the great insular outpost of the British empire in the East," and describes the harbour of Trincomalee as "the great reserve station of our military and naval forces in that quarter of the globe."

We should have been glad if the Secretary of State, in quoting the opinion of the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 1861, to the effect "that the expense of the troops in Ceylon should be borne in a greater degree by the Colonial Treasury," had also mentioned the grounds alleged for that opinion. It should be borne in mind, that that Committee had not before them a correct statement of the actual proportion the Colony did pay.

We are at a loss to conceive why the Secretary of State should have thought it necessary to quote the opinion of Mr. Dundas in 1801, or the intention of Earl Bathurst in 1821, as bearing upon the present and future obligations of the Colony. We fail to see what authority the mere opinions and intentions of those officers could have in the present state of the question. The former was an opinion offered just after the British had acquired possession of what was believed to be an El Dorado, from whose cinnamon groves and fabulous riches, golden harvests were expected. The dreams of that period and its policy of extracting wealth from colonial possessions for Imperial purposes, have, in our opinion, a bearing on the question at issue, far different from that for which they are quoted. With the policy of that time we associate in memory the loss of the noblest acquisition that was ever attached to the British Crown. It was an unwise and disastrous policy, not to be imitated in these times.

Thirdly. With regard to our financial position, the Secretary of State labours under serious misapprehension. So far from its being the fact, that the ascertained surpluses have been realised, "after fully providing for the civil establishments and for all the other services of a civil character; and after providing liberally for public works and improvements," the truth is, that they have been produced at the expense of the efficiency of nearly all the public departments of the Colony, by a culpable neglect of public works, and by a generally parsimonious policy, which has been universally stigmatised, and has brought the Government to public censure. This policy, necessarily suicidal, has already begun to produce

duce an effect on the revenue, for the Colonial Secretary, in his place in Council, has repeatedly and emphatically declared, during this Session, that there was already an end of surpluses, and he plainly indicated the probable increase of the export duties as necessary to meet the already existing pledges of the Government.

Whilst these hoards of the revenue were accumulating, numerous applications for important public works have been annually declined, on the ground that there were "no funds." The Government, unable to dispute the necessity for those works, could put forth no other plea for their non-execution, and has not scrupled, repeatedly and continually, for years past, to declare its inability to carry them out for want of funds! Further, when the order to reserve 30,000 £., as an additional military contribution, was received last year, several votes for public works of urgent importance were struck out of the Estimates to provide for it.

The state of the public roads has for some time been such as to cause universal complaint, and to call for a Committee of Inquiry.

The Public Works Department has been reduced to such a state of inefficiency that it could not expend the votes of the Council, and a Select Committee of the Council has been called upon to report upon the system under which the votes for Public Works were expended. That report sufficiently proves the disorganisation and disorder which have been caused by the parsimony of the last few years.

The Police establishment is utterly inefficient, and it is questionable whether in its present state it does not rather promote than discourage crime. A committee has been appointed to investigate this department also. The Colombo Academy and Queen's College have, for the same reason, declined from a high state of efficiency and usefulness to a condition such as reflects disgrace on the Colony.

The Post-office has also had its Committee of Inquiry, but as yet there have been no apparent results. We have good reason to believe that in this, as in the other departments, the cause of decay is the parsimony which has characterised the whole of that policy which the Secretary of State seems to consider "admirable," because it has supplied the fund by which he now proposes to relieve the Imperial Exchequer.

Whatever opinion may be entertained of this "admirable management" by Her Majesty's Government, it is universally condemned by those who are witnesses of its results, and it can truly be stated that there has not been for many years past any public measure so unanimously approved throughout the Colony as the vote of censure on the policy of that period which, by an unprecedented chance, the unofficial members were able to pass in the present Session of Council.

If, however, the state of our revenues were such that the Council could reasonably calculate upon a surplus of revenue recurring year by year, the first claim upon such surplus would be the remission of that extraordinary portion of our taxation which, having been voluntarily undertaken for a specific purpose, cannot in good faith or justice be levied any longer than it is required for that purpose. Until that remission has been made, the revenue cannot justly be pledged for any new expenditure.

In considering the state of our finances and the amount of our revenues, it should be borne in mind that a very large proportion of the taxation of the Colony is levied on the food of the people, and acts in direct discouragement of the cultivation of our staple product, coffee, on which the export duty also presses heavily.

The fact that coffee has for some time been realising extreme prices in the markets of the world is the sole ground of our present prosperous condition.

The same cause, however, which enables us for the time to maintain a state of prosperity is stimulating the extended production of coffee in other countries, and we may, therefore, confidently expect a reduction in our staple and consequent decrease of our financial resources.

On a fair and reasonable view of the financial condition of the Colony, of its present requirements, and of its existing engagements, it would be highly improper to enter into any unnecessary pledges for the future. There is no reason to doubt the ability of the Colony to meet all its engagements and to pay all necessary expenditure, civil and military, but we cannot see the propriety of voting so vast a sum as is now demanded before the investigation we have so long prayed for has taken place, more especially as the demand has been made under an evident misapprehension of the true state of the Colony and its finances.

As members of your Honourable Council, we have ever preferred our requests to Her Majesty's Government with loyalty, respect, and submission, and have invariably accompanied them with the sincere expression of the willingness of the Colony to pay whatever sum should be found, after a full inquiry by the Council, to be justly due for the military expenditure, and we feel disappointed and hurt by the tone and tenor of the Memorandum and Despatch of September 26, and by the circumstance that, in granting the inquiry, the Secretary of State should have required us so to anticipate its results as to nullify its value.

That the Legislative Council is so constituted, and the obligation of its official members is such, that it may become on this, as it has been on former occasions, a mere instrument in the hands of Her Majesty's Secretary of State; and that it may be made to pass measures which are repugnant to the convictions of the great majority of its members, is a fact we have often deeply deplored, but never before so much as now that a question of such vital importance is to be brought to so unhappy an issue. The Colonial Legislature

may and no doubt will lend its voice to pronounce the will of Her Majesty's Minister, and may thus give ostensible sanction to the unprecedented claim now made upon our Exchequer, but the violation of the right of the Council will not be made less real or conspicuous by the semblance of constitutional form.

In this juncture we believe we shall best serve the interests of the Colony, discharge the duty we owe to the public and ourselves, and express our deep sense of the humiliation and injustice put upon the Legislative Council, by relinquishing our places therein, and leaving it to the servants of the Crown to assume the whole responsibility of carrying out an unjust and unconstitutional act.

Finally, we shall be glad if your Honour will forward a copy of this letter to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies for his information.

We are, &c.
(signed) *C. A. Lorenz*, Member of Legislative Council.
George Wall.
Wm. Thompson.
John Capper.
Jas. Alwis.
J. H. Eaton.

Enclosure 3, in No. 9.

Encl. 3, in No. 9.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 18 November 1864.

HIS Honor the Officer administering the Government having had under his consideration your letter of the 15th inst., which reached him on the 16th, only 10 minutes before the hour appointed for the meeting of the Legislative Council, I am directed to inform you that his Honor does not feel himself at liberty, under existing circumstances, to accept your resignation, but will forward the same to the Secretary of State to be laid before the Queen, and will await the instructions of Her Majesty thereon.

I am further directed to point out to you that the letter tendering your resignation should have been addressed to his Honor the Officer administering the Government and not to the President of the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William Chas. Gibson.*

C. A. Lorenz, Esq.
George Wall, Esq.
Wm. Thompson, Esq.
John Capper, Esq.
Jas. Alwis, Esq.
J. H. Eaton, Esq.

Sir,

Colombo, 21 November 1864.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and to request that you will be good enough to inform his Honor the Officer administering the Government that, in forwarding our resignation to him, we ceased to be members of the Legislative Council, and we protest against any longer being considered a part of the Council.

We have only respectfully to repeat that if the measures we alluded to are to be passed this Session, it must be on the sole responsibility of the Government and its officers and not as the Act professedly or by implication of a duly qualified Council.

We have, &c.
(signed) *C. A. Lorenz.*
George Wall.
Wm. Thompson.
John Capper.
Jas. Alwis.
J. H. Eaton.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 4, in No. 9.

HIS Honour the Officer administering the Government having laid before us the paper in which the unofficial members of the Legislative Council have tendered to him their resignation, we desire to record our views on the various topics touched upon in it.

Encl. 4, in No. 9.

1. The first point for consideration in connection with the resignation of the unofficial members is the competency of the Legislative Council to perform its functions without them. The 4th Clause of the Governor's Instructions provides that the Legislative Council "shall consist of 15 persons, of whom nine shall at all times be persons holding offices within our said island at our pleasure, and the remaining six shall at all times be persons not holding any such offices." Assuming that the seats held by the unofficial members may be abandoned by them at pleasure, or, in other words, that the resignation, though not accepted, is complete, the Council does not at present consist of 15 persons. It appears to us, however, that the Council is complete, for the following among other reasons:—

Competency of Council without unofficial members.

(a.) The 9th Clause of the Instructions provides that six persons, in addition to the President, shall form a quorum, and such can and will be secured at every meeting.

(b.) If the objection be good, it must apply as much to the absence of one member as to that of six; that is to say, the Council would be incompetent whenever one of the seats is unfilled; and we believe it has, at times, occurred in the history of the Council, that seats have been vacant for intervals. All this year the seat of the senior officer in command of the land forces has been vacant. On the grounds that the major general combined in his person the Officer administering the Government and the officer in command of the land forces, and that the next senior officer was not in command of the land forces, that officer did not assume his seat in Council. Further, it must be borne in mind that, of the men who have tendered their resignations, Messrs. Alwis and Eaton only act for others who are absent on leave, Messrs. Dias and Coomarasamey. The secession of the acting men does not affect the appointment of those for whom they acted, who are still virtually members of Council though absent from the Colony on leave. The seats, too, of men absent on leave have not always been filled up. Mr. Coomarasamey's seat was vacant during the Sessions of 1862 and 1863.

(c.) If the secession of certain members affected the competency of the Council, it would be in the power of the unofficials, or of any one of them, to impede the course of Government, and at any moment of time to put an end to the public business. The Governor can make laws only "with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council." At the present moment, the Money Bills for the current and ensuing year have not passed; the seceders did not announce their intention to resign till within a few minutes of the meeting of the Council when the Report on the Supplementary Supply Bill was to be presented, and the first reading of the Military Expenditure Bill was to take place. If their resignation put an end to the Council, the supplies for this and next year would practically be denied.

See Commission to Sir C. J. MacCarthy.

2. These are some of our reasons for holding the opinion that the Council, assuming that the resignation is complete without acceptance, is yet competent to act. But, as an additional precaution, and fearing, further, that in the present state of public feeling in the island it would be difficult, if indeed it were practicable, to fill up the vacant seats, we felt that it would be expedient that the Governor should not accept the resignation of the members, but should refer the same to the Secretary of State, and advised his Honour accordingly.

Non-acceptance of resignation.

3. We assume that a resignation or surrender of an office is not complete until such resignation or surrender is accepted by the grantor thereof. Such is the rule with respect to public servants generally, and we can discern no distinction on principle between such and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. The latter hold their seats for and during Her Majesty's will and pleasure; they are liable to suspension for misconduct; they cannot leave the Colony without the Governor's sanction; they cannot absent themselves from the Council without satisfying the Governor of the necessity of such absence. As much, if not greater inconvenience is likely to result from their sudden secession from office as from that of ordinary public servants. In the absence, therefore, of any express provision to the contrary, it is reasonable to assume that the rules which regulate the acceptance and resignation of the one class should also apply to and govern the case of the latter.

Acceptance of resignation necessary.
Instructions, cl. C.
Mill's "Colonial Constitutions," p. 30.
Clarke's "Colonial Law," p. 38.
Colonial Regulations, sec. 41.
Rules and Orders of Council, sec. 5.

4. If we may draw any analogy from Parliamentary practice in England, we find that it is a settled principle that a Member, after he is duly chosen, cannot relinquish his seat, and that the Chiltern Hundreds cannot be claimed as of right. Nor does the vacancy of one or more seats affect the competency of the body.

Analogy from Parliamentary practice.
May's "Parliamentary Practice," p. 553.

5. It is true that both the Instructions and Colonial Regulations authorise the Governor to make arrangements to fill up, provisionally, vacancies created by the "death, incapacity, absence, suspension, or resignation of any of the unofficial members;" and, in former instances, where individual members have resigned, and their places could be easily supplied, former Governors have, by virtue of the above provision, accepted their resignations. But the clauses referred to do not compel him to do so, and there are, as already pointed out, grave reasons against such a course being pursued in the present instance.

Governor may accept resignation.
Instructions, sec. 7.
Regulations, sec. 41.

Circumstances under which and time when resignation took place.

6. Making every allowance for the sense of duty by which the members profess to have been actuated, it is to be regretted that the time when, and the manner in which they carried out their determination to resign, showed little consideration for the Government and the public service. Without any previous warning, and before the necessary supplies were voted, they, in a body, tendered their resignations, and at once ceased to attend the Council. We believe that their object in acting thus was to bring about a pressure upon the Government, and to induce it to withdraw the Military Bill. But such a course was, under the circumstances, simply inadmissible. However ready we might have been to give due weight to the objections which those members entertained, to consider their suggestions, and to solicit for both, so far as we properly could, the consideration of the Home Government, the course pursued by these gentlemen put it out of our power, consistently with the sense of respect which was due to the home and local Governments, to enter into any arrangement or compromise with them. We felt that, even at the risk of our acts being ultimately declared illegal—a result, however, which we do not anticipate—it was better to go on with the remaining work of the Sessions than, by any appearance of hesitation, to evince a weakness which could not fail to lower the Government in the estimation of the inhabitants.

Instructions solicited.

Clarke's "Colonial Law," p. 23.

Mill's "Colonial Constitutions," p. 19.

First suggestion: Orders in Council confirming Ordinances.

Second suggestion: additional instructions expressly declaring Council competent, though all the seats should not be filled.

7. We solicit instructions from the Secretary of State on the questions referred to, viz., the legality of the Council continuing its sittings without the unofficial members, and the right of the Governor to decline accepting their resignation. On the margin are enumerated the Ordinances passed since the resignation was received.* No grant of a representative legislative assembly having been made to Ceylon, she is still subject to the legislation of the Crown, and Orders in Council issued by Her Majesty have the force of law. Should the Ordinances referred to meet with approval, we would suggest the necessity of issuing such Orders in Council as would, even independently of the Legislative Council, give those measures the force of law.

8. We beg further to suggest the expediency of expressly providing in the Royal Instructions, that the absence of any of the members of Council, official or unofficial, should not be held to affect the competency of the Council, provided there be the necessary quorum. Our reasons for making this suggestion are the following: (1.) It is not expedient that the slightest doubt should prevail on such a subject, or that it should be left open for discussion here. (2.) Such a step, whilst it would have an all-sufficient excuse in recent circumstances, would check a recurrence of like proceedings by showing their utter impotency to embarrass the Government. (3.) As already stated, it would be difficult, if indeed it were practicable, to fill up all the vacant places satisfactorily. Whatever measures might ultimately be determined upon to meet this difficulty, it would be well to show the public that the action of Government cannot be impeded, and that it is entirely their fault that the seats in Council are not all filled.

Privileges of Council.

9. The first ground specified by the unofficial members for tendering their resignation, namely, the interference of Her Majesty's Ministers with the privileges of the Legislature, is one which it hardly becomes the Executive Council to discuss. The decision of the Home Government is, in any case, binding upon the local authorities here, but we concur, unreservedly, in the propriety of Ceylon eventually providing for her whole military expenditure. It may suffice therefore to say that we do not recognise in the Legislative Council any inherent functions or privileges beyond what have been expressly conceded to it. The uncontrolled and undivided power of regulating the colonial finances never having been so conceded, it seems to follow that the Despatch of Earl Grey, so much relied upon, by expressly reserving the military establishment, left that matter exactly as it stood before the Despatch was written, although it may be taken to indicate his desire that the Legislative Council should, at some future period, on the completion of certain arrangements, have a voice in the settlement of it. The right of the Imperial Government to appropriate the funds of the Colony remaining unchanged and uncontested, the question of military expenditure is one to be approached in the spirit of mutual concession. Both parties are asked to make sacrifices. The Home Government relinquish an undisputed right, which they have hitherto enjoyed, and the Colonial Legislature in return is, not unreasonably, called upon to assume the entire burden of the military expenditure of the island.

Arrangement premature.

10. To this it is objected that the transfer of this expenditure should not be made until the result of the promised inquiry be arrived at. The supporters of this line of argument, however, forget that the arrangement now proposed is purely temporary, and is, in many important particulars, liable to modifications arising out of the report of the Commission or Committee. It is a source of great pleasure to us that the inquiry will be conducted, in part at least, on the spot, as an opportunity will thus be afforded of discussing more fully than we can at present certain details of the proposed arrangement which appear to admit of question.

11. The

* No. 11. An Ordinance for establishing tolls to be levied at certain places on the road from Palmadulla towards Hapootellee.

No. 12. An Ordinance to provide for the production in evidence of copies instead of originals of public documents.

No. 13. An Ordinance for regulating the sale of bread and preventing its adulteration.

No. 14. An Ordinance for amending the Ordinances No. 1, of 1858, and No. 11, of 1859.

Our financial condition mistaken.

No. 1.

11. The opponents of the wishes of Her Majesty's Government found one of their objections on the supposed misconception by the Secretary of State of our financial position. The error seems to us to lie rather with them, for the surpluses do exist, and, so far from arising from a culpable neglect of public works and suicidal parsimony, it will appear from the annexed table that, while care has been taken that the expenditure should not overstep the actual receipts, the estimated revenue of each year has been appropriated to its closest limits, and has even been largely exceeded, as the collections during the progress of the year justified such an augmented outlay. It will be seen, too, that the apportionment of votes for public works has kept pace with the increase of the revenue and the prosperity of the colony. The appropriations for this purpose in each of the last four years amounted to from 20 to 25 per cent. of the estimated revenue. If it be urged that the state of our public buildings is a proof of neglect and insufficient outlay, it may be adduced in reply, that it was thought advisable to spend the money in preference upon roads by which the interior of the island was more speedily opened. Whatever may be thought as to the correctness or otherwise of this line of policy, it was adopted, not from motives of parsimony, but with the view of meeting the wishes of the coffee cultivators and European residents of the hill country. The surplus balances are due to two causes, partly that from accident, and from circumstances beyond the control of the local Government, the votes granted by the Legislature could not be wholly expended, partly that the development of the resources of the country increased the revenue more than had been anticipated when the estimates in each year were drawn up.

12. It cannot, however, be fairly argued from this fact, that the estimates were framed either carelessly or too economically. Looking to the sources from which much of our revenue is derived, it is evident that many of the more important are to a certain extent precarious. The paddy tax, for example, depends much upon the weather. An unseasonable drought made a difference between the proceeds of this item alone in this year and last of 27,561 l. The salt crop obviously must be affected by atmospheric causes. Our estimates of revenue must therefore be framed with a view to these fluctuations, lest an unfavourable season might find us with a deficient revenue, and probably, as in this year, an increased expenditure entailed on us by the famine and sickness consequent on the very causes which had led to the falling-off in our revenue.

13. The unofficial members are entirely under a misapprehension as to the supposed statements by the Colonial Secretary, that "there was an end of surpluses," and that there would be a "probable increase of the export duties as necessary to meet the already existing pledges of the Government." The Colonial Secretary did say that he expected no surplus this year, and attributed the difference between our estimated and actual receipts to the failure of the pearl fishery and the loss of the spring crops, by which the revenue was affected to the amount of upwards of 70,000 l. This is a different statement entirely from that attributed to him. The other misconception is believed to have arisen from the introduction into the Railway Sinking Fund Ordinance of a clause pledging the Colony to provide for its liabilities by further taxation, if necessary. There was no special reference to export duties, and the clause was inserted more with the view of enhancing the value of our debentures as an investment than in the idea that the further provision was in any degree necessary.

Anticipated failure of revenue, and increased taxation.

14. It is necessary to lay some weight on the instructions by which the colonial authorities are governed in matters relating to finance. Of these one of the most rigorously enjoined is, that the revenue and expenditure of each year shall be kept separate, as well from that of its predecessor as from that of those that succeed. Consequently, unless under the sanction of the Secretary of State, and by virtue of an Ordinance, the Governor and his Executive Council have no power to appropriate any portion of surplus funds accruing from a previous year. It is also a fundamental rule that money cannot be spent from current revenue without either the direct order of the Secretary of State or a vote of the local Legislature. It may easily be seen, therefore, how it may be necessary for the local Government, even with an abundant revenue, to refuse, on the ground of "no funds applicable to such a purpose," requests for expenditure.

Refusal of Government to incur expenditure.

15. There are good grounds for believing that the complaints respecting the conditions of the roads are to a great extent exaggerated. The Sub-Committee on the Supplementary Supply Bill of this year, composed, as is usual, of three unofficial and the same number of official members, recorded that, as regards the Hapootelle line, the damage done to the road was not so serious as had been represented. Some detached portions of important roads are, we regret to say, very much out of repair, but these are few in number, and, it is hoped, will soon be mended. It cannot be admitted that the inquiry into the state of public works proved "the disorganisation and disorder arising from the parsimony of the last few years." On the contrary, as will be seen by reference to the Table No. 1, the outlay on roads and public works has been liberal and may almost be called excessive. If the inquiry brought to light some deficiencies as well as faults of administration, it must be borne in mind that, in a colony or distant dependency such as Ceylon, Government is obliged to make the best of the materials at its disposal, and work with such officers as are willing to enter the service. The supply of professional and trained men is of course very limited. The employers of labour throughout the colony would be the very first to exclaim against any general increase in wages; indeed, remonstrances have been already received in

Decay of public works.

consequence of the Government having found it necessary to raise the pay of coolies on the roads in some parts of the country. Moreover, it was anticipated that during the construction of the railway the labour market here would be extensively and disastrously affected. It was foreseen by all the intelligent officers of the Public Works Department that there would be great difficulty in procuring workmen even at enhanced rates of pay. The results have justified their apprehensions, and the disadvantages from which they suffer have been much aggravated by the unusual amount of sickness which has prevailed throughout the island this year. Government, however, has not been idle, and for many months past has been exerting itself to import, at a very considerable expense, labourers for the Public Works Department.

Inefficiency of
police.

No. 2.

16. The scarcity of materials for an efficient police force is, in great measure, an explanation of the attack upon that body. The Government are scarcely chargeable with remissness in respect to it. The enclosed table shows the numbers of the force, the rates of pay for each grade, and the proportion of strength to the population of each town, as well as to the acreage over which its jurisdiction extends. It will be seen that while at home one policeman is found sufficient for about every 1,000 of the population of a town, there is at Colombo one constable to every 250 of the inhabitants, and that at Kandy the force is nearly in proportion of one to every 100 of the ordinary residents.

17. The same table shows how heavily the general revenue contributes to what in many English colonies is supported by municipal funds or local taxation. If it be argued that parsimony be the cause of inefficiency of the force, it should not be lost sight of that the pay of the constables was adjusted but a very few years ago with reference to that of the other inferior Government servants, and the rates of wages then ruling in the colony. It cannot be denied that the police is loudly inveighed against by the public, but it is difficult to express a decided opinion on the justice of these complaints while the Committee appointed to report on this matter is carrying on its investigations.

Decline of the
Colombo Academy.

No. 3.

18. We cannot admit the propriety or the relevancy of the remark of the unofficial members, that the Colombo Academy and Queen's College have "declined from a high state of efficiency and usefulness to a condition such as reflects disgrace on the colony."

The appended annexure shows the number of scholars on the books of each branch of the College and Academy, and the staff which is devoted to their instruction. It will be seen that the number of students has not declined to any important extent during the last few years. The Government have, on the other hand, proposed a liberal appropriation from surplus funds, for the erection and repair of school buildings, and the extension and improvement of the surrounding grounds. They have also requested that a trained master should be sent out from home to assist in the education of the boys in the Lower School.

Condition of the
Post Office.

19. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee appointed to report on the Post Office are already under the consideration of the Secretary of State. There is room, no doubt, for improvement in this department, but it is open to argument whether the Government has not made itself liable to a charge of extravagance rather than parsimony in opening so many small postal stations in thinly populated districts. Much may be expected from a better system of office organisation under a more efficient head.

Pressure of
taxation and
injustice of the rice
duties.

20. The statistics of population in this country are so vague that it is impossible to argue with any degree of certainty as to the rate per head of taxation, but it may safely be affirmed that the imposts are not heavy, as our only direct taxes are tolls, road labour, paddy, tithe, and a small assessment in certain localities for police purposes. All other charges are met from general revenue instead of from local contributions. The principal indirect taxes are the Government monopolies of arrack and salt, and Customs dues. The last yields much more than any other single source to the revenue, yet our tariff cannot be said to be oppressive, as the list of free goods is considerable, and the average duty collected does not amount to five per cent. on the gross value of the imports.

21. The Committee appointed in 1841 reported against the reduction of the rice duties, deeming it, and we believe correctly, more advantageous that the communications of the island should be extended, and its resources developed by the money collected as Customs. The Commissioners of Inquiry appointed at home in 1847 were also of opinion that the improvement of the means of transport was more important than the remission of the duty on articles of food. Without going at any length into the question, it is not irrelevant to remark that while the rice duties in 1863 realised 123,793*l.*, the amount allotted in that year for roads and bridges was no less than 146,007*l.*

Colombo, 28 November 1864.

(signed)

W. C. Gibson.
R. F. Morgan.
F. Saunders.
R. T. Pennefather.

TABLE No. 1.

Y E A R.	Estimated Revenue.	Actual Revenue.	Amount Voted for Expenditure under all Heads.	Amount Voted for Public Works.	Amount Expended on Public Works.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1860 - - -	660,000 - -	767,100 13 1½	734,536 9 5	133,912 5 1½	120,782 4 1½
1861 - - -	681,250 - -	751,097 1 5½	736,015 15 1½	141,122 17 1½	124,297 13 6½
1862 - - -	751,997 - -	759,135 10 11	753,276 19 11½	150,199 17 6	118,062 13 6½
1863 - - -	765,650 - -	952,790 6 7	851,269 9 11½	193,004 12 4½	148,919 2 9

TABLE No. 2.

LOCALITY.	Population.	Acreage.	Number of Police.	Proportion of Police to Population.	Proportion of Police to Acreage.	Amount of Assessment Tax Leviable.	TOTAL COST.	R E M A R K S.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Colombo - -	51,000	5,650	252	1 to 250	1 to 22·6	5,038 7 -	7,766 8 -	The figures in the columns of population are only approximate, as are, con- sequently, the calculations depending thereon.
Negombo - - - (b) -	316	17	-	-	1 „ 18·59	200 18 2	419 - -	
Caltura - - -	13,678	545	5	1 to 2,735	1 „ 109·1	128 9 -	114 16 -	
Pantura - - -	20,324	1,500 (a)	5	1 „ 4,065	1 „ 300 (a)	137 9 -	114 16 -	
Ratnapoora - - - (b) -	1,494 (a)	8	-	-	1 „ 186·75 (a)	- -	343 4 -	Assessment not completed.
Rural, W. P. - - - (b) -	(b) -	59	-	-	- -	- -	956 14 -	No assessment.
Galle - - -	17,600	12,160	53	1 to 302	1 to 229·43	827 8 -	1,457 4 -	Assessment not completed.
Matura - - -	16,100	10,880	6	1 „ 2,700	1 „ 1,813·33	- -	154 16 -	
Kandy - - -	10,190	860	93	1 „ 110	1 „ 9·25	1,593 4 6	2,747 9 2	
Rural, C. P. - - - (b) -	(b) -	91	-	-	- -	- -	2,163 11 6	No assessment.
Kurnegalle - -	2,600	1,000	6	1 to 433	1 to 166·6	215 5 5	173 16 -	
Trincomalee - -	8,074	728	24	1 „ 336	1 „ 30·33	366 6 4	516 7 -	
						£. s. d.		
Total Amount of Tax - - - - -						9,112 17 3		
From General Revenue - - - - -						7,317 4 5		
TOTAL Cost of Police - - - £.						16,430 1 8		

RATES OF PAY.	Europeans.	Natives.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Head Constables - - - -	48 - - to	36 - -	The rates are somewhat higher for the rural police, and also for those in the Central and North Western Provinces. They are rather lower at Negombo.
Serjeants - - - -	24 12 - to	21 - -	
Constables, 1st Class - - -	31 10 -	17 8 -	
Ditto - 2d Class - - -	27 - -	15 - -	
Ditto - 3d Class - - -	22 10 -	13 4 -	

(a) Approximate.

(b) No information.

TABLE No. 3.

Y E A R.	Number of Scholars.			Number of Masters.	Aggregate Salaries.
	Queen's College.	Upper School.	Lower School.		
1859	- - - -	79 a	246	12	£. s. d. 2,086 - -
1860	- - - -	78 a	293	13	2,536 - -
1861	- - - -	8 to 3	63	13	2,536 - -
1862	- - - -	5 to 2	85	13	2,516 - -
1863	- - - -	11 to 5	75	12	2,444 - -

a The returns of the students are not classified in this year, as belonging to the Queen's College or the Upper School. The attendance in the academy is the average for the year.

DISSENT.

THE Treasurer, whilst admitting that the customs duties on the whole are very moderate, begs to record his dissent against the continuation of the duty on all ordinary articles of food, particularly rice, the chief, if not almost the only, food of the native population.

In 1841 and 1847 the retention of these duties was considered necessary, owing to the impoverished state of the public chest, as without this source of income, roads and public buildings must have been left neglected.

The colony is now in a very different position; the revenue has doubled itself within the last 10 years; in 1854 it amounted to 408,000 £, in 1863 to 952,000 £, and each year during that period it left a large surplus over expenditure, so that the taxes on the necessaries of life can no longer be maintained on any principle of policy or of necessity.

There has been an extraordinary increase of late in the prices of all the necessaries of life, so much so as to make it necessary for the Government to augment the salaries of the clerks as well as those of the lower paid officers.

This rise in the price of rice and other articles of food has not been followed by a proportionate rise in wages, so that those taxes press severely on the poorer classes, and should be abolished or modified at an early period.

(signed) F. Saunders.

Colombo, 28 November 1864.

(No. 1.)

— No. 10. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major General O'Brien to the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, M.P.

Queen's House, Colombo,
9 January 1865.

Sir,

WITH reference to my Despatch, No. 265,* of the 30th November last, forwarding the draft of an Ordinance laid by me before the Legislative Council, relating to the military expenditure of this Colony, I have now the honour to enclose the Ordinance as finally passed by the Council for Her Majesty's gracious confirmation.

The Ordinance, you will observe, is in strict accordance with the instructions contained in your Despatch, No. 176,† of the 26th September last.

I have, &c.

(signed) Terence O'Brien,
Major General.

Enclosure in No. 10.

ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

Encl. in No. 10.

No. 16.—1864.

Terence O'Brien,
Major General.

AN ORDINANCE relating to the Military Expenditure of the Colony.

Whereas it is necessary to make certain provisions, by legislative enactment, relating to the Military Expenditure of this Island: It is enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

Preamble.

1. A sum of 30,000 *l.* shall be, and the same is hereby charged upon the revenues of this island for military works and buildings, to be constructed upon such plans and estimates, and according to such arrangements with Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War for the time being, as may be approved from time to time by the Governor and Executive Council. But such sum shall not be issued and applied for the purposes aforesaid until a full and detailed investigation shall take place into every part of the military expenditure, with the view to settle a definite scale of military force and military works and buildings to be chargeable to the Colony in time of peace, and also to determine how far the administration and detailed payment of the services should rest or not with the Colonial Government, and what should be the amount and mode of payment, whether by fixed sums or by capitation rates on the troops employed, or assessment for services undertaken by the Imperial authorities.

£. 30,000 to be charged on the revenues of this island for military works and buildings.

2. A further sum of 100,000 *l.* a year shall be, and the same is hereby charged upon the revenues of this island from the 1st day of January 1865 until the 1st day of January 1867, as a joint provision for the services hereunder enumerated, and expenditure for military works and buildings, including hire of buildings, the said services being as follows:—

£. 100,000 a year to be also charged on the said revenues for certain military expenses.

(1.) Contribution to Imperial pay and services voted by the Imperial Parliament.

(2.) Colonial pay and allowances (including travelling allowances) of military officers and others in the Imperial service, excepting the aide-de-camp of the Governor of the Island, and the mounted orderlies.

(3.) Contingencies (including any travelling or occasional allowances of the Colonial establishment attached to the force) of regiments, staff and military departments, excepting the contingencies of the Governor's aide-de-camp and mounted orderlies.

(4.) All expenses heretofore borne by the Colony for recruiting, or for arms and clothing of any kind for native troops, except for mounted orderlies.

(5.) Expenditure on military works and buildings, so far as it may be required pending the investigation in the first section mentioned.

(6.) Rents of buildings hired as quarters for officers, or for other occupation by the officers, troops or military departments, the War Department being allowed rent free the use, so far as these are Government property, of the buildings at present occupied by such officers troops or departments, the said War Department keeping the said buildings in a reasonable state of repair.

3. The said sum of 100,000 *l.* a year shall be issued and paid to the said Secretary of State for War, as a fixed commutation for the sums heretofore paid by the Colony, not subject to account between that department and the Colonial Government, except in the manner specified in the fifth section of this Ordinance.

To be paid to War Department as fixed commutation.

4. From and after the 1st day of January 1867, a further sum of 35,000 *l.* a year shall be charged upon the revenues of this island by successive augmentations of the original sum of 100,000 *l.*, not exceeding 10,000 *l.* in any one year; and shall be issued and applied to the War Department as a fixed commutation as aforesaid, for the same joint purposes.

£. 35,000 may be charged from the 1st January 1867 by successive augmentations not exceeding 10,000 *l.* a year.

5. Provided that the total payments to be made by the Colony, whether before or after the 1st day of January 1867, as regards the aforesaid commutation, shall not exceed by more than 5,000 *l.* in any year, a computed sum at the rate of 90 *l.* for each man of rank and file for European troops, infantry or artillery; 50 *l.* for each man of rank and file of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and 10 *l.* for each man of rank and file in the Gun Lascar Corps, on the average monthly muster rolls of the force present in the Colony during the year.

Total payments not to exceed by more than 5,000 *l.* a certain rate for each European or Native troops.

6. From and after the 1st day of January 1865, the following sums shall be paid as heretofore by the Colony, in addition to the sums already named, and shall be issued and applied for the purposes respectively specified.

Further sums to be paid by the Colony.

- (1.) The Colonial pay and allowances and contingencies of Governor's aide-de-camp and mounted orderlies, together with the arms and clothing and horses of the latter.
- (2.) The annual pay and salaries (exclusive of any travelling or occasional allowances) of the Colonial Establishment, consisting of the Gun Lascar Corps, of native attendants on regiments and clerks, messengers and others belonging to the Military Office establishments, according to the schedule hereto annexed, with power however to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to revise such schedule within the total sum.
- (3.) Pensions to native troops according to the scale and regulations now in force, with such stated sum or other provision to cover gratuities on discharge, as the Governor may think advisable.
- (4.) Loss on the issue of rations to European, and rice to Native troops (or any usual compensations in money), according to existing regulations, or such others as may be issued from time to time by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council.
- (5.) Military charges not included in the above heads, and heretofore charged under the head "Colonial Commissariat," exclusive of charges for hire of officers' quarters, or other buildings for military use.

Treasurer to pay above as the Governor shall order.

7. The Treasurer of the island shall issue and pay the said several sums to such persons for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, upon such days and in such proportions as the Governor for the time being, by any warrant or order in writing to be signed by him shall, from time to time, order and direct; and the payments so to be made shall be charged upon and payable out of the revenues of this island.

Treasurer to receive credit for such payments.

8. The said treasurer shall, in his accounts from time to time, be allowed credit for any sum or sums of money paid by him in pursuance of such warrant or order in writing as aforesaid; and the receipt or receipts of the respective persons to whom the same shall be so paid shall be a full and valid discharge to the said treasurer in passing his accounts for any such sum or sums as shall be therein mentioned; and he shall and may receive credit for the same accordingly.

SCHEDULE.

COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

GENERAL AND GARRISON STAFF.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Major General:			
1 Cangany - - - - -	14 8 -		
2 Messengers at 12 <i>l</i> . each - - - -	24 - -	38 8 -	
Assistant Military Secretary:			
Head Clerk - - - - -	150 - -		
Second ditto - - - - -	120 - -		
Third ditto - - - - -	75 - -		
Fourth ditto - - - - -	50 - -		
Messenger - - - - -	10 16 -	405 16 -	
Deputy Adjutant General:			
Head Clerk - - - - -	120 - -		
2 Clerks at 75 <i>l</i> . and 36 <i>l</i> . - - - -	111 - -		
Messenger - - - - -	10 16 -	241 16 -	
Assistant Quartermaster General:			
Head Clerk - - - - -	120 - -		
Second ditto - - - - -	75 - -		
First Draughtsman and Clerk - - -	100 - -		
Second - ditto - - ditto - - - -	50 - -		
Messenger - - - - -	10 16 -	355 16 -	
TOTAL General Staff (carried forward) - - -	£.		1,041 16 -

SCHEDULE.—Colonial Establishment for Military Purposes—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,041	16	-
GARRISON STAFF.									
Colombo:									
Clerk - - - - -	50	-	-						
2 Lamplighters at 10 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> each - - -	21	12	-						
Pay of 2 Pioneers employed to keep clean the guard room, &c., at 9 <i>l.</i> each - - -	18	-	-						
				89	12	-			
Trincomalee:									
Clerk - - - - -	30	-	-						
Lamplighter - - - - -	9	-	-						
				39	-	-			
Jaffna:									
Lamplighter - - - - -	-	-	-	4	1	-			
Galle:									
Clerk - - - - -	30	-	-						
2 Lamplighters at 9 <i>l.</i> and 6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> - - -	15	15	-						
				45	15	-			
Kandy:									
Clerk at 2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per day - - - - -	42	14	-						
Lamplighter - - - - -	12	-	-						
				54	14	-			
TOTAL Garrison Staff - - -	-	-	-				233	2	-
MEDICAL STAFF.									
Head Clerk - - - - -	120	-	-						
2 Clerks at 75 <i>l.</i> and 36 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	111	-	-						
6 Labourers—4 at 10 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> each - - -	43	4	-						
1 at - - - - -	9	-	-						
1 at - - - - -	5	8	-						
Messenger - - - - -	10	16	-						
TOTAL Medical Staff - - -	-	-	-				299	8	-
ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.									
Colombo:									
Head Clerk - - - - -	120	-	-						
2 Clerks at 75 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	150	-	-						
2 ditto at 50 <i>l.</i> „ - - - - -	100	-	-						
Draughtsman - - - - -	75	-	-						
Superintendent and Interpreter - - -	90	-	-						
2 Assistant Superintendents at 36 <i>l.</i> each -	72	-	-						
Master Carpenter - - - - -	48	-	-						
Ditto Mason - - - - -	48	-	-						
Peon, protecting military grounds from trespass by cattle - - - - -	10	16	-						
Messenger - - - - -	10	16	-						
				724	12	-			
Kandy:									
2 Superintendents at 36 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> each, or 2 <i>s.</i> a day	73	4	-						
Master Smith - - - - -	45	-	-						
Ditto Carpenter - - - - -	45	-	-						
Ditto Mason - - - - -	45	-	-						
1 Additional Superintendent - - - - -	60	-	-						
Extra Clerk, at 3 <i>s.</i> a day - - - - -	54	18	-						
				323	2	-			
Galle:									
1 Peon, protecting military grounds from trespass by cattle - - - - -	-	-	-	9	-	-			
TOTAL Royal Engineer Department - - -	-	-	-				1,056	14	-
Carried forward - - - - £.							2,631	-	-

SCHEDULE.—Colonial Establishment for Military Purposes—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,631	-	-
CEYLON RIFLE REGIMENT.									
First class Schoolmaster, at 4 s. per diem -	73	4	-						
3 Caffre women, at 18 s. each - - -	2	14	-						
TOTAL Ceylon Rifle Regiment - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	18	-
NATIVE TROOPS.									
Gun Lascar Corps :									
1 Lieutenant and Adjutant, at 7 s. 10 d. a day - - - - -	143	7	-						
Island allowance - - - - -	150	-	-						
2 Jemidars, at 2 s. 4 d. each a day - - -	85	8	-						
1 Serjeant Major, at 1 s. 9 d. a day - - -	32	-	6						
4 Serjeants, at 1 s. 6½ d. each a day - - -	112	17	-						
8 Corporals, at 1 s. -½ d. - ditto - - -	152	10	-						
2 Drummers, at 11½ d. - ditto - - -	35	1	6						
160 Privates, at 11 d. - - - ditto - - -	2,684	-	-						
Good conduct and additional pay for long service - - - - -	250	-	-						
For Stationery and Clerk to 1st and 2d Divisions - - - - -	27	-	-						
TOTAL Gun Lascar Corps - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,672	4	-
ROYAL ARTILLERY.									
4 Pioneers, at 9 l. each - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-
25TH REGIMENT (2D BATTALION).									
20 Pioneers, at 9 l. each - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-
							6,595	2	-

Passed in Council the 30th day of November 1864.

James Swan,
Acting Clerk to the Council.

Assented to by his Honour, the Officer administering the Government, the 3d day of December 1864, and published by his Order.

W. C. Gibson,
Colonial Secretary.

— No. 11. —

(No. 70.)

No. 11.
The Right Hon.
E. Cardwell, M.P.,
to Governor
Sir H. Robinson.
27 March 1865.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *Edward Cardwell*, M.P.,
to Governor Sir *Hercules Robinson*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 27 March 1865.

I HAVE to acknowledge the Despatch of the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon, No. 1,* dated the 9th January last, submitting an Ordinance, No. 16, of 1864, entitled, "An Ordinance relating to the Military Expenditure of the Colony," passed by the Legislative Council, and that Officer, in pursuance of the instructions given him by my Despatch, No. 176,† of the 26th September last.

I have to convey to you, and you will publish in the usual and most authentic manner, Her Majesty's confirmation and allowance of this Ordinance. The Executive Government of the Colony is allowed by the Ordinance somewhat greater latitude of expenditure than my instructions contemplated, more particularly on heads 1. and 5. of section 6, which give power to the Governor in general terms to discharge the expenditure, whatever it may be, on account

of

* Page 54.

† Page 3:

of the Governor's aide-de-camp and mounted orderlies, and colonial commissariat, instead of authorising stated sums for the services, as was rather intended by the Memorandum annexed to my Despatch. The change of form on these heads will, however, be rather a convenience than otherwise; and the Ordinance being in other respects in conformity with the instructions, Her Majesty's Government have no objection to make to it, and have to express their approval of the manner in which Major General O'Brien has given effect to their wishes.

The prescribed measure having been thus brought into operation in a satisfactory shape, I have to instruct you now to lose no time in entering on the enquiry into the military establishment and expenditure contemplated by my Despatch of September last, and by the Ordinance, the object of this enquiry being, as the Ordinance states, "to settle a definite scale of military force and military works and buildings, to be chargeable to the Colony in time of peace, and also to determine how far the administration and detailed payment of the services should rest or not with the Colonial Government, and what should be the amount and mode of payment; whether by fixed sums or by capitation rates on the troops employed, for services undertaken by the Imperial authorities."

You will find in the Memorandum annexed to my Despatch of September last an indication of various subjects which the enquiry should embrace, but I have now to add some further instructions as to the form of the enquiry, its extent, and the particular points to which it should be more especially directed.

As regards the form of the enquiry, Her Majesty's Government were at first disposed to leave it to you to decide whether it should be conducted by a Commission or by a Committee of the Legislative Council. But in the first place, the recent resignation of the unofficial members of Council might have rendered it unavoidable that the Committee should be composed exclusively of public officers, which would have been extremely undesirable; and in the second place, it appeared on consideration, that in a Committee of Council it would be impossible to give the military authorities that reasonable representation which it is on every account desirable that they should have. I think, therefore, it would be advisable that the investigation should be entrusted to a Commission rather than to a Committee. The Secretary of State for War will send out an officer of the Royal Engineers, and an Army Commissariat officer, to take part in the proceedings, and it is my wish that these officers, as well as the Principal Medical Officer (Dr. Fraser), should be members of the Commission.

I should also wish you to place on it one or more gentlemen not in the public service. In other respects, Her Majesty's Government leave the composition of the Commission in your hands. It should be usually presided over, and the enquiry conducted throughout by some civil member of your Executive Council, in whose ability and discretion you may have full confidence. Whether you will reserve to yourself power of presiding at the enquiry from time to time, I leave for your consideration.

As regards the extent of the enquiry, Her Majesty's Government have no desire to exclude from it any detail of military expenditure on which it is possible for an opinion to be formed on the information possessed in the Colony. And even as regards those heads of service on which local information will be imperfect, such as the expenditure for sea transport of drafts, invalids, and reliefs; non-effective charges at home; and charges at home for depôts, arms, clothing, &c., Her Majesty's Government will be glad to receive from the members of the enquiry any suggestions which they may wish to make as to the principles on which the Colony should be assessed for expenditure on such heads. You will bear in mind, however, that the policy of Her Majesty's Government, as they cannot too distinctly state, is to reduce rather than increase the total Ceylon military force; and while relieving the Colony as far as consistent with its safety, to extinguish altogether the charges on the Exchequer, in time of peace, on Ceylon military account.

* * * * *

The matters for consideration may be briefly recapitulated as follows :—

1st. The total strength of force, in rank and file, to be fixed as the peace establishment for Ceylon, in infantry and artillery, European and Native.

2d. The organisation, in officers and men, of the Native troops, and the source or sources from which they should be recruited.

3d. The establishment, as precisely as possible, of staff and engineer officers, and of clerks, attendants, and other civilians to be attached to the force and military departments.

4th. The stations through which the force should be distributed, and the strength of the detachments to be placed at each, having due regard to sanitary as well as political considerations.

5th. The barracks and hospitals, forts and batteries, and other military buildings or works to be required at each station, and the order of any new constructions, with plans and estimates in as full detail as possible.

6th. The mode of administering the several services, whether by Imperial or Colonial agency, especially as regards commissariat and works and buildings. I annex a copy of a letter from the War Office on that part of the subject which relates to hospital equipment.

7th. The amount and mode of payment, whether by fixed sums or capitation rates, for services undertaken by the Imperial Government, and the amount and form of Ordinance appropriations for military purposes, in substitution for the present provisional Ordinance, No. 16, of 1864.

It will be necessary when you submit the report of the Commission, that you should fully inform Her Majesty's Government how far the suggestions made in it may be concurred in by the Executive Council and yourself. I have only to add that it will be the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government to meet local views in the reduction of the military establishment and expenditure, as far as consistent with their plain duty to preserve the peace and safety of the Colony and the efficiency of the force; and that steps will be taken at the proper time to complete the results of the local investigation by due enquiry in this country into those details of military expenditure on Ceylon account which, from their nature, cannot be fully reported on from the Colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Cardwell.*

Governor Sir H. G. Robinson,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 11.

Encl. in No. 11.

Sir,

War Office, 25 October 1864.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st May last, respecting the equipment of the Military Hospitals, and the functions of the Purveyor's Department in Ceylon, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to transmit, for the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a communication recently received by the Director General of the Army Medical Department, from the successor to the late Principal Medical Officer at Colombo, on the above subject.

As Dr. Fraser bears additional testimony to the inconvenience which arises from the existing state of things, I am to suggest that the points complained of be referred to the Committee of Enquiry into Ceylon Military Expenditure.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Department, Downing-street.

Principal Medical Officer's Office, Colombo,
23 June 1864.

Sir,

IN compliance with your letter of the 12th May, Medical—21,454, enclosing six cheque books for patients' personal equipment in hospital on W. O. Book 32 with regulations, I have the honour to acquaint you that I have duly distributed them among the medical officers under my superintendence, but I regret to have to state they are inapplicable to the hospitals in the command, inasmuch as their equipment is entirely under the Colonial Commissariat, who issue direct to regimental hospitals, and not to the purveyor, who has only in charge the dieting of the patients.

Among the various extraneous duties thrown upon this office, the Principal Medical Officer has to render to the Assistant Military Secretary a half-yearly return of the hospital equipment in his charge, in duplicate, supported by authorities for all receipts and deficiencies that have occurred since the previous return (embracing 14 stations) to enable it to pass audit.

I beg to take this opportunity of stating, that until the Hospital Equipment has been transferred to the Purveyor's Department, our hospitals cannot be in a satisfactory state, and in a tropical climate where the hospital serjeant's time is occupied with his proper duties in the wards, he has the additional responsibilities of an assistant steward placed upon him.

The Director General
Army Medical Department,
London.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Fraser*,
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

— No. 12. —

(No. 71.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *Edward Cardwell*, M.P.,
to Governor Sir *Hercules Robinson*.

No. 12.
The Right Hon.
E. Cardwell, M.P.,
to Governor
Sir *H. Robinson*.
27 March 1865.

* Page 39.

Sir,

Downing-street, 27 March 1865.

HER Majesty's Government have had under consideration, with the Law Officers of the Crown, the Despatch of the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon, No. 265,* dated the 30th November last, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to him by the six unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, for the purpose of resigning their seats in the Council, and reporting his having declined to accept these resignations, and further requesting instructions as to the legal questions which had arisen as to the validity of these resignations, as conveyed to him, and as to the validity also of the Ordinances passed on this and former occasions by a Legislative Council comprising the quorum of six, but with vacancies in the Council's full number of 15, provided for in the Royal Instructions, from which this body derives its powers.

2. I have to inform you that, according to the best opinion which Her Majesty's Government have been able to form, the resignations tendered did not create vacancies without their acceptance by the Officer Administering the Government, and consequently that there is no defect in the validity of Ordinances passed under the circumstances stated. To set at rest, however, all possible doubt on a subject of so much importance, Her Majesty has been advised to pass the Order in Council, which I herewith transmit to you, and which you will publish in the usual manner. You will perceive that it applies not to Ceylon only, but also to other Colonies where similar circumstances have arisen from time to time.

Governor Sir *H. G. Robinson*,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Cardwell*.

Enclosure in No. 12.

Encl. in No. 12.

CEYLON, &c.

ORDER of the Queen in Council for Removing Doubts as to the Acts done by the Legislative Councils of Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta, Trinidad, and Saint Lucia.

At the Court at Windsor, the 9th day of March 1865.

Present:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.
Earl of Clarendon.
Earl Russell.

Lord Lyons.
Sir Edward Vaughan Williams.

WHEREAS by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by certain Orders made by Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and by certain instructions issued under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet, provision hath from time to time been made for establishing Legislative Councils, or Councils of Government, in the Colonies herein mentioned, that is to say, in the Colonies of Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta, Trinidad, and St. Lucia; and for enabling such Councils, or the respective Governors of the said Colonies, with the advice and consent of such Councils, to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the said Colonies; and provision was also made respecting the numbers of persons of whom such Councils should respectively consist, and respecting the functions and procedure of such Councils.

And whereas the said Councils, in consequence of vacancies therein, have not at all times consisted of the numbers aforesaid, and doubts are entertained whether some of the acts or proceedings of the said Councils may not on that account be invalid. And whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed. It is hereby ordered by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, that no power and authority granted by any of the said several Letters Patent, Orders in Council, or instructions to any such Council as aforesaid, shall be or be deemed to have been at any time impaired or suspended, by reason that the number of persons composing such Council was reduced below the number set forth in any such Letters Patent, Order in Council, or instructions, but every act or proceeding purporting to have been done or taken, and every law purporting to have been enacted by any such Council, or by the advice and consent thereof, shall be and be deemed to have been at all times, and for all purposes, as valid and effectual as if such Council at the time at which such act or proceeding was done or taken, or such law was or purported to have been passed or enacted, had consisted of the complete number of councillors set forth in such of the Letters Patent, Orders in Council, or instructions aforesaid, as were then in force in that behalf.

And the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

(signed) *Arthur Helps.*

— No. 13. —

(Separate.)

No. 13.

The Right Hon.
E. Cardwell, M.P.,
to Governor Sir
H. Robinson.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *Edward Cardwell*, M.P.,
to Governor Sir *Hercules G. R. Robinson*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 27 March 1865.

March 1865.

* Page 39.

I HAVE to acknowledge the Despatch of the Officer Administering the Government, No. 265,* dated the 30th November last, reporting the withdrawal from the Legislative Council of the six unofficial members (of whose letter to him, stating their reasons for this step, he encloses a copy), in consequence of the instructions given by Her Majesty's Government in reference to the military expenditure of the Colony, and requesting instructions on the legal questions which had arisen as to the validity of the resignations of these gentlemen as conveyed to him, which he had declined to accept, and as to the validity also of the Ordinances passed on this and former occasions by a Legislative Council comprising the required quorum of six, but with vacancies in its full number of 15.

The legal questions at issue are disposed of by my Despatch, No. 71,† of this date, and Her Majesty's Order in Council, of the 9th instant, transmitted with it.

† Page 61.

it. I have now to add some observations on the letter referred to from the retiring Members of Council.

This letter may, I think, be conveniently divided as follows:—

1. It appears to maintain, that every Colonial Minister, for many years past, has been acting in violation of an acknowledged right of the Legislative Council, by ordering payments from Ceylon revenue without consulting that Council. This proposition turns upon an interpretation of a Despatch of Lord Grey, which does not appear to me to be correct. That Despatch laid down the principle as one which it was desirable to adopt, and which I have proposed on certain conditions to establish. It does not admit an already existing practice, or an already established right.

2. That for the same reason the present attempt of Her Majesty's Government to stipulate conditions, before allowing the exercise of the right, is a violation of justice. To which there is the same answer. Conditions were stipulated, not for the exercise of an acknowledged right, but for the introduction of a practice which was acknowledged to be sound in principle, viz., appropriation by law, instead of by Despatch.

3. That the condition required by Her Majesty's Government is unreasonable, inasmuch as it calls upon the Council first to vote the full amount demanded by the Secretary of State, and gives them the liberty of enquiring afterwards what that demand should have been, a proposal which the retiring members consider to be unworthy and humiliating.

It is true that Her Majesty's Government have called for an increased contribution of 35,000 £. a year, or thereabouts, in anticipation of the enquiry. But it must be recollected under what circumstances this has been done. Her Majesty's Government had before them the Resolution adopted by the Committee of the House of Commons in 1861, which was also the undoubted view of the House at large, "That the expense of the troops in Ceylon should be, in a greater degree, borne by the Colonial Treasury." They also had before them the facts on the one hand, that Parliament was voting money at the rate of 100,000 £. a year, or not far from it, on Ceylon Military Account, by far the greater part of which expenditure would continue to be necessary for local requirements, after making every reduction to which enquiry could be at all expected to lead; and, on the other hand, that the Colony was realising, year after year, a surplus revenue to fully the amount thus annually voted by Parliament to the present time. Certainly Her Majesty's Government did not anticipate that their proposal would be esteemed otherwise than moderate when they limited it, pending the institution of the enquiry, to the application of about a third part of the ascertained surplus, in relief of charges on the Imperial Exchequer of a far greater amount. There will still remain a large field for the enquiry, which is to be conducted by Colonial in conjunction with Imperial authorities; while I need scarcely repeat that all future appropriations of revenue, whether to military or civil purposes, will rest upon Ordinance of Council and not upon Executive Acts.

4. That Her Majesty's Government reserve to themselves liberty to intrust the promised enquiry to a Commission rather than to a Committee of the Legislative Council.

I have to observe that Her Majesty's Government reserved the alternative in order that the enquiry might take that form which, on further consideration, might appear most convenient, and most likely to give weight in the Colony and at home to the suggestions to result from it. You have been informed by my Despatch, No. 70,* of this date, of the reasons which now lead Her Majesty's Government to prefer a Commission.

* Page 58.

5. That the Home Government reserve, in paragraph 33 of the Memorandum on Ceylon Military Expenditure, the very right to make future "demands" on the Colony which they had abandoned in paragraph 29.

This is perhaps a misapprehension of the "demands" meant in the paragraph referred to, which of course are demands for legislative votes or enactments, not demands for money without vote of the Legislature (the practice to be given up).

6. That the surplus of 100,000 £. a year relied on as justifying, among other reasons, the demand for increased contribution is not a real surplus, but merely

the result of the late Governor's "parsimonious policy," destroying the efficiency of the public departments, and "culpably neglecting" public works.

The Minute of the Executive Council, annexed to the Despatch under acknowledgment, disposes sufficiently of the complaints made as to the departments particularly referred to by the retiring members. I have, however, some more general observations to make, looking at the total expenditure for Civil Establishments in Ceylon. This expenditure in 1860, in the latter part of which year Sir C. MacCarthy assumed the government, previously held by Sir H. Ward, amounted to 245,331 *l.* In 1863 (the last year for which returns have reached this Department) it stood at 246,581 *l.* The complaint to be met must therefore be, not that this class of expenditure has been reduced, but that it has not been increased. Now, it appears that Sir H. Ward, towards the close of his government, viz., in the years 1858 and 1859, made a very general, and it will not, I think, be disputed, a liberal increase of civil establishment charges, raising the total expenditure on this head from 205,765 *l.* in 1858, to 245,331 *l.*, as already stated, in 1860. I understand that Sir C. MacCarthy considered that this large increase, at the present time scarcely five years old, ought to carry the Colony on for some years without much further addition. I have no reason to question the soundness of that opinion, or to believe that the Ceylon public departments, as a whole, were conducted otherwise than very efficiently under Sir C. MacCarthy.

As regards the alleged neglect of public works, I may refer to the answer made by Sir C. MacCarthy in 1863, when the complaint of neglect of public works was made before, in a memorial from the Planters' Association. "The large and unprecedented votes," he says, "which, owing to the elasticity of the revenue and general prosperity of the country, I have been enabled to propose and carry for useful public works" * * * "form a sufficient reply to the insinuation * * that there has been any stinting of expenditure on this head." This is fully borne out by the present Minute of the Executive Council, who state that it will be seen from returns which they annex, "that the outlay on roads and public works has been liberal, and may almost be called excessive." It is shown that upwards of half a million has been spent on public works in the four years, 1860 to 1863 (independent of the sums contributed from revenue to the railway), or about one-sixth of the total revenue collected, exclusive of the export duties (set apart for the railway).

You will be aware that Major General O'Brien, while administering the Government, condemned strongly the state of repair of certain roads and buildings, in a collection of notes of a tour which he made public in the Colony. It is obvious that the state of this or that road or building cannot affect the question of the liberal character of the total appropriations of revenue to public works. It will, however, be your duty to inquire into the matters complained of by the Major General, with the officers of the Public Works Departments, from whom he has not, I believe, transmitted any report on the subject; and I have no doubt that you will be able to put any defective works into proper order, from the funds at your disposal.

On the above grounds, I adhere to the opinion expressed in the Colonial Office Memorandum of September last, that the actual rate of expenditure, whether for civil establishments or for public works, might be considered of a sufficient and liberal character with reference to the revenue obtained and the requirements of the Colony; but you will recollect that the proposals of Her Majesty's Government left a considerable portion of the assumed surplus of 100,000 *l.* a-year, viz., about 30,000 *l.* a-year, available for any purposes to which the Local Government might desire to apply it; as, for instance, to increase of establishments, or of outlay on public works.

7. That if a surplus revenue is really available, it ought, "in justice and good faith," to be devoted to taking off the export duties (which chiefly fall on coffee), and not to military expenditure.

I am unable to find any ground for any complaint of injustice or "breach of faith" on this head. It appears that the export duties were imposed in the year 1856, to enable the Local Government to give the required guarantee to the "Ceylon Railway Company," the then state of the revenue not admitting of this without some additional tax; and no particular duration was assigned to the duties, which were enacted as if permanently. In 1861, when the Company was paid off, and the railway recommenced as a Government work, a plan was
proposed

proposed by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council (in a report signed by several unofficial members), and adopted by the Council, for providing the necessary funds—partly from the export duties, partly from an annual contribution of 25,000 *l.* from general revenue, and the rest by issue of debentures—which again were to be paid off by the year 1881, according to this plan, by continuing the export duties and annual contribution of 25,000 *l.* to that date.

This plan the Legislative Council in 1862 wished to modify, by reducing the annual contribution to 20,000 *l.*, leaving the export duties and rest of the plan much as before. My predecessor, the Duke of Newcastle, confirmed the plan as regarded the retention of the export duties, but proposed the substitution of a round sum from balances at once, and a somewhat larger annual contribution during construction, for the contribution of 20,000 *l.* a year from first to last proposed by the Council. This modified plan, which was assumed in the Memorandum as part of the data for calculating the surplus available for military expenditure, and which has been carried out by an ordinance of the Legislative Council received a short time since from Ceylon, involved the retention of the export duties to the year 1879. There has therefore been no retention of these duties proposed in connection with the settlement of military expenditure, beyond what was considered reasonable by the Committee of the Legislative Council of 1861; and whatever change has been directed by instructions from Her Majesty's Government in the apportionment of the burden of the railway enterprise made by that committee between the export duties falling chiefly on the coffee planters, who will benefit more than any other class by the railway, and the general revenue, has clearly amounted to a transfer of some part of the burden to the latter. If it was deliberately decided in 1861 that the coffee planters could be fairly called on to bear the duties till 1881, as their special contribution to a work by which they will be specially benefited, I see nothing in the fact of a general surplus of revenue having been since realised, to make it unfair to adhere to that apportionment of the burden.

I have only further to observe, that it was open to the retiring Councillors to have urged in the Council the various arguments which they have put forward in their letter. Their opinions would have been considered with the respect they would have deserved, and a discussion in Council would either have established in all points the justice of the proposals contained in the Memorandum, or would have suggested to Her Majesty's Government any reasonable alterations in them.

Her Majesty has been advised to accede to their wish to leave the Council, and their names are accordingly not re-inserted in the Royal Instructions addressed to you on your appointment to the government of the Colony. You are authorised to give the present Despatch any publicity which you may think desirable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Cardwell.*

— No. 14. —

(No. 73.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *Edward Cardwell*, M.P.,
to Governor Sir *H. Robinson*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 28 March 1865.

I ANNEX for your information a copy of a letter addressed to me by various merchants and others interested in Ceylon, applying for a postponement of the increase of contribution involved in the military expenditure measure, and a copy of the reply returned by my direction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Cardwell.*

No. 14.
The Right Hon.
E. Cardwell, M.P.,
to Governor Sir
H. Robinson.
28 March 1865.

27 February 1865.
17 March 1865.

Enclosure 1, in No. 14.

Encl. 1, in No. 14.

East India and China Association, 2, Cowper's Court,
Cornhill, 27 February 1865.

Sir,

We, the undersigned merchants and others interested in the prosperity of Ceylon, having had our attention called by the inhabitants of that island to a proposal which they inform us is in contemplation, involving an increased contribution from that Colony for military expenditure, beg to impress upon you the hardship of such a proceeding while the present high duty of 7 *d.* per bushel, or 4 *s.* 8 *d.* per quarter, is levied on rice, which forms the staple food of the island, there being from three to four millions of bushels of rice annually imported into Ceylon, yielding a revenue of more than 94,000 *l.*, a source of revenue which is condemned and reprobated in this country as opposed to sound commercial and financial principles. We would therefore beg to urge upon you the necessity of a total or even partial abolition of such an obnoxious tax, before any increased expenditure be added to the military chest, more especially as we are informed and believe that the number of troops maintained in Ceylon is largely in excess of the force required to secure the peace of the island, such excess being necessary for Imperial and not for local objects.

Ceylon has to compete with other coffee-growing countries, and it is therefore of the first importance to secure for her the advantage of cheap labour, which we need not point out to you is enhanced by a tax on the food of the labouring classes.

We therefore hope that you will give this subject your most earnest and favourable consideration, and that in place of allowing surplus revenue to be applied in a manner not conducive to the interests of Ceylon, it may be used for the more legitimate object of getting rid of duties, both import and export, which can only be sustained on grounds of great financial exigency.

We remain, &c.

(signed)

Arbuthnot, Latham & Co.
Matheson & Co.
Alexander Fletcher & Co.
James A. Hadden & Co.
Frith, Sands & Co.
Somes, Mullens & Co.
Price & Boustead.
Finlay, Hodgson & Co.
Alexander Crowe & Co.
Gregson & Co.

Lawford Acland, Chairman
Ceylon Company.
Alex. Geo. Milne & Co.
Geo. Crabbe, Secretary
Ceylon Plantation Com-
pany.
W. H. Tindall.
Finlay, Campbell & Co.
Crawford, Colvin & Co.

Enclosure 2, in No. 14.

Encl. 2, in No. 14.

Gentlemen,

Downing-street, 17 March 1865.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the letter dated the 27th ultimo from various merchants and others interested in Ceylon (including your firm) urging upon him the propriety of postponing the measure, to which their attention has been called by the inhabitants of that island, involving an increased contribution for military expenditure, till the tax levied on rice, the staple food of the island, and yielding a revenue, the latter states, of more than ninety-four thousand pounds a year, is abolished, or at least reduced, such a source of revenue being condemned in this country as opposed to sound commercial and financial principles.

2. I am directed to point out to you that the tax complained of is not a new tax imposed to meet the increased military contribution demanded by Her Majesty's Government, but a long-established part of the Ceylon financial system, which, whatever the theoretical objections to it may be, does not appear to be considered so obnoxious in the Colony as it is by the gentlemen who have written this letter, the tax having been deliberately retained to the present time on grounds of local convenience and expediency. Mr. Cardwell cannot admit the propriety of asking Parliament to increase the votes proposed in the Army Estimates now before the House of Commons, in order that the financial system of Ceylon may be improved.

3. With reference to the belief expressed in the letter, that the number of troops maintained in Ceylon is largely in excess of the force required to secure the peace of the island, I am directed to state that an enquiry is about to take place with a view to ascertain how far the force may be reduced consistently with that object; but that there is no prospect whatever, in Mr. Cardwell's opinion, that this reduction can be carried so far as to bring the Imperial expenditure for the reduced force within the increase of contribution to which the colonial payment will be at present limited, under the arrangements provided for by the Military Expenditure Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of Ceylon.

4. Copies of the present correspondence will be sent out to the Colony by Mr. Cardwell for the information of the local Government.

Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham & Co.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Frederic Rogers.*

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix.

— No. 1. —

(No. 90.)

No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. G. Ward*, K. C. B., to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*.

Governor Sir *H. G. Ward*, K. C. B., to the Duke of *Newcastle*.
8 Nov. 1859.

Queen's House, Colombo,
8 November 1859.

My Lord Duke,

WITH reference to your Grace's Despatch, No. 61, of the 27th September, which has just reached me, and to my own Despatch, No. 7, of the 22d July, I have the honour to acquaint your Grace that the question of the increased scale of military allowances recently granted to Her Majesty's troops serving in Ceylon has been settled for the present, with much less difficulty or opposition than I at first anticipated, although the Legislative Council, basing its claim upon the Despatch of Earl Grey, dated 19th May 1848, naturally and legitimately asserts its right to consider the military expenditure placed, in common with all other expenditure, under its control, from the moment that it provided by ordinance for the fixed establishments of the Colony,—at all events, until the question is otherwise decided by Her Majesty's Government.

2. Your Grace is aware that Lord Grey withdrew, by a subsequent Despatch, the pledge given by the first, and stated that the question of military expenditure was reserved by Her Majesty's Government for further consideration, and would be made the subject of ulterior instructions, which have never been received. The consequence is that, in common with my predecessors, I have regarded the military expenditure of the Colony as a subject with which the Legislative Council was not entitled to deal. The charges connected with it are considered as "fixed charges," passed under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and not subject to legislative control; and it is only after deducting these that the Council proceeds to appropriate what remains of the revenue of the year, with the exception of two items for "transport," and "house rent," which are voted annually, as are also all charges for military works. No. 252, 17 July.

3. Under these circumstances, which are very fairly stated at page 10 of the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Supplementary Supply Bill, under the head of "Regiments serving in Ceylon," the Committee expresses its opinion "that any revision of the existing rates should have been entrusted to a committee composed of members of the Legislative Council," and not to a "Commission" appointed by the Governor. And it accordingly proposes, as a temporary measure, "to vote the sums required for the present year, but suggests that the whole question of military allowances be submitted to the Council for its consideration and final decision."

4. I need not point out to your Grace that this claim is a much more sweeping one than I had ever contemplated, or am at all disposed to recommend. What I desired, because I cannot but feel its justice, was, that in substituting a new scale of island allowances for one to which the Colony was a party in 1825, means might be found to obtain the concurrence of the Legislative Council to the new arrangement, before it was finally included in the fixed annual charges. Its power of forcing a discussion upon the whole question was indisputable, because it might refuse the votes for "transport" and "house rent," which come before it every year. I therefore thought it good policy, as well as justice, to seek the co-operation of the Council upon the other items; and such is my faith in the liberality and good feeling of members, where Her Majesty's service is concerned, that I have little doubt that the same, or very nearly the same, results might have been arrived at through a committee as through a commission, had I been empowered to bring the question before the Legislative Council in

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any shape. To this extent, therefore, I think that your Grace might, safely and gracefully, concede; and if I were authorised to invite the Council, next Session, to inquire into the scale of "Island Allowances," by a committee of its own, I do not think that Her Majesty's Government would have any cause to regret the result.

5. But I cannot recommend, under any circumstances, that the Colonial Legislature should have a voice upon any other matter connected with Her Majesty's troops, the amount of force to be maintained here, pay, rations, or distribution, the right to regulate which must necessarily belong to the Crown. Any privilege, for example, that Her Majesty pleases to confer upon any rank or class of the army, must necessarily extend to officers and men serving in Ceylon; and it would be neither right, nor safe, to apply to the Legislative Council in each particular instance, to provide for the increased charge. Like all colonies and all colonists, there is a disposition to be profuse, or saving, according to the circumstances; and the vote to be taken would, often, depend less upon the justice of the proposal, than upon the time at which it was made. In 1855, I was met, on my arrival here, by a planters' memorial, signed by Sir James Elphinstone, and denouncing the military expenditure as the most flagrant of abuses. In 1857, there was hardly a man who did not see the removal of the 37th Regiment with alarm, and think that Ceylon was left with an amount of military protection wholly incommensurate with its wants.

6. I therefore limit my recommendation to the revision of the scale of island allowances, once for all. But, after the Despatch of Earl Grey, I think that it would tend to remove much unpleasantness of feeling if your Grace were to lay down the principles on which Her Majesty's Government intends to proceed in dealing with military expenditure, and its reasons for *not* submitting it to the control of the local Legislature, if such should be your Grace's decision. As the matter now stands, the promise of 1848 will always be reproduced as a pledge voluntarily given and unfulfilled by the Queen's Government. And the military charges in Ceylon are so heavy in comparison with those of other colonies, while the amount of protection given is so small, considering the reduced state of the European and native regiments stationed here, and the great size of the island, that there is legitimate ground of complaint on both heads.

7. At the same time, it is my duty to point out to your Grace that, so far as opposition on the part of the Legislative Council is concerned, you are completely master of the position; for, if the increased allowances continue, as they now are, to form a part of the fixed charges of the year, they never can be made the subject of a vote, or be brought under the cognizance of the Council; while the vote for house rent will be greatly reduced by the completion of the officers' quarters on Slave Island, and the military travelling allowances might be brought under the Minute of 21st June 1858 by a simple order of the Secretary of State, as has been done in the case of civilians.

8. I have now stated all the material facts, and must leave the question for your Grace's decision.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Ward.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1. EXTRACTS from a Report of the Sub-Committee upon the proposed Ordinance, "To apply a Sum not exceeding 96,042*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.*, to defray the Supplementary Contingent Charges of the Year 1859," having carefully considered the various Papers and Estimates connected therewith, begs to submit the following Report to the Legislative Council:

SCHEDULE A. No. 1.

The sum of 16,876*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* asked for under this head, is so largely in excess of the vote usually required, that the Committee considers it advisable to point out some of the principal items of increase, although each will be dealt with separately hereafter. Of the
sum

sum of 9,906 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.* for provisional and temporary salaries, no less than 4,886 *l.* 16 *s.* 2 *d.* is appropriated to two offices—those of the Surveyor General and of the Civil Engineer and Commissioner of Roads, in the proportion of 3,092 *l.* 15 *s.* to the former, and 1,794 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.* to the latter; 654 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* is devoted to educational purposes; and the sum of 880 *l.* 18 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Government Agent Central Province, embraces part of the charges of the Temple Lands Commission. In the “Office Contingencies” is included 3,400 *l.*, being the difference in the price of rice supplied to the native troops, and 1,008 *l.* 10 *s.* for travelling allowances to military officers, on a scale recommended by certain Commissioners appointed by his Excellency the Governor for the revision of the military allowances. These items amount, in the aggregate, to 10,831 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.*

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<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3,092	15	—
1,794	1	2
654	19	2
880	18	4
3,400	—	—
1,008	10	—
£.10,831	3	8

REGIMENTS SERVING IN CEYLON.

THE papers laid on the table show that a sum of 6,264 *l.* 16 *s.* is required on account of increased Military Island Allowances; and the Committee, finding that under the head of “Office Contingencies” a sum of 1,008 *l.* 10 *s.* is included for travelling allowances to officers in the army, and that the requirements by the Commissariat also include 1,000 *l.* for allowances to such officers in the shape of rent, deems this the fitting opportunity for considering these items. The several increases are calculated on a scale recommended by a Commission consisting of two civilians and two military men, appointed by the Governor. As it appears from Lord Grey’s Despatch of 19th May 1848, laid upon the table for the guidance of its members, that the “power of the Legislative Council extends over all the public expenditure of the Colony,” this Committee, with every desire that the claims of officers in the army to adequate island allowances should be favourably considered, feels that any revision of the existing rates should have been entrusted to a Committee composed of members of its own body; and that any other mode of dealing with the subject is objectionable in principle. The Committee therefore proposes that a vote be passed for the sums required, as a temporary measure, to cover the expenditure of the present year, and would suggest that the whole question of military allowances be submitted to the Council for its consideration and final decision.

No. 13.—WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

* * * * *

Commanding Royal Engineer.—New Works.

THE sum of 2,200 *l.* has been already voted for the erection of 20 garrison cells at Kandy, and the Committee regrets that any further outlay should have been incurred.

The charge of 292 *l.* for building officers’ quarters at Colombo proves, upon inquiry, to consist of a payment of 10 *s.* a day to the assistant civil engineer for superintending the erection of the officers’ quarters in the Fort of Colombo and at Slave Island. The Committee, presuming that some advantage in the use of plant, &c., is gained by the employment of the assistant civil engineer, feels that the payment for his superintendence should be made upon the respective estimates, and that it ought not to form a charge in addition thereto.

* * * * *

No. 17.—COLONIAL COMMISSARIAT.

WITH the exception of 1,000 *l.* for allowances to officers in the army on account of rent, previously mentioned, this vote is required for the purchase of various stores and materials for the service of Government.

* * * * *

The Committee has been called upon to consider the sums comprised in the list appended hereto, in addition to those inserted in the Schedule to the draft Ordinance, and in recommending the Council to pass them begs to submit the following remarks upon some of the items.

* * * * *

Commanding Royal Engineer.

IT has been ascertained that the sum of 140 *l.* for improvements to the officers’ quarters in Galle-street is not required for “improvements,” as such, but in order to make the roof and windows watertight. Looking to the great cost of the quarters, and to the fact that they have only been inhabited during a few months, the Committee very unwillingly advises the adoption of this vote.

Appendix.

— No 2. —

(No. 37.)

No. 2.

Governor Sir C. J. MacCarthy to the Duke of Newcastle. 13 February 1862.

EXTRACT from a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. J. MacCarthy to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G.; dated Queen's House, Colombo, 13 February 1862.

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* Not printed.

† Not printed.

OUT of the above sum of 24,734 *l.* 16 *s.* 9½ *d.* for works and buildings, the amount apportioned for military works is 11,414 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.* The Sub-Committee in their Report draw attention to the large proportion which this amount bears to the civil expenditure for works and buildings, the sum allowed in the Supply Ordinance for this purpose being only 13,319 *l.* 18 *s.* 3½ *d.* On the other hand I think it right to bring to your Grace's notice that the military authorities appear to consider that the provision made annually for military works is inadequate. A representation to this effect was made by the Major General Commanding, to the Horse Guards in September last, in a Despatch, a copy of which was furnished to me by him, and which I enclose* for your Grace's information. I also enclose copy † of the letter which I caused to be addressed to the Assistant Military Secretary here in reference to the subject. I therein explained to the Major General that the amount appropriated annually to public works is necessarily regulated according to the amount of the estimated revenue at the disposal of the Government, after providing for the charges for establishments and other unavoidable expenditure; that it was obviously impossible to grant all the sums applied for, for public works, by both Civil and Military Departments; and that the lists submitted every year by the several public officers were carefully revised, and the most urgent works selected, the rest being necessarily deferred. I pointed out at the same time to the Major General that of late years the expenditure for military works and buildings, as well as for other military charges, had been considerably greater than in former years. This increase is also noticed by the Sub-Committee in their Report in which they give a table of the expenditure under the head of military works and buildings for the last 11 years. It appears therefore to me, that there is no ground for the statement that the Legislature has not made adequate provision for military works in the Colony.

The subject of Military Expenditure has for some time past engaged considerable attention here, and an important discussion took place in the Council on the general question when the Supply Bill for this year was under consideration.

The result of this discussion was an Address from the Legislative Council to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to direct the whole question of Military Expenditure in Ceylon to be submitted to the revision of the Council, with an especial view to ascertain and suggest the proportion which the Colony ought to pay as a fair and just compensation for the protection it receives from the mother country.

In now forwarding this Address to your Grace, to be submitted to Her Majesty, I beg to explain the circumstances which led to its adoption.

When the Council was in Committee on this Bill, a motion was made, in conformity with the recommendation of the Sub-Committee appointed to report on the Bill, for the omission of the items of 775 *l.* and 527 *l.* for transport under the heads "regiments serving in Ceylon" and "Garrison and General Staff." As explanatory of the grounds for this motion, I would invite your Grace's special attention to the report of the Sub-Committee, as it enters fully into the question. It recapitulates the recommendations made from time to time by various Sub-Committees of the Legislative Council for a revision of the Military Expenditure; it shows the large proportion which that expenditure bears to the annual revenue of the Colony, being at the rate of more than one-seventh of the whole; it points out the gradual increase which has taken place in the Military Expenditure, the amount having risen from 71,525 *l.* in 1850 to 116,147 *l.* in 1860, whilst the strength of the garrison has been reduced from 4,084 men in the former year to 2,534 in the latter; and it shows the large amount contributed by this Colony, as compared with the sums paid by the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius. For these and other reasons, stated at length, the Sub-Committee recommended the omission from the Estimates of the two items of military "transport and rent."

On

Enclosure No. 1.

Enclosure No. 2.

On the motion to this effect being made in the Council, I felt it my duty to oppose it, and to state my reasons for not acquiescing in the recommendation of the Sub-Committee. It will be in your Grace's recollection that a similar proposal was made when the Supply Bill for last year was under consideration. The items objected to were then allowed to stand on my suggestion to that effect, and on the understanding that I would submit the whole question to your Grace, and solicit a decision upon it. This I did in my Despatch, No. 18, of 28th January 1861, forwarding the Supply Ordinance of last year. Your Grace's Despatch, No. 169, of the 26th August last, conveyed to me Her Majesty's confirmation of that Ordinance. But it reserved the expression of any opinion on the subject of Military Expenditure till Her Majesty's Government should have had an opportunity of considering the report and evidence recently submitted to the House of Commons by the Select Committee on Military Expenditure. As it was evident that a decision must soon be come to on the whole question, it seemed to me, therefore, that the most prudent and practical course to follow, in justice to all parties concerned, would be to vote again for this year, the two items objected to, on the distinct understanding that such vote would not in any way prejudice the general question.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn, on the understanding that the allowances were only voted for another year, and that, if within that year the general question remained still unsettled, the Council would have the option of taking whatever course they might think fit; and with the view of bringing the question directly under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, the Address which I now forward was adopted.

The various Despatches which I have from time to time addressed to your Grace on the subject of military allowances, afford ample evidence of the uncertainty in which the question is still involved, notwithstanding that a scale of allowances was determined upon only three years ago on the recommendation of a Commission specially appointed by the late Governor to consider the subject. And it is evident that Her Majesty's Government are now prepared to expect a proposal from the local Government for a reconsideration of the subject, for I observe that in a letter addressed by Sir F. Rogers to the Under Secretary of State for War (Enclosure of your Grace's Despatch, No. 225, of the 20th November 1861), it is pointed out that the receipt in the Colony of the letter from the War Office, dated the 4th September, respecting colonial allowances to medical officers, which had been transmitted to me by your Grace, would probably lead to a proposal on the part of the colonial authorities for a revision of the scale of military allowances.

It appears to me, indeed, very desirable that the question should be finally and authoritatively settled, so as to remove all uncertainty respecting it, to obviate the frequent discussions which now arise in the Legislative Council, and to prevent all differences between the civil and military authorities.

It is, I apprehend, by no means the desire of the Legislative Council to deprive the military of any allowances to which they are justly entitled, or to withhold such a contribution from the Colony as it may fairly be called upon to pay for the protection it receives from the military. What they maintain is, as I understand, that the amount now paid is larger than is warranted by the state of the revenue, and out of proportion to the strength of the garrison. And they assert their right to a control over the whole Military Expenditure of the Island, instead of such right being limited, as at present, only to a portion of such expenditure; a right which they contend they were led to expect would be conceded to them by Earl Grey's Despatch of the 19th May 1848, which lays down the principle that "the power of the Legislative Council extends over all the public expenditure of the Colony."

This question is ably and fully discussed in Sir Henry Ward's Despatch, No. 90*, of the 8th November 1859, in the conclusions of which I entirely agree. In it he stated his reasons for not recommending that the Legislative Council should have any voice in determining the amount of force to be maintained in the Island, and other matters, the regulation of which necessarily belongs to the Crown; and he limited his recommendation to the revision of the scale of Island Allowances once for all by the Legislative Council. Page 67.

Appendix.

But it will be observed that the prayer of the present Address to Her Majesty is, that the whole question of Military Expenditure in Ceylon may be submitted to the Council, with the view to ascertain and suggest the proportion which the Colony should pay as its military contribution; the amount to be made a fixed annual charge upon the revenues of the Island.

It appears to me that the best system to be followed in a Colony like this, would be to assess the colonial revenue yearly in a certain fixed sum to be agreed on by the Colonial Legislature for the purpose of covering the gross Military Expenditure of the year, leaving the management and detail of this expenditure entirely to the military authorities themselves. This plan would, I think, remove any possible occasion of collision between the Home and the Colonial Governments, and between the civil and military authorities; and it would present the very desirable element of certainty in calculating the expenditure for each year.

The plan does not appear, moreover, to be at variance with the report of the Committee appointed in 1859, on the recommendation of General Peel, then Secretary of State for War, to consider the question of expenses of military defences in the Colonies, who recommended that the Imperial Government should call upon each Colony to decide on the nature of its own defence and the amount of its garrison, and should offer to assist it by bearing a share of the entire cost.

In now forwarding the accompanying Address, I would submit to your Grace that should Her Majesty be graciously pleased to accede to its prayer, I have every reason to believe that the subject will be fairly and liberally considered by the Council, and that such a settlement will be arrived at as would be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government as well as to the Colony.

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Enclosure 1, in No. 2.

Encl. 1, in No. 2.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Legislative Council of Ceylon

Sheweth,

THAT in submitting for Your Majesty's gracious consideration a subject of the deepest concern to this Colony, the Council beg to tender the assurance of their loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty.

2. The Council, as constituted in the year 1833, with ten official and six unofficial members, have hitherto faithfully discharged the trust imposed upon them by Your Majesty, in enacting laws for the Colony, and in voting monies required for so much of the expenditure as is placed under their control.

3. In a Despatch, dated the 19th May 1848, written by Earl Grey, then Secretary for the Colonies, to the Governor of Ceylon, and laid upon the table of the Council for their guidance, it is stated that "the power of the Legislative Council extends over all the public expenditure of the Colony."

4. This power has been exercised with regard to the whole of the Civil Expenditure; but with the exception of a few trifling matters (hereinafter referred to) the Council have had no control over the Military Expenditure of the Colony.

5. The expenditure charged under the latter head upon the Colonial Revenue has increased from 71,525 *l.* in 1850 (with a force of 4,084 men) to 116,147 *l.* in 1860 (with a force of only 2,534, men).

6. This increase (except in respect of the matters already referred to) has taken place, from time to time, without the sanction of the Legislative Council; and neither the expenditure, nor the monies required to meet it, have ever been brought under their control.

7. A new and increased scale of Island Allowances was adopted in 1859, on the recommendation of a Committee of civil and military officers appointed by the late Governor of this Island, irrespective of the Legislative Council; while, at the same time, distinct allowances were for the first time granted in respect of travelling expenses and house rent, although the "Island Allowances," as originally settled, were always deemed to include the contingencies of travelling and barrack accommodation.

8. The

8. The Council beg most respectfully to submit, that the revision of the rates of Island Allowances should have been intrusted to them, and that the proceeding adopted in this respect was at variance with their privileges, as laid down in Earl Grey's Despatch, and has deprived them of that wholesome control which they ought to possess over the whole expenditure of the Colony.

9. Of the large sums annually charged upon the Colony, in connection with the military expenditure, and absorbing more than one-seventh of its total revenue, the Council are allowed to exercise a control only in respect of the sums required for military works and buildings, and the allowances for house-rent and travelling; the former amounting this year to 7,649 l., and the latter to 2,502 l., making a total of only 10,150 l. out of the entire military expenditure of 116,147 l.

10. The Council have from time to time permitted the votes to pass, in the expectation that Your Majesty's Government would submit the whole question of the military expenditure to their consideration.

11. With every desire to bear its just proportion of such expenditure, it cannot but be admitted, that so heavy a charge upon the colonial revenue, and one so entirely beyond its control, is a grievance on which the Colony may fairly appeal to Your Majesty, especially in view of the fact, that the possession of Ceylon, as affording at Galle and at Trincomalee, a convenient port of call, and a most valuable harbour for British vessels on the Indian Seas, is of very great importance to the mother country.

12. The Council therefore humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct the whole question of military expenditure in Ceylon to be submitted to their revision, with an especial view to ascertain and suggest the proportion which the Colony ought to pay as a fair and just compensation for the protection it receives from the mother country; and that the amount, when ascertained and agreed upon, should (subject to Your Majesty's approval) be made a fixed annual charge upon the revenues of the Island.

By order of the Council,

(signed) J. Bailey, Clerk to the Council.

Enclosure 2, in No. 2.

EXTRACTS from a Report of the Sub-Committee upon the proposed Ordinance, "To apply a Sum not exceeding 458,383 l. 1s. 8d. to the Contingent Service of the Year 1862," having carefully considered the correspondence, papers, and estimates laid before them, beg to submit the following Report to the Legislative Council:—

Encl. 2, in No. 2.

GENERAL AND GARRISON STAFF.

Provisional and Temporary Salaries.

In this vote provision is made for the temporary employment of an assistant royal engineer, at a salary of 10s. a day.

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No. II.—TRANSPORT.

Governor.

The item of "Transport" for the Governor exceeds last year's vote by 90 l., the difference being for the travelling expenses of his Excellency's aide-de-camp. The Committee object to this item for the reasons urged by them in connection with the general question of military travelling allowances.

* * * * *

Regiments Serving in Ceylon.

£. 883. 10. The Committee have agreed to allow certain of the items which compose the above sum; as, instructors of musketry, 72 l. 10s., and one detachment adjutant, 36 l. But the other items under this head, and under the head "General and Garrison Staff," are objected to.

The Committee have, in connection with the various votes under the head of "Transport," considered the question of the military expenditure of the Colony; and they desire to lay before the Council the result of their deliberations, with a view to some definite resolution

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being arrived at on the subject. They are agreed that the votes now proposed should be omitted from the present schedule, until the Council should have had an opportunity of revising the entire military expenditure with reference to the absolute wants of the Colony. The expenditure has continued to increase from year to year, till it has now attained an amount which renders it incumbent on the Council to claim a thorough revision of it.

The Committee are aware that some stress may be laid on the circumstance that the increased expenditure has, in point of fact, been annually voted by the Council, and that the annual votes of past years are relied upon as precedents in favour of the continuance of similar votes in every succeeding year. It may, indeed, be argued that if the military necessities of the Colony justified an expenditure of 108,000 *l.* in 1860, the Council ought not in 1861 to withhold a similar sum for similar requirements. But it must be remembered, in the first place, that the necessity for so large an expenditure has never been admitted; and, secondly, that the Council, while providing for an expenditure required for existing establishments, have, through successive Sub-Committees, objected to these very establishments, and have from time to time suggested the propriety of revising the military expenditure, with a view to a reduction of it. Looking back to the proceedings of this Council, the Committee find that the attention of the Government was drawn to the subject continuously for the last 24 years. Taking such of the printed records as are extant, they observe that, in 1847, when the military expenditure did not amount to more than 70,040 *l.*, a Sub-Committee of this Council commented on the "unusual presence of two regiments instead of one in Colombo." Another Sub-Committee, of the following year, in alluding to the subject, observed:—

"In looking to the military expenditure, the Committee would desire to impress on the Government the expediency of consulting with the home authorities as to the practicability of reductions in the staff appointments, the expenses of which are at present borne by the Colony, but which, in the general reduction now in progress, it is submitted, cannot longer be maintained on their present scale."

And they expressed a hope that the Secretary of State, taking into consideration the then depressed state of the Colony, would—

"See the justice of relieving the Island permanently of the burthensome contribution of 24,000 *l.* per annum to the military chest; * * * which had for the last few years been felt as one of the most vexatious grievances with which the colonial finances had had to struggle."

Another Sub-Committee, appointed in 1849, to consider the supplementary charges of that year, expressed themselves in the following terms, showing that objections had been urged, for a long period previously, to the expenditure, which then hardly exceeded a half of the amount now charged on the Colony:—

"As regards the military charges of the Colony, the Sub-Committee earnestly entreat the attention of the Government to the great expense involved in maintaining the present extent of the garrison staff. They are likewise unanimously of opinion, that the existing amount of military expenditure being less necessary for the preservation of the internal peace of the Island than for the maintenance of Ceylon as an important military station of the empire, and as the key to our Eastern possessions, the payment to the military chest of the sum of 24,000 *l.*, imposed on the Colony under an erroneous impression of its resources, and continued to be enforced in spite of the strongest representations made from time to time for the last 11 years by every successive Governor, by the Executive Council, by the Legislative Council, and by bodies of private individuals, ought to be discontinued; and they trust that Her Majesty's Government will not permit another year to pass without the injustice done to the Colony by the infliction of this 'penalty for past prosperity,' being acknowledged and repaired."

A Select Committee of the Executive Council, appointed in 1849, to consider the establishments of the Colony, after alluding to various items of expenditure which they considered either unnecessary or capable of very large reductions, conclude their observations in the following terms:—

"On the whole, we would submit the urgent necessity of inviting the attention of Her Majesty's Government and military authorities in England, to the enormous military expenditure of this Island, so far beyond both its requirements and its means. By relieving the colonial revenue from the annual payment of 24,000 *l.*, and effecting judicious and practicable retrenchments, especially in the general and garrison staff, an immense benefit may be conferred on the Island, without any detriment either to the efficiency or to the just emoluments of the troops."

Again, in 1850, the Sub-Committee on the Supplies for 1851, in commenting on the provision made for regiments serving in Ceylon, and the garrison and general staff, remarked as follows:—

"The Committee cannot withhold the expression of their disappointment, that no favourable notice has yet been taken by Her Majesty's Government of the various remonstrances sent from time to time against the imposition of 24,000 *l.* per annum for the payment of the troops. Seeing no immediate prospect of relief, the Committee content themselves, at present, with drawing attention to the fact that the existing number of field officers attached to the 37th Regiment is unusually large, and to the force of Royal Engineers, so disproportioned

disproportioned to the exigencies of the Colony. The medical officer in charge of the artillery being of a higher rank than consists with the local establishment, an additional burthen is thrown upon the Colony of 180*l.* per annum, which the Committee would gladly see removed, on the relief of the present first-class surgeon, by the appointment of an assistant surgeon, as heretofore."

So again, the Sub-Committee appointed in 1851, to consider the Supply Bill for 1852, observe, that—

"They cannot pass the large votes required for regiments serving in Ceylon, without reiterating the observations made by successive Committees for some years past, respecting the heavy military expenditure resulting from the maintenance of so large a force in the Island; and especially from the large allowances granted to the general and garrison staff."

And they proceed to recommend the discontinuance of the establishments of the Royal Engineers at Colombo and in Kandy; and to express their opinion—

"That the military establishments should be made subject to revision, and that its efficiency might be perfectly well maintained at a less cost to the Colony."

The Sub-Committee of 1853, referring to the above remarks of the previous Committee, state that they fully coincide with those remarks; and—

"They regret to learn that no reductions have been proposed by the Home Government; and also, that advantage was not taken of the opportunity which occurred, when the appointment of Deputy Adjutant General fell vacant, to save the Colony from the expenditure connected with that office, and which, it is so perfectly admitted, can be dispensed with.

And they suggest—

"That the attention of the Home Government ought again to be solicited to the subject of the military expenditure generally; because the amount of revenue absorbed for these services beyond that which the circumstances of the Colony really require, must necessarily retard its progress and prove a barrier to improvement, by proportionately diminishing the amount which would otherwise be available for the formation of roads, and for undertakings of public utility."

Again, the Sub-Committee on the Supplies for 1854, alluding to the recent alteration in the rate of stoppage on rations issued to European troops, and to a change in the ration itself, an alteration, by which an additional expenditure of 2,445*l.* had then been thrown upon the Colony,—cite with approbation the recommendation of a previous Committee—

"That as this loss was the consequence of an arrangement made by the Home Government, on the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons, based on the principle of equalising the issues of provisions to, and the stoppages from, the troops in Great Britain and in the Colonies, this Island should be included among the stations for which extra provision was made, and a grant voted by the House of Commons; and that steps should be taken to recover from the Home Government the loss that has arisen, or any which may hereafter arise."

They conclude their Report, by respectfully urging—

"That suitable representations be immediately made to the Home Government of the claim which this Colony has to be relieved from the increase to the military expenditure which has thus been placed upon it, an expenditure which absorbs about one-fourth part of the revenue, and leaves, after the necessary civil charges have been provided for, an amount for the construction of the public works and the formation of the roads, which are necessary to promote the progress of the Colony and to enlarge its capabilities, a sum which is wholly insufficient for those important purposes."

A Select Committee on the fixed establishments, whose Report was laid on the Table in 1854, invited the attention of the Legislature "to the large disproportion between the military expenditure in Ceylon and in the neighbouring Island of Mauritius;" and having suggested reductions in every other branch of the service, expressed a trust—

"That the Home Government would not refuse to act in a similar spirit as regards the military expenditure, and with a view to this, suggested that the Colony should be relieved from the care of the military establishments altogether, and that these be managed under the authority of the Home Government alone, the Colony being assessed at such a sum per annum, as a contribution towards the military expenditure, as may be deemed a fair and just compensation for the services rendered to the Colony by the military."

It will be remembered, that in 1858 a Commission was appointed by the late Governor, consisting of Mr. J. Caulfeild, Mr. George Lee, Lieutenant Colonel Waddy, and Major

Appendix.

H. G. Woods, to revise the scale of military allowances. The result of this revision was made known in 1859; and a Sub-Committee of the Council of that year, in dealing with that revision, and in providing for the increased expenditure consequent upon it, lost no time in pointing out the irregularity of the proceeding. Alluding to the increase in the allowances recommended by the Commissioners, they express themselves as follows:—

“The several increases are calculated on a scale recommended by a Commission consisting of two civilians and two military men, appointed by the Governor. As it appears from Lord Grey’s Despatch of 19th May 1848, laid upon the Table for the guidance of its Members, that the ‘power of the Legislative Council extends over all the public expenditure of the Colony,’ this Committee, with every desire that the claims of officers in the army to adequate Island allowances should be favourably considered, feels that any revision of the existing rates should have been intrusted to a Committee composed of members of its own body; and that any other mode of dealing with the subject is objectionable in principle. The Committee, therefore, proposes that a vote be passed for the sums required, as a temporary measure to cover the expenditure of the present year; and would suggest, that the whole question of military allowances be submitted to the Council for its consideration and final decision.”

Another Sub-Committee of the same year, appointed to consider the Supplies for 1860, invited the attention of the Government to the same subject, and suggested,—

“That some rule should be agreed upon for relieving the Colony of so heavy and uncertain a burden, and for saving a portion of the money now devoted towards an uncontrolled, and, in some cases, unnecessary expenditure, for other purposes connected with the material progress of the Colony.”

And lastly, the Sub-Committee on the Supplies for 1861, after discussing at some length the entire question of military expenditure, expressed themselves in the following terms:—

“It is clear, therefore, that travelling allowances, and hire of quarters, were both originally included in the consolidated amount, under the term of ‘Island Allowances,’ and were only separated by the Committee on this subject in 1858, composed, be it remembered, not of members of the Legislative Council, but of two civilians and two military men, appointed by the late Governor. Any necessity, moreover, that then existed for providing quarters for the officers no longer exists. The Colony has built, at a cost of 17,528 £, quarters for 12 officers in the fort, and for 14 officers in Slave Island. It can be no hardship to those officers, who prefer living outside the fort, to pay their own rent, as others are obliged to do. The system of this or that officer having the difference between the actual rent of a house, and that calculated upon a given scale made up to him, seems so objectionable in principle, and so unfair in operation, that the Committee cannot support it. They accordingly recommend the omission of all allowances for travelling and for house rent.”

It will be remembered also, that owing to the urgent representation of the Council, Sir Henry Ward in 1859 promised to press upon the Secretary for the Colonies the necessity of effecting a revision of the military expenditure; and that, although he fulfilled the promise by at once addressing the Colonial Office on the subject, no answer was received to his Despatch; and that in the succeeding year a motion was about to be made in Council, based upon the recommendations of the Sub-Committee above alluded to, but that in view of the present Governor’s recent arrival, it was agreed that the matter should be allowed to stand over for another year, pending a fresh representation to the Secretary for the Colonies. Such a representation has, as this Committee understands, been made, but without any satisfactory result. Some expectations were indeed entertained, that a Committee of the House of Commons, who were then considering the military expenditure of the Colonies, would in the course of their inquiries correctly ascertain the position of this Colony, and suggest some arrangement more in accordance with its just claims, and with the practice adopted in respect to other Colonies. No satisfactory result has, however, followed from their deliberations, and the Colony has still to meet an expenditure over which it has no control, and which is annually increasing. The amount actually expended in 1859 exceeded 106,000 £, and the amount expended in 1860 is 116,399 £, or more than a seventh of its annual revenue. Comparing this with the returns from the Cape of Good Hope, where the actual military expenditure for 1860 exceeded 521,000 £, and the revenue was 942,776 £, it will be found that the total sum contributed by that Colony in aid of the military amounted only to 47,275 £, or a little over one-sixteenth of the revenue, and less than one-twelfth of the entire military expenditure of the Colony. So also in the Mauritius, where the total revenue in 1860 was 553,419 £, and the total military expenditure was 141,921 £, the amount contributed by the Colony did not exceed 32,816 £, which is less than one-sixteenth of the revenue, and less than one-fourth of the entire military expenditure.

It is impossible, under these circumstances, to justify in Ceylon an expenditure which is not warranted by any colonial requirements, and is so utterly out of proportion to the expenditure of other Colonies, and to its own annual revenue and civil expenditure. The following

following statement will show the increase which has taken place from year to year since 1850, notwithstanding a concurrent decrease in the strength of the command:—

Year.	Revenue.	Strength.	Military Expenditure.*	
	£.		£.	
1850 - - -	415,667	4,084	64,325	Equal to 15·7 l. per head.
1851 - - -	429,700	3,991	63,963	
1852 - - -	411,806	4,016	63,892	
1853 - - -	412,835	3,914	65,517	
1854 - - -	408,041	3,616	65,293	
1855 - - -	476,273	3,045	64,701	
1856 - - -	504,174	2,954	66,322	
1857 - - -	578,028	2,568	70,701	
1858 - - -	654,961	2,566	83,037	
1859 - - -	747,036	2,597	99,264	
1860 - - -	845,525	2,534	108,747	Equal to 42·9 l. per head.

* Exclusive of items charged under "Colonial Commissariat," which amount to about 7,500 l. per annum.

In once more urging upon Government the consideration of this important question, the Committee do not desire to be understood as objecting to any expenditure necessary for the reasonable requirements of the Colony. The objection is, as it has ever been, based on the absence of all control on the part of the Legislature over so large a proportion of the revenue, and on the utter want of connection between the expenditure, on the one hand, and the necessity for it, on the other. The Colony has, for instance, since the year 1816, paid large sums of money annually under the term "Island Allowances to Officers." These allowances were understood to represent all the various items which were formerly charged under the head of "Batta, Rent Allowances, Travelling Charges, and Hire of Quarters." Sir Henry Ward's Committee of 1858 largely increased the amount; and yet the Colony has paid, and still pays to every officer not provided with quarters, a fixed sum for house-rent, and to all officers a varying rate of travelling expenses, in addition to the allowances which were intended to include those very contingencies. That Committee, as already pointed out, was appointed irrespectively of the Legislative Council, and its recommendations were carried out without their sanction. But the rates of allowances thus recommended, liberal and excessive as they were, have by no means been adopted as a rule; and, so far from resulting in a definite settlement of the question, have rather led to further complications, which cannot fail to give rise to complaints and jealousies among the officers themselves. The allowances supposed to have been fixed by that Committee are still subject to alteration under Royal warrants, and have in some instances been actually increased. Medical officers on the Staff who, by Sir Henry Ward's Minute, were provided with the same allowances as regimental medical officers, have since been permitted to draw an additional allowance of half as much again. A staff surgeon now draws allowances equal to those of a full colonel, and exceeding those of a lieutenant-colonel in command of a regiment. Command allowances have also in every instance been increased. The Ordnance Department, which never before received staff allowances, have since received them; and it was only in 1857 that island allowances were granted to them. An entirely new department, and one apparently unnecessary for any practical purpose in the Colony (the Purveyor's Department), has been created, and been provided for at the expense of the Colony; while the surgeons, who had previously, without their increased allowances, performed the duties proposed to be assigned to this department, will probably, with their increased allowances, cease to do so.

Some of the charges thus introduced, at variance not only with the known and expressed wishes of the Legislature, but with the settled views of the Executive Government, as laid down in Sir Henry Ward's Minute, may probably be owing to the separation of the two offices of Secretary for the Colonies and Secretary for War, which were at one time held by the same Minister, who, in considering any alteration of the military establishment, necessarily had in view at the same time the state and the interests of the Colony. This separation may probably account for the apparent absence of all connection between the recent military appointments and arrangements, and the requirements and capabilities of the Colony. On no other supposition, for instance, can the appointment of a military chaplain at Colombo be explained, where the existing establishments provided a chaplain to the troops, with an adequate salary and an almost total immunity from civil duties. On no other supposition can the creation of new departments be accounted for, where, with nearly double the strength, and without any of the allowances, the affairs of the command were equally well administered by the then existing establishments.

The Committee would now suggest, for the consideration of the Council, whether after the repeated and most urgent appeals made since 1847, to the Secretary for the Colonies as well as the local Government, and in view of the apparent inattention on the part of both Governments to this most reasonable request, they are prepared to sanction the various

Appendix.

items now proposed on account of military expenditure. The greater part of the expenditure in respect of allowances is still beyond the control of the Council; and the items submitted for their consideration in the present Bill in respect of rent and transport amount only to 2,502 *l.*, or about one-fortieth of the entire annual expenditure. Until, however, a thorough and careful revision of the whole of the establishments has taken place, it is impossible to determine how far the items now submitted for sanction are reasonable, or consistent with the requirements of the Colony. Such a revision will also enable the Council to point out to the Secretary of State that much of the military expenditure in the Colony is incurred for Imperial purposes, in maintaining garrisons and fortifications, especially at Galle and Trincomalee, which, without being essentially necessary to the internal safety of the Colony, are of the last importance as military stations of the empire, and towards the maintenance of which the Imperial Government ought in fairness to contribute a reasonable proportion. The Committee are inclined to agree in the recommendation of the Sub-Committee of 1860, and would suggest the omission of these items, not with any wanton disposition to deprive the military of their reasonable emoluments, but simply with a view to secure to the Colony the legitimate means of revising and regulating its expenditure in accordance with its revenues and its requirements,—a result which, it is believed, may be attained without by any means sacrificing the interests or the comfort of either the officer or the soldier.*

* * * * *

No. 13.—WORKS and BUILDINGS.

* * * * *

Commanding Royal Engineer.

THE vote of 1,134 *l.* for “General Service” is larger than that of previous years; but considering that it has been found necessary to grant votes in the Supplementary Supply Bill, the Committee are unwilling to reduce it. It includes the salaries and allowances of workmen employed in the various military stations throughout the Island.

The item of 1,400 *l.*, for building quarters for married soldiers in Colombo, is only part of an estimate of 4,400 *l.*; and it is one which commends itself to the Committee, as providing accommodations which are absolutely necessary to the comfort of the wives and children of married soldiers.

The item of 1,000 *l.*, for a new hospital for native troops at Trincomalee, is also part of an estimate of 1,552 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.*, and is justified by a similar consideration for the comforts of the soldier.

The vote of 156 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.*, for repairing No. 9 officers’ quarters at Trincomalee, is part of an estimate of 356 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.*, and should be increased to 200 *l.*, as 156 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.* only will be expended on the vote of 200 *l.* granted by the last Supplementary Supply Bill.

The Committee cannot but point out here the great increase in the expenditure under the head of “Commanding Royal Engineer,” and the large proportion it bears to the civil expenditure for works and buildings. The former, in the present schedule, amounts to 11,371 *l.* 15 *s.* 4 *d.*, as against 14,161 *l.* 0 *s.* 7½ *d.* required for civil buildings. The following Table gives a comparative statement of expenditure under the head of “Military Works and Buildings” for the last eleven years:

	Military.						TOTAL.					
	Supplementary.			Supply.								
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
1850	-	-	-	7	-	10½	4,754	-	-	4,761	-	10½
1851	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,465	-	-	4,465	-	-
1852	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,309	-	-	4,309	-	-
1853	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,800	8	-	6,800	8	-
1854	-	-	-	2,445	6	5½	5,122	-	-	7,567	6	5½
1855	-	-	-	807	2	4	3,538	9	8	4,345	12	-
1856	-	-	-	850	-	-	4,023	7	9	4,873	7	9
1857	-	-	-	2,888	17	2	6,624	3	6	9,513	-	8
1858	-	-	-	1,930	12	10	10,797	15	11	12,728	8	9
1859	-	-	-	2,488	15	-½	13,005	16	8	15,494	11	8½
1860	-	-	-	2,271	4	9	7,882	9	-	10,153	13	9
1861	-	-	-	1,545	17	5	6,104	-	-	7,649	17	5

* The Auditor General, while fully concurring with the rest of the Committee as to the propriety of a revision of the whole military expenditure, with a view to the exercise of greater economy, desires to express his opinion that any modifications of allowances should be made prospective, and not apply to any officer now in the enjoyment of them.

* * * * *

No. 17.—COLONIAL COMMISSARIAT.

Deputy Commissary General.

THE increase in this item is chiefly owing to a new arrangement by which rice is now supplied to the native troops at a fixed rate of 2 *d.* per measure, in place of the former arrangement of paying them the difference between the 2 *d.* and the market price.

The Committee have agreed to reduce the sum of 24,000 *l.* included in the proposed vote for beef, bread, &c. to 23,500 *l.*

* * * * *

Regiments Serving in Ceylon.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

FOR the 500 *l.* which is charged under the head "Contingencies," an equivalent sum has been deducted from the 24,000 *l.* which has been charged under "Colonial Commissariat."

GENERAL and GARRISON STAFF.

Assistant Quartermaster General.

A SUM of 1,000 *l.* is claimed for office furniture and other articles, but in the absence of all details as to its necessity, the Committee are not prepared to recommend its adoption; they, however, think that the matter may be considered when the next Supply Bill is submitted to the Council.

(signed) *W. C. Gibson.*
R. T. Pennefather.
P. W. Braybrooke.
C. A. Lorenz.
J. M. Robertson.
H. Dias.

Council Chamber,
Colombo, 11 December 1861.

— No. 3. —

(No. 234.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *C. MacCarthy* to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

Queen's House, Colombo,
29 November 1862.

My Lord Duke,

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Grace's Circular Despatch of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit a copy of the return of military expenditure defrayed by the Government of Ceylon for the year 1861 therein required, prepared by the Auditor General here, together with explanatory notes.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. MacCarthy.*

No. 3.
Governor Sir *C. J. MacCarthy* to the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
29 November 1862.

Appendix.

Enclosure in No. 3.

RETURN of MILITARY EXPENDITURE defrayed by the Government of Ceylon, distinguishing Expenditure on Imperial Forces and on Works of Defence from that on Local Forces, for the Year 1861.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1	Payments in aid of the ordinary expense of the Queen's troops - - - - -	24,000	-	-			
2	Colonial military allowances - - - - -	20,068	14	5			
3	Payments for head quarter's staff - - - - -	17,191	16	7			
4	Barracks, hospitals, storehouses, and any other military buildings not included under head 5	8,338	12	3			
5	Fortifications and works of defence - - - - -	540	15	2			
6	Colonial naval allowances, and payments to naval brigades - - - - -	-	-	-			
7	Any expenditure on Imperial forces, or on works not included under preceding heads - - -	24,508	6	-			
8	Total expenditure on Imperial forces or works -	-	-	-	94,648	4	5
9	Militia - - - - -	-	-	-			
10	Volunteers - - - - -	1,072	1	5			
11	Volunteer armouries, clothing, and other stores	-	-	-			
12	Any expenditure on local forces, or on works not included under previous heads - - - - -	10,615	13	5			
13	Total expenditure on local forces or on works -	-	-	-	11,687	14	10
14	Grand total, composed of sum of heads 8 and 13	-	-	-	106,335	19	3

See accompanying explanatory notes.

(signed) R. T. Pennefather,
Auditor General.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1	Contribution by the Ceylon Government on account of the Queen's troops - - - - -	-	-	-	24,000	-	-
2	Island allowance to regimental officers, including staff pay of officers of the Military Store Department - - - - -	19,554	15	3			
	Transport to ditto - - - - -	513	19	2			
					20,068	14	5
3	General garrison staff, including medical officers and purveyors to the forces, and clerks of the Military Departments - - - - -	16,446	16	10			
	Transport - - - - -	744	19	9			
					17,191	16	7
4	Military works and buildings - - - - -	-	-	-	8,338	12	3
5	Strengthening the fortifications of Colombo and Galle - - - - -	-	-	-	540	15	2
7	Commissariat Expenditure, viz.:						
	Cost of provision to troops - - - - -	13,562	10	10			
	Extra price of rice refunded to soldiers of Ceylon rifle regiment - - - - -	1,632	18	10			
	Extra rice issued to native troops on Queen's birthday and other holidays - - - - -	33	13	11			
	Money in lieu of provisions, &c. - - - - -	1,137	5	2			
	Conveyance of provisions and stores by land and sea - - - - -	1,419	19	9			
	Fuel and light for troops - - - - -	1,572	3	6			
	Carried forward - - - £.	19,358	12	-	70,139	18	5

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	19,358 12 -	70,139 18 5
	Commissariat Expenditure— <i>continued</i> .		
	Arrack to native troops in the Kandian Province - - -	4 7 10	
	Straw for troops on march - - -	176 12 2	
	Rent of private quarters, lodging allowance, and assessment tax - - -	1,662 7 10	
	Furnishing, making and repairing barrack and hospital furniture, and other equipments - - -	1,249 13 8	
	Freight of troops - - -	702 11 8	
	Hire of carts for military purposes - - -	671 11 6	
	Hire of boats for military purposes - - -	32 - -	
	Coolies accompanying troops - - -	128 - -	
	Pay of lamplighters and pioneers of garrison libraries - - -	33 9 2	
	Pay of gardener of the Kew house and caretaker of Major General's residence - - -	21 12 -	
	Pay of keeper of the convalescent officers' quarters, Mount Lavinia - - -	3 7 6	
	Shoeing horses and repairing horse appointments of mounted orderlies - - -	30 7 -	
	Tailors' work in repairing tents - - -	21 5 2	
	Oiling and cleaning old rifle arms - - -	2 4 6	
	Compensation in lieu of boots to men of gun lascars - - -	105 2 -	
	Emptying and cleaning military privies - - -	166 10 -	
	Commission on arrack sold in military canteens - - -	51 12 -	
	Horses for the mounted orderlies - - -	34 - -	
	Other military charges which cannot be separately shown, estimated at - - -	53 - -	
			*24,508 6 -
10	Small arms, &c. for the Matelle Rifle Volunteer Corps - - -	- - -	94,648 4 5
12	Gun Lascar Corps - - -	3,588 3 1	1,072 1 5
	Mounted Orderly Corps - - -	216 15 10	
	Military pensions paid in Ceylon and in India, including gratuities to discharged soldiers - - -	6,810 14 6	
			10,615 13 5
	TOTAL - - - £.		106,335 19 3

Besides the above sums a proportion of the expense of the establishment of the Deputy Commissary General must be considered as incurred for military purposes. As, however, the duties of that department are civil as well as military, it is difficult to estimate the exact sum which should be added to the foregoing amount.

* This amount is reducible by 4,824 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , which comprise the following items of receipts, viz.:	£. s. d.
Stoppages on account of rations to European troops - - -	4,347 11 9
Cost of conveying wine and beer for use of garrison canteens, recoverable from the committee of the canteens - - -	46 13 4
Sale of straw supplied to troops on their march - - -	16 - 9
Amount recovered from officers occupying private quarters - - -	413 17 8
	£. 4,824 3 6

(signed) R. T. Pennefather.

Appendix.

— No. 4. —

(No. 253.)

No. 4.

Governor Sir C.
MacCarthy to his
Grace the Duke of
Newcastle, K.G.
29 December 1862.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir C. MacCarthy to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

Queen's House, Colombo,
29 December 1862.

My Lord Duke,

SOME uneasiness having been excited among the population of this island by a debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 6th day of May last, on a motion by Mr. Lyall for a Return of Charges defrayed out of the Imperial Exchequer on account of the Colony, in making which motion that honourable Member is represented to have advocated the annexation of Ceylon to India, an unofficial member of the Legislative Council here, lately moved the appointment of a Select Committee of the Council to draw up an Address to the Queen, praying that Her Majesty might be pleased to refuse her sanction to the proposed annexation.

2. I saw no reason for objecting to this motion, though, as I remarked, it was one in which I could not becomingly take any personal part; for if it seemed fit to Her Majesty's Government at any time hereafter, and for any reasons now unknown to me, to unite Ceylon to India, it would ill become me, as a servant of the Crown, to gainsay such possible decision, of the likelihood of which, however, I had received no intimation from them, though I was aware from the public prints that it had been openly advocated in Parliament.

3. The enclosed address was accordingly agreed to unanimously, at a meeting of the Legislative Council on the 24th instant, at which the Major General commanding presided in my absence; and as I believe it to be the expression of the feelings and wishes not only of the Council, but of all classes of the population, I submit it as such to your Grace, with the request that you will be pleased to lay it before the Queen, for Her Majesty's gracious consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. MacCarthy.

Enclosure in No. 4.

Encl. in No. 4.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Legislative Council of Ceylon

Sheweth,

THAT this Council have learnt with great apprehension that a suggestion has been made for transferring this Colony to the Government of India; and being convinced that the change would be productive of much evil, they beg most respectfully to lay the following reasons before Your Majesty against the proposed measure:—

There is no point of community between Ceylon and India beyond what may be supposed to arise from their mere geographical proximity. The inhabitants of the two countries differ in race, in language, and in feeling. Their laws and usages are different. The constitution of this Colony, as established by Royal Charter, has secured to it higher privileges and more material benefits than are enjoyed under the Indian Government. The political and administrative institutions of Ceylon, the judicial establishments throughout the island, the local agencies of Government, and generally all its fiscal arrangements, are better adapted to the circumstances of the Colony, and to the wants and feelings of the people, than those of India would be. They have existed for more than half a century unaltered, save in their improvement and extension, and are well understood and appreciated. Any change, therefore, by which they might be circumscribed or altered in character would impede the progress of the Colony, and seriously disturb the peace and prosperity which have hitherto prevailed.

The people of Ceylon are well satisfied with the existing form of Government, which has secured to them a fair representation of their various interests, and which it is hoped would not be altered except with a view to the further development of its representative character.

Since the cession of the Maritime Provinces in 1796, and within less than half a century after the conquest of the Kandyan territories, the marked progress which the Colony has made in material prosperity, and the peace and good order which contrast so strongly with its

its previous troubled state, can be attributed only to the wise and liberal measures of Your Majesty's Government,—zealously carried out by local authorities, who have well comprehended the wants of its inhabitants, and have supplied them by prompt and judicious measures.

Under the fostering influence of good laws, and the encouraging aid of a local administration, enterprise has been stimulated and a vast commerce established, by which Ceylon has been raised to the rank of one of Your Majesty's most important colonies.

This Council would respectfully suggest that no sufficient reasons have been urged for so important a change, nor would that change offer any compensation for the many advantages which are secured to this Island under its present form of government; and they would submit that it would hardly be just towards a loyal and a prosperous colony, possessing a constitution which has been tried and found suitable to its wants, to amalgamate it with a country whose constitution has but recently undergone a radical change, forced upon it by the admitted defects of its previous administration.

This Council therefore pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to refuse Your sanction to the proposed annexation.

By order of the Council,

Council Chamber,
24 December 1862.

(signed) *J. Bailey,*
Clerk to the Council.

— No. 5. —

(No. 25.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., to Governor Sir *C. MacCarthy*.

No. 5.
His Grace the
Duke of Newcastle,
K.G., to Governor,
Sir C. MacCarthy.
9 February 1863.

Sir,

Downing-street, 9 February 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 253,* of the 29th December last, in which you forward an address to the Queen from the Legislative Council, praying that Her Majesty may be pleased to refuse Her sanction to the proposed annexation of Ceylon to India, on the ground that such an important change would be very likely to disturb the peace and prosperity which have prevailed under the existing form of government.

Page 82.

I have to express my satisfaction at the strong testimony borne by the Legislature of Ceylon to the progress and good government of the Island.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle*.

— No. 6. —

(No. 123.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *C. MacCarthy* to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

No. 6.
Governor Sir C.
MacCarthy to His
Grace the Duke of
Newcastle, K.G.
31 July 1863.

My Lord Duke,

Queen's House, Colombo,
31 July 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward a memorial addressed to your Grace by the "Planters' Association, Ceylon," praying "that no heavier burden be imposed on this Colony on account of military expenditure, until its present expenditure under this head be inquired into, and it is ascertained what proportion of the force now maintained in Ceylon is necessary for purposes of internal security."

2. I am aware that the whole subject of the military expenditure of the Colony is under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. But not having yet received the instructions announced in your Grace's Despatch, No. 95, of the 8th ultimo, I am not yet in a position to submit any remarks on the prayer of the memorial, which must necessarily be considered in connection with, and dependence on, those instructions when received.

Appendix.

3. I have merely to remark, in the mean time, with reference to the extraordinary, and not quite intelligible, assertions contained in the 9th paragraph of the memorial that, while I observe with satisfaction the tribute paid by the memorialists to the economy with which I have endeavoured, in accordance with the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, to administer the finances of the Colony, I fail altogether to perceive how "private enterprise" can be said to have "suffered considerable loss" in consequence of this economy. Private enterprise, however laudable a thing in itself, should operate with its own capital, and not with that of the public; and I need hardly remark that any appropriation of the general revenue to such private enterprise would be simply a misappropriation of public funds.

4. The large and unprecedented votes which, owing to the elasticity of the revenue and the general prosperity of the country, I have been enabled, during the last three years, to propose and carry for useful public works (the amount of which, as I gather from your Grace's Despatch, No. 93, of the 6th ultimo, has even excited some apprehension on the part of Her Majesty's Government, that it might be in excess of the means of the Colony, with reference to the simultaneous railway expenditure to be carried on), form a sufficient reply to the insinuation contained in the same (9th) paragraph of the memorial, that there has been any stinting of expenditure under this head. And the memorialists, if they had taken the trouble to inform themselves on the subject, would have ascertained that any sums voted for public works in any given year, and from any unforeseen cause remaining unexpended at its close, are uniformly re-voted in the Estimates for the following year under the head of "For carrying on Works already sanctioned."

I have, &c.
(signed) C. J. MacCarthy.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Encl. in No. 6.

To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Memorial of the Planters' Association, Ceylon.

Humbly sheweth,

1. THAT your memorialists, being largely interested in the coffee estates of Ceylon, beg respectfully to call your attention to the announcement made in the House of Commons on 20th of March last by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the time was now come when Ceylon might be called upon to make an additional contribution towards its military expenditure.

2. That your memorialists cannot but express their great surprise and regret at this announcement, seeing that they honestly believe that such an increased demand on the revenues of Ceylon as that proposed, is both unjust and impolitic; unjust, inasmuch as the only grounds on which the demand has been founded can be shown to be incorrect; impolitic, in as far as such demand is calculated seriously to interfere with the continued execution of those public works by which the local government has been able, in years past, to meet the requirements of private enterprise.

3. That with regard, first, to the injustice of the proposed increase of the Colonial contribution, the main arguments brought forward in its favour, as far as your memorialists have been able to learn them, are:—

First. That the military expenditure in this Colony is mainly for purposes of internal security.

Secondly. That, such being the case, the Colonial Treasury does not at present bear a fair share of that expenditure.

And, Thirdly. That the Colonial finances being now in a most flourishing state, there can be no reason longer to delay placing the fair share of the burden on the Colony.

4. That your memorialists, in answering the first of these arguments, beg to refer to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Colonial Military Expenditure, ordered to be printed 11th July 1861, from which they learn that, in the year 1860, the Cape of Good Hope alone, of all the Crown Colonies Proper, supported a larger force than Ceylon; while the number of troops in Canada and Ceylon was as nearly as possible equal.

That, Ceylon having been distinguished of late years among its fellows by the loyalty and order prevailing among its inhabitants, it cannot be mainly for purposes of internal security that it now maintains a larger force than nearly all its fellows.

That

That your memorialists further submit, that the expense of the staff officers employed in Ceylon is out of all proportion even to the excessive strength of the force.

That your memorialists beg further to call to your mind, that two of the largest garrisons in the Island, those at Trincomalee and Galle, are maintained purely for Imperial purposes, and in no way affect the internal security of the Colony.

5. That, with reference to the second argument above, your memorialists beg again to call your Grace's attention to the Report already referred to, from which it will be seen that, of all the Colonies of Great Britain, Ceylon, by no means the wealthiest or largest, made, in 1860, by far the most liberal contribution towards this item of military expenditure; that the sum paid by this Colony was absolutely 25,000 *l.* more than that paid by any other Colony.

That your memorialists beg to state that the then payment of 97,198 *l.* has now been increased to 104,710 *l.*, or to nearly 50 *l.* per head for the force maintained here, and that, too, without any proportionate increase in the burden falling on the home revenue.

6. That from a further examination of the table embodied in the Committee's Report it will be seen, that not only does Ceylon contribute absolutely more than her more wealthy fellows, but the proportion which her contribution bears to the Imperial expenditure is greater than the same proportion in any other Colony, save Victoria alone.

7. That, with these facts before them, your memorialists fail to understand on what plea the threatened additional burden can be justified. For if the present contribution be already absolutely greater than that of any other Colony, and relatively greater than that of all other Colonies but one, it can hardly be argued that an overflowing revenue, however great might be its wealth, would afford a just ground for increasing the already disproportionate burden.

8. That your memorialists, however, most respectfully urge that no surplus revenue exists at all; that at the very time when the yearly balance-sheets are showing a surplus, money is being borrowed by the Colonial Government in such sums as the surplus balances will go but a short way to defray; that with a surplus in 1861 of 116,000 *l.*, the largest surplus that the Colony has ever known, the Government stands pledged, with your Grace's approval and permission, to an expenditure of upwards of 1,000,000 *l.* in the next four years for the construction of a railway, over and above all the usual expenses of the Colony.

9. That your memorialists would further add, that even these apparent surplus balances have been the result, in great measure, not of the elasticity of the revenue or the prosperity of the country, but of a strict economy in expenditure on the part of the Government, owing to which private enterprise has already suffered considerable loss; and that, of last year's surplus, upwards of 20,000 *l.* arose from the Government failing to execute works for which the votes had been approved even by those who publicly advocate the greatest parsimony in expenditure on public works.

10. That your memorialists therefore contend, that it would be as impolitic, as it has been shown to be unjust, further to cripple the resources of this Colony, inadequate as they are already to meet the many and urgent claims pressing upon them.

11. And that in this view your memorialists think that they may look hopefully for a favourable answer to their petition, when they pray that no heavier burden be imposed on this Colony on account of military expenditure, until its present expenditure under this head be inquired into, and it be ascertained what portion of the force now maintained in Ceylon is necessary for purposes of internal security.

H. Bird, Chairman.

Kandy, Ceylon, 4 July 1863.

— No. 7. —

(No. 160.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir C. MacCarthy.

Sir,

Downing-street, 26 September 1863.

FROM the delay, among other reasons, in the receipt from your Government of the returns of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1862, which up to this time have not reached me, I have been unable to frame the proposed instructions to you on Ceylon Military Expenditure, so soon as I could have desired, but enough is now known, unofficially, of the very favourable results of that year following similarly favourable results in 1861, to remove any doubt of the ability of the Colony to bear a considerably increased rate of military contribution without prejudice to those objects of public improvement which Her Majesty's Govern-

No. 7.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G., to Governor Sir C. MacCarthy. 26 September 1863.

Appendix.

ment have shown their anxiety to promote, by hitherto postponing demands on military account.

2. Under present circumstances, I have to instruct you to be prepared for an increased military contribution, to the extent of thirty thousand pounds, in the year 1864. You will place this sum on the Estimates for the year, simply as an additional contribution, if it should happen that the detailed instructions, which, I may inform you, will probably modify that arrangement, and on which I am now engaged with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and Secretary of State for War, are not in your hands by the time it may be necessary for you to settle the form of the Estimates. You are to understand that no application is to be made to the Legislative Council on the subject till you receive those future instructions, nor is any part of the 30,000*l.* to be in the mean time spent. It is merely to be reserved for future disposal in the course of 1864, in the manner which will be hereafter explained to you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle.*

— No. 8. —

(No 191.)

No. 8.

Governor Sir C.
MacCarthy to His
Grace the Duke of
Newcastle, K.G.
29 October 1863.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *C. MacCarthy* to His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G.

Queen's House, Colombo,
29 October 1863.

My Lord Duke,

* Page 85.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your Grace's Despatch, No. 160,* of the 26th ultimo, and to report that, in pursuance of the instructions therein conveyed to me, I have placed on the Estimates for the ensuing year a sum of thirty thousand pounds, as an additional contribution towards the military expenditure of this Colony, pending the receipt of the future instructions which I am to receive from your Grace on that subject generally. This sum will therefore be reserved, as directed, for disposal in the year 1864, in the manner to be hereafter explained to me.

2. With reference to your Grace's remark, in the second paragraph of the Despatch under acknowledgement, that I am to understand that no application is to be made to the Legislative Council on the subject till I receive those further instructions, I have merely to explain that, the Supply Bill for 1864 having been already read a first time before the arrival of your Grace's Despatch, and a modification of it being required to carry out your Grace's instructions, it became incumbent on me yesterday, on the Council going into Committee on that Bill, to mention the fact of those instructions having been received, that the required alterations might be made in the Estimates for the year. In so doing, however, I explained to the Council that I was not yet in a position to make any formal application to them on the subject of the military expenditure generally, on which I am to receive further instructions from your Grace.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. MacCarthy.*

— No. 9. —

(No. 210.)

No. 9.

His Grace the
Duke of Newcastle,
K.G., to Governor
Sir C. MacCarthy.
12 December 1863.

COPY of a DESPATCH from His Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, K.G., to Governor Sir *C. MacCarthy*.

Sir,

Downing-street, 12 December 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 191, dated the 29th October 1863, stating the nature of the communication which you had made to the Legislative Council in reference to the proposed augmentation of the military contribution. I approve of the course taken by you in this matter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle.*

— No. 10. —

(No. 15.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major General *O'Brien* to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G.

Queen's House, Colombo,
14 January 1864.

No. 10.
Major General
O'Brien to His
Grace the Duke of
Newcastle, K.G.
14 January 1864.

My Lord Duke,

IN doing myself the honour to transmit, herewith, the humble address of the Legislative Council of Ceylon to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty praying for inquiry into the military expenditure of the Colony, I would ask your Grace's permission to observe, that while I offer no objection to the inquiry sought, I cannot altogether concur in the address itself, nor in the phraseology used in certain portions of it.

I fail to perceive that a great part of the whole expenditure is subject to no revision or control whatever, and as the rates of colonial allowance now received by the military officers in this command were fixed, and advisedly so fixed in 1859, to be *exclusive of house rent or travelling allowances*, and seeing that these rates would have been proportionately increased had the items referred to been included, I much regret the Council should have thrown out these two votes from the Supply Bill.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Terence O'Brien*,
Major General.

Enclosure in No. 10.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Encl. in No. 10.

The Humble Address of the Legislative Council of Ceylon,

Sheweth,—

THAT the Council beg to approach Your Majesty with renewed expressions of loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty's Throne and Person.

That the Council having forwarded in 1861 an humble address praying "That Your Majesty would be graciously pleased to direct the whole question of the military expenditure in Ceylon to be submitted to their revision, with a view to ascertain and suggest the proportion which the Colony ought to pay as a fair and just compensation for the protection it receives from the mother country," and having hitherto received no answer to that address, humbly pray to submit the matter again to Your Majesty's gracious consideration.

That the reasons urged in that address still exist, and even in greater force than when they were first laid before Your Majesty. The cost per man of the military force in Ceylon, is being continually increased by the introduction, from time to time, of new charges for which no apparent equivalent is received, and will continue to increase so long as a great part of the whole expenditure remains, as it is at present, subject to no revision or control whatever.

That there are also other reasons of great importance, besides those which were stated in that address, why an inquiry into, and adjustment of the military expenditure of the Colony seem most necessary.

That it appears from evidence taken by a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the question of colonial military expenditure in 1861, that Your Majesty's Secretary of State for War has no knowledge of that portion of the expenditure which is provided for by the Colony. Of this large proportion, more than half of the whole amount, a considerable sum is, consequently, subject to no revision whatever, either at home, or in the Colony.

That it further appears from the same evidence that, owing to the method in which the accounts are kept in England, the contribution of the Colony towards its military expenditure is not fully represented; and that the total amount at which the military expenditure of the Colony is therein stated is considerably in excess of that actually incurred. In a return from the War Office, presented to the Committee, the Imperial expenditure for the maintenance of troops in Ceylon is stated to be 110,000 *l.*, whilst the sum provided by the Colony is said to be 97,000 *l.* In the former figure, however, no account is taken of the 24,000 *l.* paid by the Colony to the military chest, which would reduce the said sum of 110,000 *l.* to 86,000 *l.*

That it appears by the same return, that the Colony is charged for non-effective services for the total number of its troops at the average rate of the whole British army, although more than half the force consists of native troops, whose pensions are paid by the Colony.

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It thus appears that included in the said total sum of 110,000*l.* is a charge of 22,000*l.* for non-effective services, whilst the Colony is actually paying under this head 7,000*l.*, for which credit is not given.

That, in like manner, the Colony is debited with its full proportion of expenses incurred for recruiting the army, whilst a special charge under this head for the Ceylon Rifle Regiment is included in the sum of 110,000*l.*

That the Council have now learned that, under instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a further sum of 30,000*l.* may henceforth have to be paid by the Colony to the military chest, in addition to the 24,000*l.* heretofore contributed thereto, and besides the large average expenditure of 80,000*l.* paid by the Colony for military works and services. This further contribution the Council feel to be very grievous, and they believe that the result of an inquiry into the matter would be to show that the Colony is not fairly liable for any such addition. In the mean time, the 30,000*l.* have been diverted from roads and other useful works in the Colony, which had already been sanctioned by the Government, and proposed in the Supply Bill for 1864.

That since 1859 the Council has been called upon to vote considerable sums for rent and travelling allowances of officers, in addition to the fixed island allowances which were originally granted in lieu of these and other charges. In the Despatch of Sir Robert Brownrigg to Earl Bathurst, in 1816, fixing these allowances, it was stated that they should be in lieu of all the previous allowances, which could in no case, be any longer permitted. "The island allowance," says the General, "is now in amount more than double the King's pay. It has been issued to the officers of the army in Ceylon from the conquest of the island in 1797, and was at the commencement the same as was granted to the troops under the Presidency of Fort St. George, and which was derived under the heads of batta, tent allowance, travelling charges, and hire of quarters. In 1806 the allowances were modified and consolidated into one, under the denomination of island allowance, and were declared by General Maitland to be in lieu of all the previous allowances adverted to, which could in no case, be any longer permitted." Since that time, the scale of allowance has been twice increased; once in 1834, and again in 1859, when, for the first time, in addition to the increased allowance, special claims were made for rent and travelling. Without such an inquiry as is now prayed for, the Council is unable to form an opinion as to whether the fixed allowance is sufficient, or whether it is desirable still further to increase it. In the absence of information on this point, the Council, by a large majority, were constrained to disallow the items of rent and travelling in the Supply Bill of 1864.

That the Council would not venture to suggest any reduction of the force employed here, but would humbly submit that the Colony should not be called upon to pay more than can fairly be charged for Colonial requirements. The garrison of Trincomalee, which is maintained exclusively for the protection of the dockyard and naval stores, valued at upwards of a million sterling, is, for instance, certainly not fairly chargeable against the Colony, even on the principle recognized in the Report of the Committee on Colonial Military Expenditure.

The trade of the port is less than one per cent. of the whole trade of the island. The district, comprising 1,930 square miles, has a population, including the town, of less than eight to the square mile. The garrison, consisting of 400 men, and costing, at the rate per man given by the same committee, 35,000*l.*, is therefore purely for Imperial purposes.

That the Council having, with all submission and loyalty, urged for many years past their prayer for an inquiry into and adjustment of the military expenditure of the Colony, and having always expressed their willingness to bear the proportion fairly chargeable to the Colony, venture once more to ask Your Majesty for the fulfilment of the promise distinctly made by Earl Grey, in a Despatch, dated 19th May 1848, and addressed to Lord Torrington, then Governor of Ceylon, that the military expenditure, should be submitted to the control of the Council, in like manner as the Civil Establishment, with a view to ascertain the fair and just proportion payable by the Colony, to be provided for either by a fixed annual payment or in such other way as may be deemed best.

By Order of the Council,

(signed) *James Swan,*
Acting Clerk to the Council.

COPIES of DESPATCH and MEMORANDUM
CEYLON MILITARY EXPENDITURE, dated
ing-street, 26 September 1864; of MEMORANDUM
by Sir *James D. Elphinstone*, dated 12
1865; and, of subsequent CORRESPONDENCE
the same Subject.

(*Sir James Elphinstone.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
25 April 1865.

[*Price 1 s.*]

EAST INDIA (FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS).

PART I.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOR THE

Year 1863/64.

PART II.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,

AND CASH BALANCES,

FOR 1864/65 ;

WITH A COMPARISON OF THE TWO YEARS.

(Presented to Parliament pursuant to the Act 21 & 22 VICT. c. 106.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 May 1865.*

PART I.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS

OF

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

1863-64.

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	GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds and Drawback.	NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	4. Charges of Co including and Charges and Op (See Acco No. 17
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue - - - - -	20,303,423	111,724	20,191,699	
Forest Revenue - - - - -	304,443	4,315	300,128	
Abkaree - - - - -	2,060,270	3,656	2,056,614	
Tributes and Contributions from Native States - -	715,990	- - -	715,990	
TOTAL Land Revenue, &c. - - - £.	23,384,126	119,695	23,264,431	2,384,4
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	1,483,622	26,768	1,456,854	45,1
Customs - - - - -	2,384,061	92,002	2,292,059	177,4
Salt - - - - -	5,035,696	39,399	4,996,297	305,0
Opium - - - - -	6,831,999	- - -	6,831,999	2,306,4
Stamps - - - - -	1,735,216	23,558	1,709,658	103,3
Mint - - - - -	369,759	- - -	369,759	162,1
Post Office - - - - -	459,882	224	459,658	502,6
Electric Telegraph - - - - -	91,762	265	91,497	321,8
Law and Justice, and Police - - - - -	631,798	4,859	626,939	- -
Marine - - - - -	307,715	6,815	300,900	- -
Public Works - - - - -	461,785	- - -	461,785	- -
Miscellaneous { Civil - - - - -	615,903	17,980	597,923	- -
{ Military - - - - -	747,431	- - -	747,431	- -
Interest - - - - -	72,277	- - -	72,277	- -
TOTAL - - - £.	44,613,032	333,565	44,279,467	6,308,6

ARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES ; the NET RECEIPTS into
cted, converted into Sterling Money, at the Rate of Two Shillings the Rupee.

GROSS INCOME.					10.	11.	
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	NET RECEIPTS	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross	
Allowances Assignments Treaties and Agreements. Account, No. 18.)	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. (See Account, No. 19.)	MISCEL- LANEOUS. (See Account, No. 20.)	Contingencies, Special and Temporary. (See Account, No. 21.)	TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	into the several Government Treasuries.	Receipt was Collected.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
21,335	585,089	26,625	841	4,718,302	18,546,129	10.197	
-	-	-	-	45,116	1,411,738	3.041	
-	-	-	-	177,491	2,114,568	7.445	
-	-	-	-	305,065	4,691,232	Including Cost of Salt and Opium.	Excluding Cost of Salt and Opium.
-	-	-	-	2,306,493	4,525,506	6.058	4.522
-	-	-	-	103,393	1,606,265	33.760	3.069
-	-	-	-	162,182	207,577	5.959	
-	-	-	-	502,671	{ Excess charge 43,013	43.862	
-	-	-	-	321,856			
-	-	-	-	-	626,939		
-	-	-	-	-	300,900		
-	-	-	-	-	461,785		
-	-	-	-	-	597,923		
-	-	-	-	-	747,431		
-	-	-	-	-	72,277		
21,335	585,089	26,625	841	8,642,569	35,636,898		

No. II.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenue of INDIA in the Year ending the 30th April 1864, together with an Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, including REPAYMENTS, ALLOWANCES, and DRAWBACK, and ASSIGNMENTS under Treaties and Engagements, and other PAYMENTS made out of the REVENUES, but exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		GROSS RECEIPTS, as stated in Column I, of the Account of Income No. I.	Number of Account.	EXPENDITURE.	
		£.			£.
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Forest Revenue, and Abkaree Revenues, &c.	- - - - -	23,384,126	I.	Repayments, Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	- - - - - 333,565
Assessed Taxes	- - - - -	1,483,622		PAYMENTS in realization of the REVENUE:	
Customs	- - - - -	2,384,061	"	Charges of Collection, &c.	- - - - - 6,308,679
Salt	- - - - -	5,035,696	"	Miscellaneous	- - - - - 26,625
Opium	- - - - -	6,831,999	"	Contingencies, Special and Temporary	- - - - - 841
Stamps	- - - - -	1,735,216		TOTAL PAYMENTS in realization of the REVENUE, including Cost of Salt and Opium	
Mint	- - - - -	369,759			6,336,145
Post Office	- - - - -	459,882	"	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	- - - - - 1,721,355
Electric Telegraph	- - - - -	91,762	"	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	- - - - - 585,089
Law and Justice, and Police	- - - - -	631,798		TOTAL of the direct Claims and Demands upon the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt and Opium	
Marine	- - - - -	307,715			8,976,134
Public Works	- - - - -	461,785	III.	Charges in India, including Interest on Debt and the Value of Stores received from England	- - - - - 29,111,638
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	615,903	"	Charges in England, excluding the Value of Stores supplied to India	- - - - - 4,777,030
Interest	- - - - -	747,431	"	Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies, in India and in England, deducting Net Traffic Receipts	- - - - - 1,669,283
		72,277		EXCESS of INCOME over EXPENDITURE	
					78,347
		44,613,032			44,613,032

... the same period, exclusive of the sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

[illegible]

No. IV.—ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the aggregate of BALANCES of CASH in the TREASURIES of INDIA, on the 30th April 1863; the Amount of DEBT incurred and discharged during the Year 1863-64; the Amount of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on various Accounts; the SUPPLIES to and from LONDON; the Difference of Supplies between the several PRESIDENCIES and PROVINCES; and the TOTAL BALANCE in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1864.

No. of Account.	£.		No. of Account.		£.		DEBT DISCHARGED:		£.	
	Aggregate of Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1863		29		17,872,118		Loans		410,913	
29	DEBT INCURRED:		£.				Temporary Loans		60,000	
							Treasury Notes		215,016	
							Treasury Bills discharged		7,110	
							Four per Cent. Tanjore Debt		100	
							Bills outstanding		40,310	
							Civil, Military, and other Service Funds		121,383	
							Deposits		367,850	
							Miscellaneous		7,817	
							Local Remittances		110,502	
							Supplies to London:		1,341,001	
	Advances made by Government, including Tuccavee Advances:		£.				Remittances and Bills drawn by the Secretary of State discharged; Advances to Railway and other Companies, and Miscellaneous Payments on account of London		13,240,360	
							Less:—Bills drawn on England, Payments in England for Interest on India Loan Property, Receipts in Repayment of Advances made in England to Service Funds, Net Traffic Receipts of Railways, &c.		2,639,579	
							Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on unadjusted Accounts)		10,600,781	
							Balance of Cash in the Treasuries of India on the 30th April 1864		453,889	
									12,632,012	
									£.	
									25,027,683	
	Local Indian Surplus				35,789		Advances made by Government, including Tuccavee Advances:			
							Repayments		1,096,240	
							Advances		1,060,451	

A P P E N D I X.

FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS,

1863-64.

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| I.—District Revenues and Charges | - | . | - | - | - | - | pp. 12 to 26. |
| II.—Sundry Abstract Accounts | - | - | - | - | - | - | pp. 27 to 71. |

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY of BENGAL, for the Year 1863-64, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION, and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.						10. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	11. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous.	8. Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	9. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - -	4,044,241	57,956	3,986,285								
Forest Revenue - - - -	2,752	-	2,752								
Abkaree - - - -	670,173	1,805	668,368								
Total Land Revenue, &c. - -	4,717,166	59,761	4,657,405	477,224	222,083	3,771	1,776	832	705,686	3,951,719	10-117
Assessed Taxes - - - -	478,392	14,651	463,741	20,769	-	-	-	-	20,769	442,972	4-341
Customs - - - -	998,839	14,962	983,877	54,207	-	-	-	-	54,207	929,670	5-427
Salt - - - -	2,439,926	39,107	2,400,729	64,738	-	-	-	-	64,738	2,335,991	2-653
Opium - - - -	5,346,776	-	5,346,776	2,302,088	-	-	-	-	2,302,088	3,044,688	43-056
Stamps - - - -	561,666	10,939	550,727	42,273	-	-	-	-	42,273	508,454	7-526
Law and Justice, and Police - -	222,165	-	222,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	222,165	
Marine - - - -	100,511	6,750	93,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,761	
Public Works - - - -	97,930	-	97,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,930	
Miscellaneous—Civil - - - -	43,609	8,358	35,251	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,251	
Interest - - - -	137	-	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	

No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, for the Year 1863-64, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - -	4,048,497	22,792	4,025,705							
Forest Revenue - - -	62,443	-	62,443							
Abkaree - - - - -	171,736	1,051	170,685							
Total Land Revenue, &c. -	4,282,676	23,843	4,258,833	389,926	101,888	4,624	1,971	498,409	3,760,424	9.105
Assessed Taxes - - -	207,617	1,521	206,096	2,387	-	-	-	2,387	203,709	1.150
Customs - - - - -	57,673	-	57,673	7,923	-	-	-	7,923	49,750	13.788
Salt - - - - -	402,994	183	402,811	56,127	-	-	-	56,127	346,684	13.928
Stamps - - - - -	226,885	3,539	223,346	11,993	-	-	-	11,993	211,353	5.286
Law and Justice, and Police -	90,467	1,658	88,809	-	-	-	-	-	88,809	
Public Works - - -	134,776	-	134,776	-	-	-	-	-	134,776	
Miscellaneous—Civil - - -	51,729	418	51,311	-	-	-	-	-	51,311	
Interest - - - - -	235	-	235	-	-	-	-	-	235	
TOTAL - - - £.	5,455,052	31,162	5,423,890	468,356	101,888	4,624	1,971	576,839	4,847,051	

No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the OUDE TERRITORY, for the Year 1863-64, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Miscellaneous.	7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue - - -	1,007,346	3,391	1,003,955						
Forest Revenue - - -	4,778	-	4,778						
Abkaree - - -	74,390	17	74,373						
Total Land Revenue, &c. -	1,086,514	3,408	1,083,106	151,078	190,799	179	342,056	741,050	13.905
Assessed Taxes - - -	35,539	677	34,862	338	-	-	338	34,524	1.951
Salt - - -	1,636	-	1,636	1,835	-	-	1,835	Excess charge } 199	
Stamps - - -	41,082	655	40,427	2,804	-	-	2,804	37,623	6.825
Law and Justice, and Police -	15,296	392	14,904	-	-	-	-	14,904	
Public Works - - -	1,954	-	1,954	-	-	-	-	1,954	
Miscellaneous—Civil - - -	2,645	3	2,642	-	-	-	-	2,642	
TOTAL - - - £.	1,184,666	5,135	1,179,531	156,055	190,799	179	347,033	832,498	

No. 4.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PUNJAB TERRITORIES, for the Year 1863-64, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - -	1,946,427	3,211	1,943,216							
Forest Revenue - - - -	22,333	-	22,333							
Abkatee - - - -	72,016	91	71,925							
Tributes and Contributions from Native States - - - -	26,364	-	26,364							
Total Land Revenue, &c. - - -	2,067,140	3,302	2,063,838	236,351	127,451	1,705	293	355,800	1,708,038	10·950
Assessed Taxes - - - -	62,275	135	62,140	2,408	-	-	-	2,408	59,732	3·867
Customs - - - -	77,849	387	77,462	32,557	-	-	-	32,557	44,905	41·821
Salt - - - -	673,111	4	673,107	32,231	-	-	-	32,231	640,876	4·788
Stamps - - - -	108,772	2,134	101,638	2,348	-	-	-	2,348	99,290	2·263
Law and Justice, and Police - - -	78,575	1,576	77,000	-	-	-	-	-	77,000	
Marine - - - -	1,971	-	1,971	-	-	-	-	-	1,971	
Public Works - - - -	99,069	-	99,069	-	-	-	-	-	99,069	
Miscellaneous—Civil - - - -	24,301	21	24,280	-	-	-	-	-	24,280	
Interest - - - -	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	
TOTAL - - - -	3,188,071	7,558	3,180,513	295,895	127,451	1,705	293	425,344	2,755,169	

No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY (including SIND), for the Year 1863-64, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.						10. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	11. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous.	8. Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	9. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - -	3,460,765	19,298	3,441,467								
Forest Revenue - - -	97,292	225	97,067								
Abkarree - - - - -	321,954	7	321,947								
Tributes and Contributions from Native States - - -	85,964	-	85,964								
Total Land Revenue, &c. -	3,965,975	19,530	3,946,445	386,251	531,326	538,763	3,569	-	1,460,409	2,486,036	9.739
Assessed Taxes - - -	374,500	5,599	368,901	14,636	-	-	-	-	14,636	354,265	3.908
Customs - - - - -	825,643	68,846	756,797	49,796	-	-	-	-	49,796	707,001	6.031
Salt - - - - -	484,438	15	484,423	38,795	-	-	-	-	38,795	445,628	8.008
Opium - - - - -	1,485,223	-	1,485,223	4,405	-	-	-	-	4,405	1,480,818	2.297
Stamps - - - - -	445,688	3,092	442,596	28,485	-	-	-	-	28,485	419,111	5.269
Mint - - - - -	134,334	-	134,334	83,233	-	-	-	-	83,233	51,101	61.960
Law and Justice, and Police	73,734	-	73,734	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,734	
Marine - - - - -	54,469	-	54,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,469	
Public Works - - -	69,320	-	69,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,320	
Miscellaneous { Civil - - -	76,415	2,025	74,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,390	
Miscellaneous { Military - - -	213,130	-	213,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	213,130	
Interest - - - - -	12,848	-	12,848	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,848	
TOTAL - - - - -	8,215,717	99,107	8,116,610	600,601	531,826	538,763	3,569	-	1,674,759	6,441,851	

No. 6.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the CENTRAL PROVINCES for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - -	546,605	546	546,059	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Forest Revenue - - - -	7,910	-	7,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abkaree - - - -	71,846	12	71,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Land Revenue, &c. - -	626,361	558	625,803	125,147	78,398	1,904	811	206,255	419,548	19.980
Assessed Taxes - - - -	28,712	67	28,645	-	-	-	-	-	28,645	
Customs - - - -	21,978	149	21,829	3,418	-	-	-	3,418	18,411	15.552
Salt - - - -	124,417	-	124,417	19,347	-	-	-	19,347	105,070	15.550
Stamps - - - -	38,201	322	37,879	1,747	-	-	-	1,747	36,132	4.573
Law and Justice, and Police - -	22,161	-	22,161	-	-	-	-	-	22,161	
Public Works - - - -	9,180	-	9,180	-	-	-	-	-	9,180	
Miscellaneous Civil - - - -	3,075	261	2,814	-	-	-	-	-	2,814	
TOTAL - - - - £.	874,085	1,357	872,728	149,659	78,398	1,904	811	230,767	641,961	

No. 7.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the EAST and WEST BERAR DISTRICTS, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

	1.	2.	3.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				8.	9.
		Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback,	NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments,	4.	5.	6.	7.		
	GROSS RECEIPTS.			CHARGES of COLLECTION.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.									
LAND REVENUE, &c.									
Land Revenue	-	199	355,588	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Revenue	-	-	514	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abkaree	-	-	38,463	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Land Revenue, &c.	394,764	199	394,565	42,904	16,333	1,446	60,683	333,882	10.868
Assessed Taxes	1,707	31	1,676	-	-	-	-	1,676	-
Salt	3,152	-	3,152	-	-	-	-	3,152	-
Stamps	15,125	320	14,805	394	-	-	394	14,411	2.605
Law and Justice, and Police	5,613	190	5,423	-	-	-	-	5,423	-
Public Works	4,817	-	4,817	-	-	-	-	4,817	-
Miscellaneous—Civil	2,102	1	2,101	-	-	-	-	2,101	-
Interest	134	-	134	-	-	-	-	134	-
Total	427,414	741	426,673	43,298	16,333	1,446	61,077	365,596	

the Gross receipts were Collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - -	4,299,792	3,899	4,295,893							
Forest Revenue - - - -	24,506	4,014	20,492							
Abkaree - - - -	405,165	101	405,064							
Tributes and Contributions from Native States - - - -	344,643	-	344,643							
Total Land Revenue, &c. - -	5,074,106	8,014	5,066,092	427,399	403,191	33,047	13,912	877,549	4,188,543	8.423
Assessed Taxes - - - -	164,960	3,238	161,722	3,790	-	-	-	3,790	157,932	2.298
Customs - - - -	229,352	5,315	224,037	16,319	-	-	-	16,319	208,218	7.100
Salt - - - -	899,272	-	899,272	91,586	-	-	-	91,586	807,686	10.184
Stamps - - - -	238,342	3,488	234,854	14,331	-	-	-	14,331	220,523	6.013
Mint - - - -	111,696	-	111,696	27,130	-	-	-	27,130	84,566	24.289
Law and Justice, and Police -	44,462	-	44,462	-	-	-	-	-	44,462	
Marine - - - -	6,217	-	6,217	-	-	-	-	-	6,217	
Public Works - - - -	29,654	-	29,654	-	-	-	-	-	29,654	
Miscellaneous (Civil - - - -	61,439	5,206	56,233	-	-	-	-	-	56,233	
Military - - - -	162,117	-	162,117	-	-	-	-	-	162,117	
Interest - - - -	7,162	-	7,162	-	-	-	-	-	7,162	
TOTAL - - - - £.	7,626,279	35,261	7,604,018	580,555	403,191	33,047	13,912	1,030,705	5,973,313	

No. 9.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

	1.	2.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			6.	7.
			3.	4.	5.		
	GROSS RECEIPTS.	NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES of COLLECTION.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
LAND REVENUE, &c.							
Land Revenue	13,260	13,260					
Forest Revenue	215	215					
Abkaree	131,516	131,516					
Total Land Revenue, &c.	144,991	144,991	4,022	8,315	12,337	132,654	2.774
Customs	368	368	771	-	771	Excess Charge 408	
Stamps	26,175	26,175	2,745	-	2,745	23,430	10.487
Law and Justice, and Police	10,541	10,541	-	-	-	10,541	
Marine	5,052	5,052	-	-	-	5,052	
Public Works	4,919	4,919	-	-	-	4,919	
Miscellaneous—Civil	2,536	2,536	-	-	-	2,536	
TOTAL	194,582	194,582	7,538	8,315	15,853	178,729	

No. 10.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PROVINCE of BRITISH BURMAH, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			7. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	8. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Miscellaneous.	6. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - - -	525,340	343	524,997					
Forest Revenue - - - - -	80,983	76	80,907					
Abkaree - - - - -	81,742	572	81,170					
Total Land Revenue, &c. - - -	688,065	991	687,074	128,695	20	128,715	558,359	18.704
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	12,262	103	12,159	694	-	694	11,465	5.660
Customs - - - - -	170,545	2,343	168,202	12,490	-	12,490	155,712	7.324
Salt - - - - -	6,750	-	6,750	406	-	406	6,344	6.015
Stamps - - - - -	31,787	1,063	30,724	1,004	-	1,004	29,720	3.159
Law and Justice, and Police - - -	24,053	994	23,059	-	-	-	23,059	
Marine - - - - -	10,462	65	10,397	-	-	-	10,397	
Public Works - - - - -	2,534	-	2,534	-	-	-	2,534	
Miscellaneous, Civil - - - - -	1,477	-	1,477	-	-	-	1,477	
Interest - - - - -	13	-	13	-	-	-	13	
TOTAL - - - - -	947,948	5,559	942,389	143,289	20	143,309	799,080	

No. 11.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the POLITICAL TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the immediate Control of the Government of *India*, the Accounts of which are adjusted by the Accountant General to the Government of *India*, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.		1.	2.	3.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			7.	8.
			Repayments.	NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
		GROSS RECEIPTS.	—	—	—	—	—	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
LAND REVENUE, &c.									
Land Revenue	- - - - -	160	-	160	-	-	-	-	
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	- - - - -	180,385	-	180,385	-	-	-	-	
		180,545	-	180,545	1,711	25,401	27,112	153,433	948
TOTAL Land Revenue, &c.									
Assessed Taxes	- - - - -	112,431	738	111,693	-	-	-	111,693	
Stamps	- - - - -	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	
Mint	- - - - -	123,729	-	123,729	51,819	-	51,819	71,910	41·881
Post Office	- - - - -	459,882	224	459,658	502,671	-	502,671	{ Excess charge 43,013	
Electric Telegraph	- - - - -	91,762	265	91,497	321,856	-	321,856	{ Excess charge 230,359	
Law and Justice, and Police	- - - - -	40,048	50	39,998	-	-	-	39,998	
Marine	- - - - -	129,033	-	129,033	-	-	-	129,033	
Miscellaneous { Civil	- - - - -	337,102	329	336,773	-	-	-	336,773	
Military	- - - - -	372,184	-	372,184	-	-	-	372,184	
Interest	- - - - -	51,635	-	51,635	-	-	-	51,635	
		1,898,357	1,606	1,896,751	878,057	25,401	903,458	993,293	
TOTAL		£.							

No. 12.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the Immediate Control of the Government of *India*, the Accounts of which have been transferred for Adjustment to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, *Bengal*, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.		6. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.
				4. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	5. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -	633	633	Excess Charge 633
Total Land Revenue, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -	633	- - -	- - -
Assessed Taxes - - -	217	3	214	- - -	- - -	214
Stamps - - -	1	- - -	1	- - -	- - -	1
Miscellaneous, Civil - - -	27	- - -	27	- - -	- - -	27
Total - - - £.	245	3	242	633	633	Excess Charge 891

No. 13.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the Immediate Control of the Government of India, the Accounts of which have been transferred for adjustment to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, *North Western Provinces*, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several (Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

	1.	2.	3.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			7.	8.
				4.	5.	6.		
	GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments, Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES of COLLECTION.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.								
LAND REVENUE, &c.								
Land Revenue	£. 5,437	£. 64	£. 5,373	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Abkaree	174	-	174					
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	18,182	-	18,182					
Total Land Revenue, &c.	23,793	64	23,729	4,267	854	5,121	18,608	17·934
Assessed Taxes	759	-	759	-	-	-	759	
Customs	650	-	650	10	-	10	640	1·538
Stamps	825	-	825	9	-	9	316	2·769
Law and Justice, and Police	3,450	-	3,450	-	-	-	3,450	
Public Works	7,500	-	7,500	-	-	-	7,500	
Miscellaneous, Civil	2,112	7	2,105	-	-	-	2,105	
TOTAL	38,589	71	38,518	4,286	854	5,140	33,378	

No. 14.—AN ACCOUNT of the Gross REVENUES of the DISTRICT of COORG, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	1.	2.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					8.	9.
			3.	4.	5.	6.	7.		
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	GROSS RECEIPTS.	NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES of COLLECTION.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	Miscellaneous.	Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - - -	31,009	31,009							
Abkaree - - - - -	13,439	13,439							
Total Land Revenue, &c. - - -	44,448	44,448	15,336	5,873	344	9	21,562	22,886	34.503
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	667	667	-	-	-	-	-	667	
Stamps - - - - -	1,571	1,571	79	-	-	-	79	1,492	5.029
Law and Justice, and Police - - -	397	397	-	-	-	-	-	397	
Public Works - - - - -	132	132	-	-	-	-	-	132	
Miscellaneous, Civil - - - - -	78	78	-	-	-	-	-	78	
TOTAL - - - - -	47,293	47,293	15,415	5,873	344	9	21,641	25,652	

No. 15.—AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the immediate Control of the Government of *India*, the Accounts of which have been transferred for Adjustment to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, *Bombay*, for the Year 1863-64; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1.	2.	3.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					9.	10.
	GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - - -	18,757	25	18,732							
Forest Revenue - - - - -	717	-	717							
Abkaree - - - - -	7,656	-	7,656							
Tributes and Contributions from Native States	60,452	-	60,452							
Total Land Revenue, &c. - - -	87,582	25	87,557	4,101	8,295	1,275	2,304	15,975	71,582	4.862
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	3,584	5	3,579	94	-	-	-	94	3,485	2.623
Customs - - - - -	664	-	664	-	-	-	-	-	664	
Stamps - - - - -	4,590	6	4,584	181	-	-	-	181	4,403	3.943
Law and Justice, and Police - - -	836	-	836	-	-	-	-	-	836	
Miscellaneous, Civil - - - - -	7,256	1,351	5,905	-	-	-	-	-	5,905	
Interest - - - - -	105	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	105	
Total - - - - -	104,617	1,387	103,230	4,376	8,295	1,275	2,304	16,250	86,980	

16.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS under the Head of “Tributes and Contributions from Native States,” in the Year ended the 30th April 1864.

P U N J A B:										£.	£.
utes from the undermentioned States :											
Mundee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,550	
Kupoorthulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,113	
Chumba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
Sokeith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	
Various Petty States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,151	26,364
B O M B A Y:											
utes, &c. :											
Subsidy from the Cutch Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,695	
Kattywar Tribute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,818	
Various Petty States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,330	
tributions :											
Jagheerdars Southern Mahratta Country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,121	
Raja of Rajpeempla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	85,964
M A D R A S:											
shcush and Subsidy :											
Mysore Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245,000	
Travancore - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,643	
Cochin - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	344,643
G O V E R N M E N T O F I N D I A:											
utes from the undermentioned States :											
Kotah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,472	
Odeypore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,402	
Jhalwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	
Banswarra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,369	
Doongerpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,369	
Jeypore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	
Joudpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,800	
Boondee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	
Various Petty States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,650	
Nizam's Government on account of Mahratta Choute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,811	
tributions :											
Joudpore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,500	
Odeypore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,662	
Kotah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	
Bhopal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,182	
Various Petty States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,802	259,019
										£.	715,990

No. 17.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the PUBLIC INCOME of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1864.

(B. I.—1.) CHARGES of COLLECTION of the LAND, SAYER, and ABKAREE REVENUES.

Bengal :	£.	£.
Board of Revenue, comprising proportion (five-eighth) of the Salaries of the Members and Secretaries, the remainder being charged upon the Customs and Opium Revenues ; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office - - - }	18,272	
Local Commissioners; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	47,436	
Collectors of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	180,950	
Establishment for collecting the Abkaree Revenues, and the Excise Duties in Calcutta, } including Contingent Charges and cost of Abkaree Opium - - - - - }	142,792	
Revenue Survey - - - - -	66,604	
Printing Charges, Law Charges, and Miscellaneous - - - - -	21,106	
Forest Department; Salary and Establishment of the Superintendent - - - - -	64	
		477,224
North Western Provinces :		
Charges of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces; Salaries of the } Members, Secretary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - }	22,407	
Commissioners of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	32,642	
Collectors of Revenue - - - ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	271,739	
Revenue Survey and Settlement Charges - - - - -	28,214	
Forest Department; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	34,924	
		389,926
Oude :		
Commissioner and Superintendent of Police; Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies -	7,430	
Deputy Commissioner; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	62,415	
Revenue Survey and Settlement Charges - - - - -	77,301	
Forest Department; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	3,932	
		151,078
Punjab :		
Financial Commissioner in the Punjab; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges -	8,527	
Commissioners of Revenue in the Punjab; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent } Charges - - - - - }	21,236	
Collectors of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	158,200	
Forest Establishment - - - - -	23,506	
Revenue Survey and Settlement; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges -	14,882	
		226,351
Bombay and Sind :		
Commissioners of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	16,426	
Collectors of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	247,393	
Revenue Survey and Settlement; Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - -	96,904	
Forest Department; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	25,528	
		386,251
Central Provinces :		
Commissioners of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	7,776	
Deputy Commissioners; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	54,424	
Revenue Survey and Settlement; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - -	56,297	
Forest Department; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	6,650	
		125,147
East and West Berar :		
Commissioner, Second Assistant Resident, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners; Salaries, } Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - }	32,783	
Revenue Survey; Salaries and Contingent Charges - - - - -	10,121	
		42,904
Carried forward - - - £.		1,798,881

. 17.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—*contd.*

Brought forward - - -		£.	1,798,881
(B. I.—1.) Charges of Collection of the Land, Sayer, and Abkaree Revenues— <i>continued.</i>			
Madras :		£.	
rd of Revenue; Salaries of the Members and Secretaries of the Board, Secretary's}		24,468	
Office, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - }			
ectors of Revenue, &c.; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -		291,288	
Revenue Survey and Settlement; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -		74,884	
m Commission; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -		15,791	
est Department; Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -		20,978	
			427,399
Eastern Settlements :			
ector's and Surveyor's Establishments, Establishment of the Land Office, and various }		- - -	4,022
ontingent Charges - - - - - }			
British Burmah :			
Commissioners of Revenue; Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - -		11,868	
uty Commissioners; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - -		77,590	
aree; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies, including cost of Abkaree Opium - -		9,880	
Revenue Survey and Settlement; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - -		4,630	
est Department; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -		24,727	
			128,695
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :			
Cellaneous - - - - -			1,711
Gwalior, Bhopal, and Nagode (North Western Provinces) :			
ries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -		£.	3,625
Cellaneous - - - - -			217
Revenue Survey Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -			425
			4,267
Coorg (Madras) :			
ry, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Superintendent in }		13,489	
Coorg - - - - - }			
Revenue Survey Establishment, &c. - - - - -		1,847	
			15,336
Nimar Agency (Bombay) :			
ry, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -		3,921	
est Department; Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -		179	
Revenue Settlement Establishment - - - - -		1	
			4,101
			25,415
TOTAL CHARGES OF COLLECTION of the LAND, SAYER, and ABKAREE REVENUES - - - £.			2,384,412
(B. I.—2.) ASSESSED TAXES—CHARGES OF COLLECTION.			
Bengal :		£.	
ome Tax; Salaries of the Secretary and Assessors, Establishment and }		- - -	20,769
ontingent Charges - - - - - }			
North Western Provinces :			
ome Tax; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -			2,387
Oude :			
ome Tax; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -			388
Punjab :			
ome Tax; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -			2,408
Bombay and Sind :			
ome Tax; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies at the Presidency }		14,631	
nd in the Districts - - - - - }			
y on Arts, Trades, and Dealings; Establishment and Contingent }		5	
harges - - - - - }			
			14,636
Carried forward - - - £.		40,588	2,384,412

No. 17.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—cont

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	40,538	2,384,412
(B. I.—2.) ASSESSED TAXES—Charges of Collection—continued.		
Madras :	£.	
Income Tax ; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies at the Presidency and in the Districts - - - - - }	- - -	3,790
British Burmah :		
Income Tax ; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	- - -	694
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Nimar Agency, &c. (Bombay) :		
Income Tax ; Establishment - - - - -	- - -	94
TOTAL CHARGES OF COLLECTION of the ASSESSED TAXES - - -	£.	45,110
(B. I.—3.)—CUSTOMS—CHARGES OF COLLECTION :		
Bengal :		
Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue, chargeable to the Customs Department - - - }	1,587	
Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Secretary and Junior Secretary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges }	2,474	
Collectors of Customs : Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges -	50,146	54,207
North Western Provinces :		
Customs Establishments, including Salary of the Commissioner - -	575	
Salaries of the Deputy Commissioner and Uncovenanted Collectors, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - }	7,348	7,923
Punjab :		
Customs Establishment: Salaries of the Uncovenanted Collectors, Estab- lishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - }	- - -	32,557
Bombay and Sind :		
Proportion of the Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners chargeable to the Customs Department - - - - - }	- - -	49,796
Central Provinces :		
Collectors of Customs ; Proportion of Salaries, Establishment and Contin- gencies - - - - - }	- - -	3,418
Madras :		
Collector of Sea Customs at the Presidency: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - - }	8,025	
Establishments of various Revenue Collectorates, chargeable to Customs Department, including Land Customs Establishment - - - }	8,294	16,319
Eastern Settlements :		
Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	- - -	771
British Burmah :		
Collectors of Customs : Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges -	- - -	12,490
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Nagode (North Western Provinces) :		
Customs Establishment - - - - -	- - -	10
TOTAL CHARGES for Collecting the CUSTOMS - - -	£.	177,491
Carried forward - - -	£.	2,607,019

7.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—*contd.*

		£.	£.
	Brought forward - - -	-	2,807,019
(B. I.—4.)—SALT—CHARGES of COLLECTION, including Cost of SALT:	£.		
Bengal :			
Portion of the Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Office of Board of Revenue - - - - -	2,048		
Intendants of Golahs at Sulkea, Arracan, &c.: Salaries, Establish- ment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	6,631		
Intendants: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges - -	18,665		
Intendants of Salt Chokies: Salaries, Establishments and Con- tingent Charges - - - - -	26,509		
Charges and Miscellaneous - - - - -	2,929		
Grants to Manufacturers of Bengal and Cuttack Salt - - -	7,958	64,738	
North Western Provinces:			
Commissioner: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - -	4,017		
Charges of Deputy Commissioners and Collectors, Establishment and Con- tingent Charges - - - - -	52,110	56,127	
Oude :			
Charges of Assistant Commissioner, Establishment and Contingencies - -	-	1,835	
Punjab :			
Charges of Collectors, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	27,257		
Working Salt Mines, and Cost of Salt Works - - - - -	4,974	32,231	
Bombay and Sind:			
Portion of the Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Commissioner, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, chargeable upon Duties levied on Salt - - - - -	-	38,795	
Central Provinces :			
Portion of Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of Collectors, chargeable to Salt - - - - -	-	19,347	
Madras :			
Charges, Establishments and Contingent Charges at the various Revenue Districts, chargeable upon Sales of Salt - - - - -	22,188		
Grants for the Provision of Salt - - - - -	69,398	91,586	
British Burmah :			
Charges, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	116		
Commission on Collections - - - - -	290	406	
TOTAL CHARGES of Collection of the SALT REVENUE, including Cost of SALT - - -	£.		305,065
Carried forward - - -	£.		2,912,084

No. 17.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—contd.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	2,912,084
(B. I.—5.)—OPIUM—CHARGES OF COLLECTION, including Cost of OPIUM :	£.	
Bengal :		
Proportion (one-fourth) of the Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue, chargeable to the Opium Department - - - - -	3,105	
Proportion (one-fourth) of the Salaries of the Secretary and Junior Secre- tary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office - - - - -	6,620	
Agents for the provision of Opium: Salaries, Establishments and Con- tingencies of the Agents and Sub-deputy Agents, including Commission to the Sub-deputy Agents, and to the Principal Assistants and Omlahs	187,182	
Transit and Weighing Charges - - - - -	5,941	
Salary of the Opium Examiner - - - - -	240	
Commission to Auctioneers for Sale of Opium - - - - -	2,211	
Advances to Manufacturers - - - - -	2,096,789	
		2,302,088
Bombay and Sind :		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Commissioner, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, chargeable to the Opium De- partment - - - - -	- - -	4,405
TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION of the OPIUM REVENUE, including Cost of OPIUM - - - £.		2,306,493
(B. I.—6.)—STAMPS—CHARGES OF COLLECTION :		
Bengal :		
Salary of the Superintendent of Stamps, Establishment of the Stamp Office at the Presidency, and Contingent Charges - - - - -	8,317	
Cost of Watermarked Paper - - - - -	20,653	
Collector of Calcutta Stamps: Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	1,212	
Establishments, &c. under the Collectors in the Provinces - - - - -	431	
Discount on Sale of Stamps - - - - -	11,660	
		42,273
North Western Provinces :		
Establishment under Revenue Collectors, including Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Commissioner - - - - -	1,400	
Commission to Vendors - - - - -	9,939	
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - - - -	654	
		11,993
Oude :		
Commission to Vendors - - - - -	1,304	
Miscellaneous, including Establishment Charges, &c. - - - - -	1,500	
		2,804
Punjab :		
Commission to Vendors - - - - -	2,223	
Contingent Charges - - - - -	125	
		2,348
Bombay and Sind :		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges, including Discount to Vendors - - - - -	17,099	
Stores from England - - - - -	6,386	
		23,485
Carried forward - - - £.		82,903
		5,218,577

17.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—*cont^d*.

		£.	£.
	Brought forward - - -	82,903	5,218,577
(B. I.—6.)—STAMPS.—Charges of Collection— <i>continued</i> .			
	£.		
Central Provinces :			
Amount on Sale of Stamps, and Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	1,747	
East and West Berar :			
Commission to Vendors of Stamps and Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	394	
Madras :			
Commissioner's fixed Salary - - - - -	1,200		
Establishment and Contingent Charges, including Purchase of Paper, } Commission to Vendors, &c. - - - - - }	8,433		
Price of Water-marked Paper, &c. received from England - - - - -	4,698		
		14,331	
Eastern Settlements :			
Commission, Establishment, and Contingencies - - - - -	- - -	2,745	
British Burmah :			
Commission and Contingencies - - - - -	110		
Amount on the Sale of Stamps - - - - -	894		
		1,004	
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :			
Bhopal and Nagode.—(North Western Provinces) :			
Amount on Sale of Stamps - - - - -	- - -	9	
Coorg.—(Madras) :			
Commission - - - - -	- - -	79	
Nimar Agency, &c.—(Bombay) :			
Amount on Sale of Stamps - - - - -	174		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	7		
		181	
TOTAL CHARGES of COLLECTION of the STAMP DUTIES - - - £.			103,393
(B. I.—7.)—MINT.			
Bombay :			
Commission, Establishments, and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, } Mint Master, &c. - - - - - }	62,708		
- - - - -	20,525		
		83,233	
Madras :			
Commission, Establishments, and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, } Mint Master, &c. - - - - - }	25,146		
- - - - -	1,984		
		27,130	
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :			
Commission, Establishments, and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, } Mint Master, &c. - - - - - }	33,342		
Weight in Melting, and Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	17,958		
- - - - -	519		
		51,819	
TOTAL MINT CHARGES - - - £.			162,182
Carried forward - - - £.			5,484,152

No. 17.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—con

		£.	£.
	Brought forward - - -	- - -	5,484,152
(B. I.—8.)—POST OFFICE.—CHARGES OF COLLECTION:			
Bengal :		£.	
Director General: Salary, Establishment, and Contingencies - - -	2,302		
Salaries of the Postmaster General and Compiler of Post-office Accounts, Establishments and Contingencies - - -	6,173		
Salaries of Inspectors, Postmasters, and Deputy Postmasters, Establishments and Contingencies - - -	83,737		
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - -	2,004		
		94,216	
North Western Provinces :			
Charges of the Office of the Postmaster General of the North Western Provinces - - -	4,910		
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies of the various District Post-offices - - -	35,654		
Mail-cart Charges - - -	40,672		
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - -	1,309		
Bullock Train Charges - - -	53,252		
		135,797	
Oude :			
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies, &c. of the Post-office - -	7,217		
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - -	204		
		7,421	
Punjab :			
Charges of the Offices of the Postmaster General, Inspecting and Deputy Postmasters, &c. - - -	51,735		
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - -	1,101		
		52,836	
Bombay :			
Salaries of the Postmaster General and his Deputy, &c. - - -	13,237		
Establishment - - -	61,003		
Contingencies, including Contract Allowance for conveying the Mails -	40,925		
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - -	2,332		
		117,497	
Sind :			
Salaries of Deputy Postmasters, Establishment and Contingencies - -	13,469		
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - -	357		
		13,826	
Madras :			
Salary, Establishment, and Contingencies of the Postmaster General -	3,250		
Salaries of the Inspectors and Deputy Postmasters, Establishments and Contingencies, &c. - - -	65,451		
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - -	2,010		
		70,711	
Eastern Settlements :			
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of the Postmasters, &c. - -	1,498		
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - -	602		
		2,100	
British Burmah :			
Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies of the Postmasters, &c. - -	8,015		
Discount on Sale of Postage Labels - - -	252		
		8,267	
TOTAL CHARGES of Collection of the POST-OFFICE REVENUE - - -		£.	502,67
Carried forward - - -		£.	5,986,82

17.—General Abstract of Charges of Collection on Public Income of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—*contd.*

		£.	£.
	Brought forward - - -	- - -	5,986,823
I.—9.)—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH—CHARGES OF COLLECTION :			
Bengal :		£.	
Director General of Telegraphs : Salary, Establishment and Contingencies	5,186		
Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - -	20,818		
Construction Charges - - - - -	12,894		
		38,898	
Dacca :			
Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - -	5,058		
Construction Charges - - - - -	1,685		
		6,743	
Punjab :			
Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - -	14,645		
Construction Charges - - - - -	5,867		
		20,512	
Pegu :			
Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - -	10,332		
Construction Charges - - - - -	8,503		
		18,835	
Bombay :			
Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - -	16,481		
Construction Charges - - - - -	669		
		17,150	
Indore :			
Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - -	6,662		
Construction Charges - - - - -	8,707		
		15,369	
Sind :			
Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - -	- - -		
		9,110	
Madras :			
Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - -	15,632		
Construction Charges - - - - -	3,505		
		19,137	
East Coast :			
Working Account: Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - -	9,429		
Construction Charges - - - - -	256		
		9,685	
Central India :			
Working Account: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - -	11,542		
Construction Charges - - - - -	153		
		11,695	
STOREKEEPER :			
Working Account: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - -	55,179		
Construction Charges - - - - -	3,126		
		58,305	
PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH :			
Charges on account of the Mekran Line of Telegraph - - -	- - -		
		63,086	
		33,331	
	TOTAL CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH - - -	£.	321,856
	TOTAL CHARGES OF COLLECTION of the REVENUES, including Cost of SALT and OPIUM - - -	£.	6,308,679

No. 18.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS out of the REVENUES, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, in the Year ended 30th April 1864.

(B. II.)—ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.			
B E N G A L :			
STIPENDS and ALLOWANCES of the NIZAMUT :			
His Highness Newab Nazim's Personal Allowance - - - -	73,255		
Her Highness Munnee Begum - - - - -	15,048		
Ditto - - Munnoo and Buhoo Begum - - - - -	2,518		
Rajmehal Family - - - - -	3,686		
Syed Azimally Khan - - - - -	7,627		
Raisoon Nissa Begum (Widow of Humayoonjah) - - - -	9,982		
Syed Sudfar Ally - - - - -	2,263		
Syed Jaffer Ally - - - - -	1,862		
Syed Ahmed Reza Khan (minor) - - - - -	1,881		
Newab Shumshe Jehan Begum, Consort of Furreedoonjah - -	4,589		
Newab Mackeezamnea Begum, 2d - - - - -	4,480		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents, exceeding 5,000 rupees, and not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum - - - }	9,442		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents, not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - }	20,948	157,581	
PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES :			
Rajah Bhoop Sing (Grandson of Rajah Kielyan Sing) - - - -	1,275		
Unnoo Chutter, Charges paid in Cuttack - - - - -	660		
Rannee Puddoo Rakha, of Lower Assam - - - - -	1,002		
Pensions to Hill Sirdars, Sonthall Pergunnahs - - - -	1,373		
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - -	11,385	15,695	
SAYER COMPENSATIONS :			
Compensations exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum each - - - -	676		
Ditto - - not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum each - - - -	3,531		
Convention with the French Government :—Annual Compensation to that Government in lieu of Salt formerly supplied to them - - - }	44,600	48,307	
TOTAL BENGAL		£.	222,083
NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES :			
TERRITORIAL and POLITICAL PENSIONS :			
Ishreepersaud Narain Sing, Rajah of Benares - - - - -	10,000		
Her Highness Baiza Bai, in lieu of Pergunnahs Shergurh and Khosee, of Muttra District - - - - - }	12,904		
Ali Bahadoor - - - - -	3,600		
Pensions exceeding 5,000 rupees, and not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum each - - - - - }	5,343		
Rajah Bulwant Sing - - - - -	2,400		
Pensions granted on the resumption of Maaffee Tenures - - - -	16,284		
Political Pensions under 5,000 rupees per annum - - - -	23,690	74,221	
PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES :			
Charitable Pensions not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum - - -	3,852		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances under 5,000 rupees per annum -	3,945	7,797	
SAYER COMPENSATION :			
Rajah Mohender Sing, and other Proprietors of 30 villages of Pergunnah Bah, Assra District - - - - - }	2,866		
Newab Wuzeroodowlah, Newab of Toke - - - - -	15,000		
Miscellaneous Sayer Compensations under 5,000 rupees per annum -	2,004	19,870	
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES		£.	101,888
Carried forward		£.	323,971

18.—General Abstract Account of the Allowances, &c. out of the Revenues, in Year ended 30 April 1864—*contd.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	323,971
II.)—ALLOWANCES, &c. UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS—<i>contd.</i>		
O U D E :		
TERRITORIAL and POLITICAL PENSIONS :	£.	
on of Wajed Ally Shah, Ex-King of Oude - - - - -	120,000	
b Malka Jehan - - - - -	7,200	
b Sooltan Roshon Arra Begam - - - - -	1,750	
cal Pensions not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	61,330	
table Pensions - - - - -	384	
ee or Jagheer Pensions - - - - -	135	
	190,799	
TOTAL OUDE - - - £.		190,799
P U N J A B :		
TERRITORIAL and POLITICAL PENSIONS :		
ortion of Pension of Maharajah Dulleep Sing - - - - -	1,200	
Lall Sing - - - - -	1,795	
Jaswant Sing - - - - -	1,250	
Nehal Sing - - - - -	1,200	
Sing - - - - -	780	
loor Jhung Khan - - - - -	1,200	
Dewa Sing - - - - -	720	
Rullia Ram - - - - -	690	
ul Sing - - - - -	660	
Ootar Sing - - - - -	780	
Tej Sing - - - - -	780	
ds of Ranees of Deceased Maharajahs, including Allowances to } Dependents and Adherents - - - - -	6,609	
ndants of Jahander Shaw - - - - -	12,510	
ons granted on the resumption of Maaffee Tenures - - - - -	26,601	
cal Pensions under 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	22,122	
	78,897	
PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES :		
on of Mirza Illahee Bux - - - - -	875	
on of Shaista Khan - - - - -	565	
on of Ranee Kisson Kour of the late Rajah Bullub Ghur - - - - -	700	
on of Kour Khoshal Sing - - - - -	550	
on of Ajoodiapersaud - - - - -	733	
table Allowances under 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	40,838	
	44,261	
SAYER COMPENSATIONS :		
ances to Rajahs and others, in lieu of Customs, Transit Duties, &c., } lished - - - - -	4,293	
TOTAL PUNJAB - - - £.		127,451
B O M B A Y A N D S I N D :		
on to the Family and Dependents of the late Nawab of Surat - - - - -	10,000	
Highnesses the two Ranees of Sattara - - - - -	5,480	
b Rao Googur - - - - -	1,200	
us Pensions and Allowances of 5,000 rupees and under 10,000 rupees } annum - - - - -	6,498	
ons not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	41,642	
dars and Surrumjandars - - - - -	402,188	
ensation in lieu of Hucks abolished, &c. - - - - -	31,868	
ances, &c., to the Ex-Ameers of Sind and others - - - - -	29,117	
utation of Fractional part of Enams, &c. - - - - -	3,833	
	531,826	
TOTAL BOMBAY and SIND - - - £.		531,826
Carried forward - - - £.		1,174,047

No. 18.—General Abstract Account of the Allowances, &c. out of the Revenues, for Year ended 30 April 1864—con

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	1,174,04
(B. II.)—ALLOWANCES, &c. UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS— <i>cont^d</i> .		
CENTRAL PROVINCES:		
	£.	
Gond Raja Sulliman Shah - - - - -	10,684	
Janojee Rao Bhoslah Raja Bahadoor and the Widows of the late Ruler -	19,500	
Trimbukjee Nana Aechur Rao - - - - -	1,000	
Eshwant Rao - - - - -	2,571	
Parbut Rao Goojur - - - - -	653	
Pensions exceeding 5,000 rupees and not exceeding 20,000 rupees per annum	6,891	
Pensions not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	36,094	
	78,393	
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES - - - £.		78,39
EAST AND WEST BERAR:		
Pensions to Mahratta Saliadars - - - - -	4,509	
Mahratta Choute - - - - -	10,811	
Political Pensions, including Charitable and Religious Grants - - -	1,013	
	16,333	
TOTAL EAST AND WEST BERAR - - - £.		16,33
M A D R A S:		
Tanjore:		
Allowances to the Relatives, Servants, &c. of his late Highness the Rajah } of Tanjore, including Commutation of Pensions, &c. - - - - -	56,542	
Allowances to the Family of the late Rajah Ameer Sing - - - - -	1,830	
	58,372	
Masulipatam:		
Stipends to the Family of the late Nawab of Masulipatam - - - - -	8,596	
Ceded Districts:		
Stipends and extra Allowances to the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan } and Tippoo Sultan, including payments made in Bengal - - - - -	42,718	
COMPENSATIONS, PENSIONS AND CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:		
Compensation in lieu of resumed Lands, Offices and Privileges, including } Salt Compensations - - - - -	94,162	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	5,474	
Pagoda and Mosque Allowances - - - - -	12,055	
Malikana, or share of the Revenues of Malabar enjoyed by the Native } Princes of Malabar - - - - -	32,841	
	144,532	
Carnatic:		
TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS:		
Pensions, &c. to the Families and Dependents of the late Nawabs, and to } the Carnatic Family and Dependents, &c. - - - - -	87,521	
Stipend, &c. to Prince Azum Jah Bahadoor - - - - -	53,570	
Payment to the French Government at Pondicherry on account of the } Arrack Farm in the French Pettah at Masulipatam - - - - -	355	
	141,446	
Kurnal:		
Stipends to the Families and Dependents of the Nawab of Kurnal - - -	12,527	
TOTAL MADRAS - - - £.		403,19
EASTERN SETTLEMENTS:		
Political Pensions - - - - -	4,789	
Local Pensions (Compensation to Landowners) - - - - -	3,526	
	8,315	
TOTAL EASTERN SETTLEMENTS - - - £.		8,31
Carried forward - - - £.		1,680,27

18.—General Abstract Account of the Allowances, &c. out of the Revenues, for Year ended 30 April 1864—*cont^d*.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	1,680,279
II.)—ALLOWANCES, &c. UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS— <i>cont^d</i> .		
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :	£.	
Mahomed Ismael Khan - - - - -	4,000	
Allowances exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum, but not exceeding 20,000 } rupees per annum - - - - -	14,112	
Allowances not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	7,289	
Munipore (Bengal) :		25,401
Allowances not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	-	683
Gwalior, Bhopal, &c. (North Western Provinces) :		
Allowances not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	-	854
Coorg (Madras) :		
Allowances to the Family of the ex-Rajah of Coorg - - - - -	4,479	
Palace and Mosque Allowances - - - - -	1,394	5,873
Baroda, Aden, Indore, &c. (Bombay) :		
Na Row Wittul - - - - -	2,202	
Allowances exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum, but not exceeding 20,000 } rupees per annum - - - - -	1,412	
Allowances not exceeding 5,000 rupees per annum - - - - -	1,128	
Compensation to Tuckojee Row Holkar, on account of Pergunnah Kissory } tan - - - - -	2,948	
Compensation, &c. - - - - -	605	8,295
TOTAL GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA - - -	£.	41,056
TOTAL ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS out of the REVENUES - - -	£.	1,721,335

19.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the ALLOWANCES to District and Village Officers, &c., for the Year ended the 30th April 1864.

	£.	£.
(B. III.)—DISTRICT AND VILLAGE OFFICERS:		
Bengal:		
Allowances on account of Khas Mahal Collections - - - - -	3,771	
North Western Provinces:		
Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - - -	4,624	
Punjab:		
Peajeeb Allowances, &c. - - - - -	1,705	
Bombay and Sind:		
Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - - -	538,763	
Central Provinces:		
Allowances to Dewasthans and Warshasuns - - - - -	1,904	
Madras:		
Allowances to District and Village Officers - - - - -	33,047	
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		
Nimar Agency, &c. (Bombay) :		
Allowances to District and Village Officers (Wurshasuns) - - - - -	1,275	
TOTAL ALLOWANCES TO DISTRICT AND VILLAGE OFFICERS, &c. - - -	£.	585,089

No. 20.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of PAYMENTS, other than CHARGES of COLLECTION, for the Year ended the 30th April 1864.

(B. IV.)—MISCELLANEOUS:		£.	£.
Bengal:			
Sundry items	- - - - -	1,776	
North Western Provinces:			
Sundry items	- - - - -	1,971	
Oude:			
Sundry items	- - - - -	179	
Punjab:			
Sundry items	- - - - -	293	
Bombay and Sind:			
Redemption of Huckdar's Bonds	- - - - -	1,152	
Sundry items	- - - - -	2,417	
Central Provinces:			
Sundry items	- - - - -	811	
East and West Berar:			
District Tappals	- - - - -	629	
Sundry items	- - - - -	817	
Madras:			
Charges on account of the Agricultural Exhibition	- - - - -	630	
Sundry items	- - - - -	13,282	
British Burmah:			
Sundry items	- - - - -	20	
GENERAL AND POLITICAL.—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
Coorg (Madras):			
District Tappal Establishment	- - - - -	344	
Nimar Agency, Indore (Bombay):			
Amount paid to the Chief of Mekrai for the Redemption of a Bond	-	2,300	
Sundry items	- - - - -	4	
		2,304	
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS		£.	26,625

No. 21.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of CONTINGENCIES, SPECIAL and TEMPORARY, for the Year ended the 30th April 1864.

(B. V.)—CONTINGENCIES, SPECIAL AND TEMPORARY:		£.	£.
Bengal:			
Special Commissioner for Rent Cases, Salary, Establishment, and Contingencies	- -	832	
GENERAL AND POLITICAL.—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
Coorg (Madras):			
Sundry items	- - - - -	9	
TOTAL CONTINGENCIES, SPECIAL AND TEMPORARY		£.	841

22.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the MILITARY CHARGES of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1864, including the Charges defrayed in England.

(C.)—A R M Y.		£.	£.
BOMBAY:			
of Army Staff and Establishment, including Army Supplies, Ordnance, Commissariat, Clothing and Camp Equipage Departments	- - - - -	1,586,010	
Medical Department	- - - - -	112,686	
Stores	- - - - -	153,885	
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	1,660	
COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT:			
CHARGES MILITARY ; PERSONNEL :			
Salaries and Establishments	- - - - -	49,460	
CHARGES MILITARY ; MATERIEL :			
Expenditure on account of Army Supplies, Miscellaneous Carriage for Army Purposes, Supplies on account of Service under the direct control of the Commissariat Department, and Payments on account of Supplies to other Departments	- - - - -	507,242	
RESERVE COMMISSARIAT STOCK :			
Expenditure on account of Army Supplies, and on account of Supplies under the direct control of the Commissariat Department	- - - - -	5,037	
Miscellaneous Payments	- - - - -	1,797	
Balance, including Freight (two-thirds) disbursed in 1863-64	- - - - -	53,352	
			2,471,129
M A D R A S :			
CHARGES MILITARY ; PERSONNEL :			
Pay and Allowances of Army and Establishments, including Staff Corps Veteran and Retired Officers, &c.	- - - - -	1,432,655	
Pay and Regimental Allowances of General Army Staff, Military Finance Department, &c.	- - - - -	184,255	
Pay and Regimental Allowances of Commissioned, Warrant, and Non-Commissioned Officers, Artificers, &c. of the Ordnance Department	- - - - -	69,576	
Pay and Regimental Allowances of Commissioned, Warrant, and Non-Commissioned Officers, and Establishments of Commissariat Department, including Remount Agency	- - - - -	64,500	
Pay and Allowances of Clothing Agency and Camp Equipage Department	- - - - -	8,861	
Pay and Allowances of Medical Department	- - - - -	143,256	
Stores	- - - - -	289,442	
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	272,827	
CHARGES MILITARY ; MATERIEL :			
Expenditure on Standing Army and Establishments requiring Local Cash Disbursements :			
Expenditure by Commissariat Department	- - - - -	490,484	
Expenditure by and by Ordnance Department	- - - - -	14,767	
Expenditure by and by Clothing Agency Department	- - - - -	13,856	
Expenditure by Remount Department	- - - - -	37,051	
Expenditure by Veterinary Department	- - - - -	36,737	
Expenditure on Retrenchments and Unaudited Disbursements, and Amount of Retrenchments repaid	- - - - -	3,636	
Balance by Difference of Exchange, and sundry items	- - - - -	2,906	
			3,064,809
Carried forward		£.	5,535,938

No. 22.—General Abstract Account of the Military Charges of India, for the Year ended 30 April 1864—*cont^d*.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	5,535,938
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:		
CHARGES MILITARY; PERSONNEL:		
Army Pay and Allowances - - - - -	3,437,177	
Pay of Unemployed Officers of Staff Corps - - - - -	24,955	
Pay of Unposted, Unattached, Local, Retired, and Veteran Establishment Officers, and of Unemployed Officers of Mutinied Corps - - - - -	154,487	
Pay of Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers doing Duty with Public Works Department - - - - -	13,613	
Pay, Regimental Allowances, and Office Establishments of General and Garrison Army Staff, and of Staff of Irregular Forces - - - - -	274,487	
Bazaar Department - - - - -	5,381	
Pay and Office Establishments of Military Finance Department - - - - -	93,585	
Pay of Medical Department and Office Establishments - - - - -	387,511	
Commissariat, Barrack, Ordnance, Stud, and Clothing Departments - - - - -	368,380	
Pensions - - - - -	196,070	
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - - - -	333,709	
CHARGES MILITARY; MATERIEL:		
Commissariat, including Barrack Department - - - - -	1,547,175	
Stud Department - - - - -	83,317	
Army Clothing Department - - - - -	38,979	
Ordnance - - - - -	18,190	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	16,012	
Topographical Survey - - - - -	25,375	
Trigonometrical Survey - - - - -	33,364	
Stores - - - - -	109,364	
		7,161,131
TOTAL CHARGES IN INDIA - - - £.	- - -	12,697,069
CHARGES IN ENGLAND:		
EFFECTIVE:		£.
The Imperial Government, for Troops serving in India - - - - -	550,000	
Passage of Officers and Troops (No. 32) - - - - -	174,357	
Furlough Allowances - - - - -	161,410	
Cost of Education of Officers and Cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst - - - - -	12,231	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	10	
		898,008
NON-EFFECTIVE:		
The Imperial Government, on Account of Retired Pay, &c., of Troops serving or having served in India, Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 27 - - - - -	245,000	
Retired Pay, including Colonels' Allowances - - - - -	768,072	
Pensions, Lord Clive's Fund - - - - -	151,971	
		1,165,043
RECEIPTS IN REDUCTION:		
Amount recovered from the War Office in respect of Depôt and Recruiting Charges, &c. of Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India, for the years 1855-56 to 1860-61 - - - - -	213,434	
Passage of Officers and Troops - - - - -	276	
		213,710
		1,849,341
TOTAL MILITARY CHARGES OF INDIA - - - £.	- - -	14,546,410

23.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the NAVAL and MARINE CHARGES of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1864, including the Charges defrayed in ENGLAND.

(D. and F. VIII.)—NAVY AND MARINE.		£.	£.
Bengal :			
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	5,255	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	2,104	
Schooners	- - -	79,435	
Miscellaneous	- - -	12,973	
			99,767
Punjab :			
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	12,668	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	6,710	
			19,378
Bombay and Sind :			
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	203,368	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	21,566	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	1,646	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	17,010	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	21,372	
			264,962
Madras :			
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	1,315	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	2,584	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	2,399	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	235	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	867	
			7,400
Eastern Settlements :			
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	3,151	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	286	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	2,368	
			5,805
British Burmah :			
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	16,894	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	1,096	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	62	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	3,677	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	387	
Surgeon's Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - -	2,009	
			24,125
Carried forward		£.	421,437

No. 23.—General Abstract Account of Naval and Marine Charges of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—*cont^d*.

		£.
Brought forward - - -		421,437
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:		£.
Charges on account of Steamers, Wages of Commanders, Officers, Engineers, Crews, &c.	25,541	
Government Steam Factory, and Steam Agents, and Coal Depôts	3,040	
Charges of Victuals	57,129	
Coal Depôt at Point de Galle; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Agent	48	
Stores from England, including Freight	180	
Charges on account of Euphrates Expedition	11,425	
Miscellaneous	15,161	
Naval Storekeeper; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges	1,715	
Kidderpore Dockyard	10,306	
Ordnance Office (Marine Branch)	916	
Compensation for Lands	19,543	
Aden, &c. (Bombay):	145,004	
Pay and Contingent Charges of the Pilot Establishment, Perim Lighthouse, &c.	1,114	
TOTAL CHARGES in INDIA - - - £.		146,118
CHARGES IN ENGLAND:		
Furlough and Absentee Allowances	2,654	
Pensions and Retired Allowances	53,951	
Commutation of Pensions of Officers of the late Indian Navy	30,896	
Passage from India of Officers of the late Indian Navy, on Abolition of that Service	232	
TOTAL MARINE CHARGES of INDIA - - - £.		87,738
		567,555

No. 24.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT expended for BUILDINGS, ROADS, and other PUBLIC WORKS, for the Year ended the 30th April 1864.

PUBLIC WORKS—MILITARY BUILDINGS.		Construction of Military Buildings and Fortifications.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	—
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:		£.	£.	£.	£.
Bengal	- - - - -	61,671	43,172	104,843	
North-Western Provinces	- - - - -	65,911	41,175	107,086	
Punjab	- - - - -	67,953	38,477	106,430	
Central Provinces	- - - - -	17,911	8,300	26,211	
Upper Godavery Works	- - - - -	29	6	35	
British Burmah	- - - - -	47,631	9,529	57,160	
Oude	- - - - -	27,935	11,324	39,259	
Hyderabad	- - - - -	173	1,144	1,317	
MINOR ADMINISTRATIONS:					
Coorg	- - - - -	38	37	75	
TOTAL GOVERNMENT OF INDIA - - - £.		289,252	153,164	442,416	
MADRAS:					
Madras	- - - - -	49,193	11,865	61,058	
Secunderabad	- - - - -	20,854	3,025	23,879	
TOTAL GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS - - - £.		70,047	14,890	84,937	
Bombay	- - - - -	148,988	28,815	177,803	
TOTAL MILITARY - - - £.		508,287	196,869	-	705,156
Carried forward - - - £.					705,156

No. 24.—General Abstract Account of Amount expended for Buildings, &c., for Year ended 30 April 1864—*cont^d*.

	Construction of Civil Buildings in all Departments.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	—
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	705,156
PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION :				
Madras - - - - -	69,343	11,202	80,545	
Bombay - - - - -	38,469	17,353	55,822	
Bengal - - - - -	222,180	39,807	261,987	
North-Western Provinces - - - - -	60,244	12,541	72,785	
Punjab - - - - -	35,528	10,676	46,204	
Central Provinces - - - - -	17,077	1,444	18,521	
Upper Godavery Works - - - - -	2,344	7	2,351	
British Burmah - - - - -	36,729	3,554	40,283	
Madras - - - - -	30,069	2,658	32,727	
Hyderabad - - - - -	2,683	160	2,843	
Government of India - - - - -	7,607	873	8,480	
MINOR ADMINISTRATIONS :				
Orissa - - - - -	115	176	291	
TOTAL CIVIL ADMINISTRATION - - - £.	522,388	100,451	- - -	622,839
	Construction of Roads, Bridges, Canals, Tanks, Embankments, &c.	Repairs.	TOTAL.	
	£.	£.	£.	
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT:				
Madras - - - - -	155,940	189,861	345,801	
Bombay - - - - -	467,546	95,663	563,209	
Bengal - - - - -	429,431	164,263	593,694	
North-Western Provinces - - - - -	127,139	88,595	215,734	
Punjab - - - - -	194,886	98,381	293,267	
Central Provinces - - - - -	92,775	11,470	104,245	
Upper Godavery Works - - - - -	47,161	- - -	47,161	
British Burmah - - - - -	43,614	4,635	48,249	
Madras - - - - -	32,862	9,779	42,641	
Hyderabad - - - - -	22,885	1,465	24,350	
MINOR ADMINISTRATIONS :				
Orissa - - - - -	943	1,679	2,622	
TOTAL PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT - - - £.	1,615,182	665,791	- - -	2,280,973
EASTERN SETTLEMENTS:				
Construction of Military and Civil Buildings, Roads, Bridges, &c. - - - - -	- - -	- - -	18,088	
Repairs of ditto - - - ditto - - - - -	- - -	- - -	7,564	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES:				25,052
Madras - - - - -	- - -	- - -	144,961	
Bombay - - - - -	- - -	- - -	138,101	
Bengal - - - - -	- - -	- - -	188,004	
North-Western Provinces - - - - -	- - -	- - -	121,118	
Punjab - - - - -	- - -	- - -	106,587	
Central Provinces - - - - -	- - -	- - -	38,430	
Upper Godavery Works - - - - -	- - -	- - -	14,371	
British Burmah - - - - -	- - -	- - -	30,708	
Madras - - - - -	- - -	- - -	26,557	
Hyderabad - - - - -	- - -	- - -	3,101	
Government of India - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,858	
Eastern Settlements - - - - -	- - -	- - -	8,896	
MINOR ADMINISTRATIONS :				
Orissa - - - - -	- - -	- - -	876	
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS - - - £.				823,568
Carried forward - - - £.				4,458,188

No. 24.—General Abstract Account of Amount expended for Buildings, &c., for Year ended 30 April 1864—*contd.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	- - -	4,458,188
PUBLIC WORKS—continued.			
UNCLASSIFIED CHARGES, BEING PAYMENTS TO CONTRACTORS; EXPENDITURE ON STOCK, PURCHASE OF MATERIALS, &c.			
Bombay - - - - -	- - -	186,408	
North Western Provinces - - - - -	- - -	62,211	
Central Provinces - - - - -	- - -	9,107	
Upper Godavery Works - - - - -	- - -	20,261	
British Burmah - - - - -	- - -	15,842	
Oude - - - - -	- - -	13,725	
Hyderabad - - - - -	- - -	609	
Straits Settlements - - - - -	- - -	729	
MINOR ADMINISTRATIONS:			
Coorg - - - - -	- - -	191	
Deduct decrease on balances, <i>i.e.</i> , refunds from Contractors and value of Stores issued to works and included in above account, but paid for in previous year.			309,083
Madras - - - - -	12,832		
Bengal - - - - -	298,067		
Punjab - - - - -	50,446		
Central Provinces - - - - -	20,275		
		381,620	
			381,620
Bengal:	TOTAL - - -	£.	4,385,651
Compensation for Lands taken for Railway - - - - -	5,772		
Allowances of the Consulting Engineer and his Deputy, Railway Department - - - - -	269		
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	110,000		
		116,041	
North Western Provinces:			
Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -	5,222		
Compensation for Lands taken for Railway - - - - -	5,008		
Compensation for Lands taken for Public Purposes - - - - -	15,057		
Salary of Overseer, Canal Establishment, &c. - - - - -	356		
Construction of Civil Buildings, &c. - - - - -	876		
Repairs of Civil Buildings, &c. - - - - -	829		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	2,078		
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	60,000		
		89,426	
Oude:			
Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salary and Travelling Allowances - - - - -	903		
Construction of Roads, Bridges, Embankments, Police Lines, &c. - - - - -	3,014		
Repairs to Gaols, &c. - - - - -	99		
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	10,000		
		14,016	
Carried forward - - -	£.	219,483	4,385,651

No. 24.—General Abstract Account of Amount expended for Buildings, &c., for Year ended 30 April 1864—*contd.*

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	219,483	4,885,651
PUBLIC WORKS—<i>continued.</i>			
Punjab :			
Compensation for Lands taken for Railway - - - - -	404		
Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	3,351		
Compensation for Lands taken for Public Purposes - - - - -	175		
Establishments and Contingencies of the Imperial Ferries, &c. - - -	13,242		
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	10,000		
		27,172	
Bombay and Sind :			
Compensation for Lands taken for Railway - - - - -	165,944		
Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -	9,073		
Railway Special Commissioner - - - - -	80		
Compensation for Lands taken for Public Purposes - - - - -	9,153		
Government Grants to Malcolm Pett and Matheran Station Funds, and other petty works - - - - -	2,149		
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	80,000		
		266,399	
Central Provinces :			
Charges on account of Railways - - - - -	888		
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	10,000		
		10,888	
East and West Berar :			
Construction and Repair of Public Buildings - - - - -	- - -	471	
Madras :			
Compensation for Lands taken for Railway, Irrigation and Canal Companies - - - - -	11,955		
Consulting Engineer for Railways; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -	4,260		
Consulting Engineer for Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - -	2,048		
Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	183		
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	40,000		
		58,446	
Eastern Settlements :			
Charges on account of Markets - - - - -	- - -	133	
British Burmah :			
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	- - -	10,000	
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			
Railway Special Commissioner - - - - -	517		
Proportion of 1 per Cent. Income Tax allotment transferred to Local Fund - - - - -	50,000		
Purchase of Lands and Buildings - - - - -	90,500		
Charges on account of the Public Works Department at Port Blair - - -	7,740		
Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	373		
	149,130		
Nimar, &c. (Bombay) :			
Charges on account of Nimar Iron Works, &c. - - - - -	6,516		
		155,646	
			748,638
Carried forward - - -	£.		5,134,289

No. 24.—General Abstract Account of Amount expended for Buildings, &c., for Year ended 30 April 1864—*contd.*

	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward	-	-	-	5,134,289
PUBLIC WORKS—continued.				
LOSS BY EXCHANGE ON RAILWAY TRANSACTIONS.				
Government of India :				
Loss by difference of Exchange on the Amount drawn in } India by the East Indian Railway Company - - - }	75,222			
Deduct gain on Capital and Net Traffic Receipts -	60,869	14,353		
Loss by difference of Exchange on the Amount drawn in } India on account of the Jubbulpore Line - - - }	35,828			
Deduct gain on Capital received - - - -	3	35,825		
Loss by difference of Exchange on the Amount drawn in } India by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - }	8,182			
Deduct gain on Net Traffic Receipts - - - -	1,836	6,346		
Loss by difference of Exchange on the Amount drawn in } India by the South Eastern Railway Company - - - }	2,177			
Deduct gain on Net Traffic Receipts - - - -	161	2,016	58,540	
Punjab :				
Loss by difference of Exchange on the Amount drawn in } India by the Punjab Railway Company - - - }	-	30,218		
Deduct gain on Capital and Net Traffic Receipts -	-	971	29,247	
Madras :				
Loss by difference of Exchange on Advances made to the } Madras Railway Company - - - - - }	32,597			
Deduct gain on Capital and Net Traffic Receipts -	14,166	18,431		
Loss by difference of Exchange on Advances made to the } Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - }	2,877			
Deduct gain on Capital and Net Traffic Receipts -	1,993	884	19,315	
Bombay and Sind :				
Loss by difference of Exchange on Advances made to the } Railway Companies in the Bombay Presidency and Sind }	146,780			
Deduct gain on Capital and Net Traffic Receipts -	13,069	133,711		
Loss by difference of Exchange on account of Advances } made for the Indus Steam Flotilla and Indus Valley }	545			
Survey - - - - -	124	421	134,132	241,234
Deduct gain on Receipts - - - - -				
TOTAL CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c. - - - £.				5,375,523

25.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Charges on Account of CIVIL SERVICES of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1864.

II.)—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS:		£.	£.
Bengal :			
Salary of the Lieutenant Governor	- - - - -	10,000	
Household of Lieutenant Governor	- - - - -	3,497	
Legislative Council; Salary of the Secretary, Establishment and Contingencies	- - - - -	3,571	
Offices; comprising the Bengal Secretariat and Office of Account, Accountant of the Government of Bengal, Government Savings Bank, Superintendent of Stamp Office; Agent for Government Consignments, Money Order Office, &c.	- - - - -	127,313	
Diocesan Department; Cathedral and Church Establishment	- - - - -	21,821	
Medical Department; Allowances to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c., including value of Medical Stores	- - - - -	28,379	
			197,491
North Western Provinces :			
Salary of the Lieutenant Governor	- - - - -	9,167	
Household of Lieutenant Governor	- - - - -	1,210	
Offices; comprising the Secretariat, Accountant's Office, Civil Paymaster's Office, and Oordoo Translator	- - - - -	52,427	
Diocesan Establishment	- - - - -	17,788	
Medical Department; Allowances to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c.	- - - - -	16,832	
Government Press	- - - - -	16,200	
Small Items	- - - - -	30	
			113,654
Oude :			
Commissioner at Lucknow; Salary and Allowances of the Chief Commissioner, Secretary and Military Secretary, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - - - -	16,989	
Diocesan Establishment	- - - - -	4,881	
Medical Department; Allowances to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c.	- - - - -	5,872	
			27,742
Punjab :			
Salary of the Lieutenant Governor	- - - - -	10,000	
Household of the Lieutenant Governor	- - - - -	981	
Offices; Accountant's, Civil Paymaster's, Civil Pension Paymaster's, Secretariat, &c.	- - - - -	27,726	
Diocesan Establishment	- - - - -	17,597	
Medical Department; Allowances to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c., including Vaccine Charges	- - - - -	14,007	
			70,311
Bombay and Sind :			
Salaries of the Governor and Members of the Council	- - - - -	25,600	
Governor's Household	- - - - -	10,443	
Salary of the Commissioner of Sind, including Establishment and Contingencies	- - - - -	11,511	
Legislative Council; Salary of the Secretary, Establishment and Contingent Charges	- - - - -	1,447	
Offices at the Presidency; comprising the Secretariat, General Treasury, Offices of Account and Audit, Savings Bank, Currency Department, &c.	- - - - -	34,224	
Contingent Charges	- - - - -	2,516	
Postage	- - - - -	7,191	
Diocesan Establishment	- - - - -	28,742	
Medical Department, including Vaccine Charges	- - - - -	24,537	
			196,214
Carried forward		- - - £.	605,412

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	605,412
(F. II.)—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS— <i>continued.</i>		
Central Provinces :		
Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Chief Commissioner and his Secretary -	16,726	
Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General	2,139	
Medical Department, including Vaccine Charges - - - - -	7,111	
Ecclesiastical Department - - - - -	1,838	
Printing Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	21	
		27,835
East and West Berar :-		
Salary of the Military Secretary, including Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office - - - - -	2,483	
Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General	1,513	
Medical Department, including Vaccine Establishment - - - - -	1,034	
		5,030
Madras :		
Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council - - - - -	25,103	
Governor's Household - - - - -	9,710	
Public Offices; comprising the Secretariat, General Treasury, Offices of Account and Audit, Currency Department, &c. - - - - -	78,063	
Ecclesiastical Department; Church Establishment, including Salaries of the Bishop, Archdeacon, Chaplains, &c. - - - - -	37,851	
Medical Department; Allowances to Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c., including Vaccine Establishment - - - - -	22,460	
Board of Examiners; Salary of the Secretary to the Board, Office Establishment, Moonshee Allowance, &c. - - - - -	1,601	
Stationery - - - - -	26,971	
		201,759
Eastern Settlements :		
Salaries of the Governor, Secretary and Aide-de Camp - - - - -	4,607	
Salaries of Resident Councillors and Assistant Residents at Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, and Superintendent of Province Wellesley, including Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	11,241	
Ecclesiastical Department; Salary of Chaplains, Church Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	2,978	
Medical Department; Salaries and Establishments of Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, &c. - - - - -	2,288	
		21,114
British Burmah :		
Chief Commissioner; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	8,142	
Ecclesiastical Department - - - - -	3,006	
Medical Department; Salaries of Surgeons, &c. - - - - -	4,959	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	332	
		17,039
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Salaries of the Governor General and Members of the Supreme Council - - - - -	66,252	
Governor General's Household - - - - -	17,516	
Indian Secretariats; Foreign, Home, Financial, Public Works, Marine and Military Departments - - - - -	107,815	
Public Offices; comprising the Accountant General's Office, General and Loan Branches, General Treasury, Civil Paymaster's and Auditor General's Offices, &c. - - - - -	37,237	
Secretary to the Board of Examiners; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	4,099	
Paper Currency Establishment and other Charges - - - - -	15,606	
Ecclesiastical Department; Salary and Visitation Allowance of the Lord Bishop, Salary of Domestic Chaplain, Archdeacon, &c. - - - - -	8,350	
Printing Establishments in the Secretariats and Office of Account - - - - -	20,451	
Sundry Items - - - - -	8	
		277,334
Carried forward - - - £.		1,155,523

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	1,155,523
(F. II.)—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS— <i>continued.</i>		
General and Political—Government of India— <i>continued.</i>		
Nagode, Gwalior (North Western Provinces):		
Ecclesiastical Department: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Chaplain -	812	
Medical Department - - - - -	6	818
Coorg (Madras):		
Ecclesiastical Department: Chaplain's Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - -	173	
Medical Department, including Vaccine Establishment - - - - -	145	318
Indore, Aden, &c. (Bombay):		
Medical Department, including Vaccine Establishment - - - - -	-	792
TOTAL SALARIES and EXPENSES of PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS - - - £.		1,157,451
(F. III.)—LAW AND JUSTICE:		
Bengal:		
Justices of the Peace: Salaries of the Justices, Establishment and Contingent Charges -	6,799	
Court of Small Causes at the Presidency: Salaries of the Judges, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	10,409	
Prisoners' Office: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	772	
Sudder, Provincial and Zillah Courts:		
Provincial, City and District Courts, including Courts of Small Causes in the Mofussil	404,928	
Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs - - - - -	4,692	
Inspector of Gaols - - - - -	4,221	
Mofussil Gaol Charges, including Diet, &c., of Convicts transported to the Eastern Settlements - - - - -	146,280	578,101
North Western Provinces:		
Chief Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut: Salaries of the Judges, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	29,515	
Civil and Criminal Courts: Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - -	207,416	
Inspector of Prisons: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	2,294	
Charges on account of Prisoners; Gaol Establishments, Diet, Clothing, Medicines, &c.	52,181	291,406
Oude:		
Deputy Commissioner: Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	6,423	
Commissioners of Circuit: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	7,430	
Civil and Criminal Courts—Deputy Commissioner, &c.: Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	32,335	
Gaol Establishments and Contingencies, including Diet, Clothing, &c., to Prisoners -	16,463	62,651
Punjab:		
Deputy Commissioner: Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	8,820	
Commissioners of Circuit: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	21,158	
Civil and Criminal Courts: Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	111,307	
Inspector of Prisons - - - - -	1,884	
Charges on account of Prisoners: Gaol Establishments, Diet, Clothing, Medicines, &c.	32,620	175,789
Carried forward - - - £.		1,107,947

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—continued.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	1,107,94
(F. III.)—LAW AND JUSTICE—continued.		
Bombay and Sind :		
High Court and other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction :		
High Court of Judicature — Salaries of the Judges, Establishment and Contingencies, including Salaries and Establishments of the Government Law Officers, &c. - - - - -	77,144	
Coroner's Office - - - - -	834	
Sheriff's Establishment - - - - -	1,674	
Court of Small Causes at the Presidency - - - - -	9,185	
House of Correction - - - - -	8,789	
	£.	
Provincial Courts, including Mofussil Courts of Small Causes - - - - -	192,957	
Mofussil Gaols : Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of Inspector, and Provisions, Clothing, &c., to Prisoners - - - - -	37,561	
	230,518	328,14
Central Provinces :		
Judicial Commissioner : Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	6,097	
Civil and Criminal Courts : including Courts of Small Causes, Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -	42,616	
Gaol Establishment and Contingencies and Provisions, Clothing, &c., to Prisoners - - - - -	16,747	65,40
East and West Berar :		
Gaol Establishment, and Contingencies, &c. - - - - -	- - -	4,90
Madras :		
High Court, and other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction :		
High Court of Judicature—Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies, including Salaries and Establishments of the Government Law Officers, &c. - - - - -	54,701	
Coroner's Office - - - - -	721	
Sheriff's Office - - - - -	1,078	
Court of Small Causes - - - - -	7,507	
Insolvent Debtors' Court - - - - -	132	
Allowance for Establishment, &c., to the Administrator General - - - - -	723	
Magisterial Courts at the Presidency - - - - -	6,374	
	£.	
Provincial and Zillah Courts :		
Provincial, Civil and Criminal Courts - - - - -	251,497	
Mofussil Gaols : Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Inspector General, and Provisions, Clothing, &c., to Prisoners - - - - -	42,044	
	293,541	364,77
Carried forward - - - £.	- - -	1,871,24

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—*continued*.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	1,871,245
(F. III.)—LAW AND JUSTICE— <i>continued</i> .		
Eastern Settlements :		
Salaries of the Recorders and Registrar, Establishments of the Courts of Judicature, Courts of Requests, Sheriff, and Coroner, &c. in the Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca - - - - -	17,737	
Salary, Establishment, &c. of Superintendents of Convicts, including Diet, Clothing, &c. to Convicts and Prisoners - - - - -	6,526	24,263
British Burmah :		
Civil and Criminal Courts : Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges of the several Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, and of the Magistrate of Rangoon -	40,929	
Police Establishment and Contingencies, including Diet, Clothing, &c. to Prisoners -	18,085	59,014
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
High Court of Judicature : Salaries of the Chief Justice, Puisne Judges, Officers and Establishments under the High Court, including Salaries and Establishments of the Government Law Officers and Contingent Charges - - - - -	128,811	
Convict Settlement at Port Blair : Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies of the Superintendent, including Subsistence, &c. to Convicts - - - - -	30,288	159,099
Coorg (Madras) :		
Judicial Establishment - - - - -	862	
Police Charges - - - - -	145	1,007
Nimar, Indore, &c. (Bombay) :		
Civil and Criminal Courts : Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies - - -	3,968	
Police Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	2,040	6,008
TOTAL LAW AND JUSTICE - - - £.		2,120,636
(F. IV.)—POLICE :		
Bengal :		
Calcutta Police : Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Commissioner and Executive Police, &c. - - - - -	35,119	
Mofussil Police - - - - -	49,860	
Inspector General of Police, including Constabulary Force - - - - -	414,543	
Military Police - - - - -	34,641	
Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in the Lower Provinces - - - - -	5,581	
Rossia Expedition Charges - - - - -	4,942	544,686
Carried forward - - - £.		544,686

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—continued.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	544,686
(F. IV.)—POLICE—continued.		
North Western Provinces :		
Inspector General of Police, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General - - -	16,580	
Establishments of Superintendents, Inspectors, Constables, and Mounted Constables, &c.	353,405	369,985
Oude :		
Civil and Military Police - - - - -	- - -	110,574
Punjab :		
Inspector General of Police ; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - -	4,825	
Executive Police Force, including Military Police, &c. - - - - -	278,254	283,079
Bombay and Sind :		
Police Charges at the Presidency - - - - -	33,878	
Mofussil Police, including Guzerat Irregular Horse - - - - -	326,857	360,735
Central Provinces :		
Inspector General of Police - - - - -	3,444	
Police ; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies, including Executive and Mounted Police - - - - -	110,829	114,273
East and West Berar :		
Salary and Establishment of the Superintendent, including Thanadaree Establishment, Mounted Police, &c. - - - - -	- - -	18,514
Madras :		
Police Charges at the Presidency, including Marine Police - - - - -	23,339	
Provincial Police, and Sibbundy Corps - - - - -	325,762	349,101
Eastern Settlements :		
Police Charges - - - - -	- - -	4,183
British Burmah :		
Police ; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -	- - -	115,451
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Inspector General of Police - - - - -	4,091	
Suppression of Thuggee - - - - -	16,427	20,518
Nagode (North Western Provinces) :		
Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	- - -	4,453
Coorg (Madras) :		
Establishment - - - - -	- - -	126
Nimar, Indore, &c. (Bombay) :		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies, including Executive and Mounted Police - - - - -	- - -	4,804
TOTAL POLICE - - - £.		2,300,482

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—continued.

		£.	£.
(F. V.)—EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART.			
Bengal:			
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools - - - - -		19,936	
Presidency, Medical, Sanscrit, and other Colleges at Calcutta and in the Mofussil -		57,793	
Schools at the Presidency and in the Provinces - - - - -		52,011	
Grants-in-aid to Scientific and Literary Institutions, &c. - - - - -		12,553	
			142,343
North Western Provinces:			
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools, Colleges, and Schools, and } Scientific Institutions - - - - -		- - -	67,385
Oude:			
Grants-in-aid to Schools - - - - -		- - -	1,849
Punjab:			
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools - - - - -		7,712	
Amritsar Medical College - - - - -		4,515	
Anglo-Sikh and Zillah Schools, &c. - - - - -		20,504	
			32,731
Bombay and Sind:			
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools - - - - -		14,248	
Bombay University, Grant Medical College, English and Vernacular Schools, including } Grants for Educational purposes - - - - -		46,518	
Scientific Societies and other Public Institutions, &c. - - - - -		4,541	
			65,307
Central Provinces:			
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools - - - - -		2,545	
School Establishment, including Grants-in-Aid - - - - -		11,188	
Scientific Institutions, &c. - - - - -		200	
			13,933
East and West Berar:			
School Establishment - - - - -		- - -	2,249
Madras:			
Director of Public Instruction and Inspectors of Schools; Salaries, Establishment and } Contingent Charges - - - - -		12,920	
Madras University; Presidency College, Medical College, Civil Engineering College, } Provincial and Vernacular Schools, &c. - - - - -		45,399	
Scientific Institutions; Museum of Economic Geology, Library of Oriental Manuscripts, } Public Observatory, &c. - - - - -		11,046	
Ordinary Items - - - - -		361	
			69,725
Eastern Settlements:			
Grants-in-aid to Schools, &c. - - - - -		- - -	2,234
British Burmah:			
Schools; Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies, including Grants in-Aid - -		3,295	
Miscellaneous - - - - -		771	
			4,066
Carried forward - - -		£.	401,823

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—*continued*.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	401,823
(F. V.)—EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART— <i>continued</i> .		
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Calcutta University ; Salary, Establishment and Contingencies of the Registrar, Allow- ances to Examiners, &c. - - - - -	3,224	
Survey and Observatories, including Museums, &c. - - - - -	34,581	37,805
Bhopal (North Western Provinces) :		
Contribution to the Sehore School - - - - -	- - -	354
Coorg (Madras) :		
School Establishment, including Grants-in-aid for Educational Buildings - - -	- - -	1,591
Nimar (Bombay) :		
School Establishment - - - - -	- - -	283
TOTAL EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART - - -	£.	441,856
(F. VI.)—POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES :		
North Western Provinces :		
Charges of the Political Agencies under the Lieutenant Governor - - - - -	- - -	845
Punjab :		
Pay of British Envoy at Cabool, and other Political Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - -	5,157	
Sundry Items - - - - -	8,795	13,952
Bombay and Sind :		
Residents and Political Agents, &c. at Foreign Courts - - - - -	51,553	
Sundry Items - - - - -	1,471	53,024
Central Provinces :		
Sundry Items - - - - -	- - -	236
Madras :		
Residents and Agents at Foreign Courts ; Allowances, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - -	- - -	11,820
British Burmah :		
Political Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	- - -	2,192
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Residents and Political Agents, &c. at Foreign Courts ; Salaries, Allowances, Establish- ments and Contingencies - - - - -	56,345	
Temporary Embassies and Missions - - - - -	4,136	
Presents made in the name of the Governor General, and Allowances to Vakeels, Natives of Rank, &c. - - - - -	4,847	
Sundry Items - - - - -	98	65,426
Khatmandoo and Munipore (Bengal) :		
Residents and Political Agents at Foreign Courts ; Salaries, Establishments and Con- tingent Charges - - - - -	- - -	7,056
Carried forward - - -	£.	154,551

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- -	154,551
(F. VI.)—POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>		
Bhopal, Rewah, and Gwalior (North Western Provinces):		
Agents and Political Agents at Foreign Courts; Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - -	- -	10,153
Indore, Aden, Baroda, &c. (Bombay):		
Agents and Political Agents, &c. at Foreign Courts; Salaries, Allowances, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -	34,308	
Political Agent at Aden; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	14,450	
Minor Items - - - - -	686	
		49,444
TOTAL POLITICAL AGENCIES and other FOREIGN SERVICES - - -	£.	214,148
(F. VII.)—SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES FOR CHARITABLE AND OTHER PURPOSES:		
Bengal:		
Portions of the Revenue Department - - - - -	11,391	
Portions of other Public Departments, &c. - - - - -	17,995	
Gratuities and Donations for Charitable and other purposes, including Charges on account of Hospitals and Dispensaries, &c. - - - - -	43,258	
		72,644
North Western Provinces:		
Portions of the Revenue Department - - - - -	9,200	
Portions of other Public Departments, including Mutiny Pensions, &c. - - - - -	23,129	
Gratuities and Donations for Charitable and other purposes, including Charges on account of Hospitals and Dispensaries - - - - -	13,406	
		45,735
Oude:		
Portions of the Revenue Department - - - - -	125	
Portions of other Public Departments, including Mutiny Pensions - - - - -	3,970	
Hospitals and Dispensaries, including Gratuities and Donations for Charitable and other purposes - - - - -	4,099	
		8,194
Punjab:		
Portions of the Revenue Department - - - - -	2,423	
Portions of other Public Departments, &c., including Mutiny Pensions - - - - -	11,001	
Dispensaries and Hospitals and other Charitable Allowances - - - - -	7,993	
Gratuities, &c. to Discharged Men of different Departments - - - - -	2,768	
		24,100
Bombay and Sind:		
Superannuations of the Revenue Department - - - - -	46,617	
Superannuations of other Public Departments - - - - -	28,193	
Gratuities, &c. to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and other Charitable Institutions - - -	7,588	
		82,398
Central Provinces:		
Portions of the Revenue Department - - - - -	15,435	
Portions of other Public Departments - - - - -	2,832	
Charitable Institutions and Dispensaries - - - - -	10,268	
Gratuities and Special Rewards - - - - -		
		28,535
Carried forward - - -	£.	261,696

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—*continued*.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	-	261,696
(F. VII.)—SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES FOR CHARITABLE AND OTHER PURPOSES— <i>continued</i> .		
East and West Berar :		
Pensions - - - - -	186	
Gratuities, &c. - - - - -	113	299
Madras :		
Pensions of the Revenue Department - - - - -	16,050	
Pensions of other Public Departments, &c. - - - - -	21,702	
Annuities of the Old Civil Fund - - - - -	35,664	
Donations to Service Funds - - - - -	202,056	
Donations to Public and Charitable Institutions, Gratuities, &c. - - - - -	51,321	326,793
Eastern Settlements :		
Pensions - - - - -	2,509	
Hospitals, including Gratuities, &c. - - - - -	3,805	6,314
British Burmah :		
Pensions of the Revenue Department - - - - -	1,646	
Pensions of other Public Departments - - - - -		
Hospitals and Dispensaries, including Gratuities and other Charitable Allowances - - - - -	1,557	3,203
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Pensions - - - - -	22,983	
Donations to Service Funds - - - - -	524	
Gratuities, &c. for Charitable and other purposes - - - - -	68,265	91,772
Bhopal, Rewah, and Gwalior (North Western Provinces) :		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	704	
Gratuities, &c. - - - - -	200	904
Coorg (Madras) :		
Pensions - - - - -	137	
Donations to Dispensaries, and other Charitable Allowances - - - - -	148	285
Indore, Nimar, Aden, &c. (Bombay) :		
Pensions of the Revenue Department - - - - -	218	
Pensions of other Public Departments, including Mutiny Pensions, &c. - - - - -	635	
Hospitals and Dispensaries, including Gratuities, &c. - - - - -	99	952
TOTAL SUPERANNUATIONS, &c. - - - £.		692,218

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—*continued*.

(F. IX.)—MISCELLANEOUS.							£.	£.
Bengal :								
Assistance Allowance to Civil Servants out of Employ	-	-	-	-	-	-	909	
City Establishments and Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	719	
War Charges of the Lieutenant Governor	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,299	
Dundry Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,838	15,765
North Western Provinces :								
Assistance Allowance to Civil Servants out of Employ	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,454	
War Charges of the Lieutenant Governor	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,302	
Endowed Gardens, Tea Nurseries and Plantations	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,438	
Dundry Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,321	22,515
Oude :								
Assistance Allowance to Civil Servants out of Employ	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	
Dundry Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	956	982
Punjab :								
War Nurseries and Plantations	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,027	
Discount on Supply Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,557	
War Charges of the Lieutenant Governor	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,119	
Dundry Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,195	21,898
Bombay and Sind :								
Allowances to Civil Servants out of Employ, and to Junior Civil Servants while qualifying for Employment in Public Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,910	
Contribution to the Municipal Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	
War Charges of the Governor	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,110	
Dundry Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,612	31,932
Central Provinces :								
Discount on Supply Bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,453	
Dundry Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,645	5,098
East and West Berar :								
Loss by difference of Exchange on Hyderabad Rupees	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,287	
Dundry Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	15,437
Madras :								
Allowances to Civil Servants out of Employ, and to Junior Civil Servants qualifying for the Public Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,684	
Conservancy Establishment and Contribution to Municipal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,525	
War Charges of the Governor	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,028	
House Rent and Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,980	
Dundry Items	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,912	46,129
Carried forward							£.	159,756

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	159,750
(F. IX.)—MISCELLANEOUS— <i>continued.</i>		
Eastern Settlements :		
Charges for Suppression of Piracy - - - - -	9,634	
Sundry Items - - - - -	2,938	12,572
British Burmah :		
Sundry Items - - - - -	- - -	1,010
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Allowances to Civil Servants out of Employ, and to Junior Civil Servants qualifying for the Public Service - - - - -	15,855	
Governor General's Tour Charges - - - - -	66,906	
Discount on Bills and Loss by difference of Exchange - - - - -	11,640	
Sundry Items - - - - -	63,152	157,553
Bhopal, Rewah (North Western Provinces) :		
Sundry Items - - - - -	- - -	64
Coorg (Madras) :		
Sundry Items - - - - -	- - -	6
Indore, Aden, &c. (Bombay) :		
Sundry Items - - - - -	- - -	3,895
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS - - - £.	- - -	334,856
(F. X.)—CIVIL CONTINGENCIES :		
Bengal :		
Charges on account of the Agricultural Exhibition - - - - -	5	
Sundry Items - - - - -	802	807
North Western Provinces :		
Government Grant to the Famine Relief Fund - - - - -	5,230	
Purchase of Furniture, &c., of the late Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces - - - - -	2,500	
Compensation for Loss of Property and other Charges on account of the Mutiny - - -	3,970	
Sundry Items - - - - -	852	12,552
Oude :		
Compensation for Loss of Property during the Mutiny, and for Destruction of Houses in the Fyzabad Cantonment - - - - -	243	
Sundry Items - - - - -	10	253
Carried forward - - - £.	- - -	13,612

No. 25.—General Abstract Account of Civil Services of India, for Year ended 30 April 1864—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	13,612
(F. X.)—CIVIL CONTINGENCIES— <i>continued.</i>		
Punjab :		
Charges for the Destruction of Locusts - - - - -	709	
Charges on account of the London Exhibition - - - - -	107	
Charges on account of the Punjab Exhibition - - - - -	2,607	
Dundry Items - - - - -	152	
Payment of Debt of the Ex-King of Delhi - - - - -	65	
		3,640
Bombay and Sind :		
Charges on account of the London Exhibition - - - - -	63	
Charges on account of Cotton Experiments - - - - -	6,777	
Charges on account of the Lahore Exhibition - - - - -	488	
Dundry Items - - - - -	3,314	
		10,642
Central Provinces :		
Dundry Items - - - - -	- - -	71
East and West Berar :		
Dundry Items - - - - -	- - -	107
Madras :		
Amount of Defalcation in the Government Savings Bank, &c. - - - - -	1,991	
Amount on account of Exploring the Hill Ranges of Southern India, and of making		
Drawings of the Pictorial and Architectural Remains in the Caves at Adjunta - - - - -	946	
Amount on account of Experimental Cotton Cultivation - - - - -	238	
Dundry Items - - - - -	503	
		3,678
Eastern Settlements :		
Dundry Items - - - - -	- - -	1
British Burmah :		
Charges on account of Cotton Experiments - - - - -	122	
Charges on account of Agricultural Exhibition - - - - -	720	
Scellaneous - - - - -	901	
		1,743
GENERAL AND POLITICAL—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :		
Charges on account of the London Exhibition - - - - -	172	
Civil Finance, Police, Record, and other Special Commissions - - - - -	5,738	
Subscription to Public Loans on account of Madhoo Rao - - - - -	75,000	
Dundry Items - - - - -	1,493	
		82,403
Indore, Baroda, &c. (Bombay) :		
Dundry Items - - - - -	- - -	697
TOTAL CIVIL CONTINGENCIES - - - £.		116,594

No. 26.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the GUARANTEED INTEREST on the CAPITAL of RAILWAY and other COMPANIES, for the Year ended the 30th April 1864.

	£.	£.	£.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:			
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -	10,412		
East Indian Railway Company, Jubbulpore Line - - - - -	688		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - -	338		
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - - - -	1,280	12,718	
P U N J A B:			
Punjab Railway - - - - -		552	
BOMBAY AND SIND:			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -	18,367		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - - -	1,083		
Sind Railway Company - - - - -	1,036	20,486	33,756
E N G L A N D:			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - - -		206,092	
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - - - -		18,870	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - -		69,662	
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -		1,005,064	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -		512,879	
Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - - -		35,162	
Madras Railway Company - - - - -		336,009	
Sind Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjab and Delhi Railways) - - - - -		238,688	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - -		34,649	2,457,07
TOTAL - - -	£.		2,490,83

AMOUNT of the INTEREST paid in the Year 1863-64.

* *Note*.—On account of Tanjore Debt erroneously deducted last year, now added.

Accounting during the year 1863-64; including the AMOUNT OF ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on various Accounts, the SUPPLIES to and from LONDON, and the TOTAL BALANCE in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1864.

R E C E I P T S.

	G E N E R A L A N D P O L I T I C A L.										TOTAL.
	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Oude.	Punjab.	Bombay, including Sind.	Central Provinces.	East and West Bepar.	Madras.	Eastern Settlements.	British Burmah.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Aggregate of Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1863	1,655,543	2,423,621	314,698	898,291	3,073,043	458,897	384,202	3,744,935	22,743	998,394	17,872,118
D E B T I N C U R R E D :											
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treasury Notes	6,700	14,500	5,000	8,900	1,450	7,940	-	100,672	14,770	-	75,410
Bills outstanding	-	-	-	-	168,000	-	-	-	-	-	217,995
Service Funds	-	14,425	4,925	5,806	173,266	3,142	759	475,399	747	2,092	6,580
Deposits	1,843,907	1,625,798	381,283	883,109	674,071	200,000	36,993	685,215	1,485	91,836	479,692
Sale of Waste Lands	20,215	-	-	2,570	-	116	-	10,232	3,438	-	321,302
Local Funds	-	-	710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,063
Miscellaneous	500,322	517,994	114,771	250,907	438,551	110,920	89,791	159,481	-	64,474	86,595
Local Advances	2,171	16,496	4,584	12,213	-	5,015	1,904	8,500	-	-	7401
Advances Repayable	9,833	78,811	41,112	48,851	47,604	83,847	237	586,827	11	8,990	9,392
Prize Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,977
Local Remittances	254,604	-	91,246	-	27,450	61,513	166	-	8,953	55,757	207,210
TOTAL DEBT INCURRED	2,699,842	2,271,024	643,636	1,167,416	1,540,392	473,093	129,910	2,025,826	29,407	223,089	13,235,798
S U P P L I E S F R O M L O N D O N :											
Bills on the Secretary of State for India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	-	-	994
Interest of Indian Debt	-	-	-	-	25,914	-	-	11,633	-	-	37,779
Other Bills on the Secretary of State for India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,871
Dividends on Stock of the Transfer Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,751	280,076	-	301,789	727,593
Advances made in England, repaid by the Government	542	186	112	727	140,209	-	-	19,216	-	238,112	302,929
Miscellaneous Credits to Her Majesty's Government	50	70	-	-	54,437	-	-	132,905	-	-	154,014
Invoice Value of Stores	43,068	-	-	-	113,073	-	-	79,801	-	-	391,320
Traffic Receipts on account of Indian Railways	-	-	-	8,511	141,856	-	-	97,893	-	-	96,328
Railway Capital	-	-	-	2,175	3,266	-	-	-	-	-	1,480,207
TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM LONDON	43,000	256	112	11,413	477,855	-	3,751	691,780	-	201	2,639,579
A C C O U N T S C U R R E N T B E T W E E N T H E P R E S I D E N C I E S :											
Bills drawn, Remittances of Treasures, and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Credits to)	-	-	-	-	2,619,381	-	-	-	-	-	13,061,507
Excess of Income over Expenditure (Account No. 28)	9,135,969	3,359,947	490,212	1,638,541	952,437	141,460	287,669	749,328	64,463	426,155	16,839,759
TOTAL	13,582,019	8,051,848	1,448,638	3,710,701	8,605,108	1,073,360	805,532	7,145,069	116,613	1,047,779	67,681,209

30. -GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of PAYMENTS on Account of INDIAN RAILWAYS, deducting Traffic and other Receipts.

	Amount Drawn in India.	Deduct Capital Received in India.	Net Amount Drawn in India.	TOTAL.	TOTAL of India.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:					
Indian Railway, Extension Line - -	817,081	96,298	720,783		
Indian Railway, Jubbulpore Line - -	393,413	30	393,383		
Eastern Bengal Railway - - -	89,661	-	89,661		
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway - -	22,671	-	22,671		
Interest on Railway Capital, as shown in Account No. 26 - - - - -	-	-	12,718		
Deduct,—			1,239,166		
Net Traffic Earnings of the East Indian Railway - - - - -	-	569,351			
Net Traffic Earnings of the Eastern Bengal Railway - - - - -	-	20,192			
Net Traffic Earnings of the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway - - - - -	-	1,777			
			591,320	647,846	
P U N J A B:					
Punjab Railways - - - - -	331,844	2,175	329,669		
Deduct,—					
Net Traffic Earnings, Punjab Railway -	-	-	8,511		
			321,158		
Interest on Railway Capital, as shown in Account No. 26 - - - - -	-	-	552	321,710	
M A D R A S:					
Madras Railway - - - - -	358,573	89,227	269,346		
Great Southern of India Railway - -	31,648	8,666	22,982		
Deduct,—			292,328		
Net Traffic Earnings of the Madras Rail- way - - - - -	-	66,601			
Net Traffic Earnings of the Great Southern of India Railway - - - - -	-	13,260			
			79,861	212,467	
BOMBAY AND SIND:					
Great Indian Peninsula Railway - - -	916,172	3,006	913,166		
Indus Railway and Indus Steam Flotilla -	124,843	260	124,583		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Rail- way - - - - -	559,072	-	559,072		
Deduct,—			1,596,821		
Net Traffic Earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway - - - - -	-	106,380			
Net Traffic Earnings of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway -	-	22,259			
Net Traffic Earnings of the Sind Railway	-	13,217			
			141,856		
Interest on Railway Capital, as shown in Account No 26 - - - - -	-	-	20,486	1,475,451	
TOTAL Net Payments to the Railway Companies in India - - - £.					2,657,474

No. 31.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the SUMS paid and payable for Interest on the HOME DEBT of INDIA, for the Year ended the 30th April 1864; showing also the AMOUNT of the DEBT at that Date bearing Interest.

	Amount of Debt, 30th April 1864.	Rate of Interest.	Amount of Interest paid in the Year ended 30th April 1864.	Annual Amount of Interest Payable.
	£.		£.	£.
East India Bonds - - - - -	3,114,900	4 per Cent.	124,600	124,596
East India Debentures - - - - -	5,034,500	4 per Cent.	413,174	201,380
India Five per Cent. Stock - - - - -	15,720,100	5 per Cent.	786,005	786,005
India Four per Cent. Stock - - - - -	2,441,000	4 per Cent.	48,820	97,640
	26,310,500	- - -	1,372,599	1,209,621
East India Stock - - - - -	6,000,000	10½ per Cent.	629,970	630,000
	£. 32,310,500	- - -	2,002,569	1,839,621

No. 32.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the CHARGES in ENGLAND for TRANSPORT OF TROOPS, in the Year ended the 30th April 1864.

	£.
Proportion paid in England of the Passage-money of Officers and Troops to India - -	85,923
Preserved Provisions, Grocery, Bedding, and other Supplies for the use of the Troops } on the Voyage outward, &c. - - - - -	10,099
Proportion paid in England of the Passage-money of Officers and Troops homeward - -	76,695
Medical Attendance upon Troops on the Homeward Voyage - - - - -	545
Expenses connected with the Examination of Troop Ships, and the Embarkation of Troops } proceeding to India - - - - -	1,032
Miscellaneous - - - - -	63
	£. 174,357
Receipts in Reduction - - - - -	£. 276

23.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Particulars comprised under the Head of "CIVIL CHARGES," in the Statement of the Home Expenditure (No. III.), in the Year ended 30th April 1864.

	£.	£.	£.
Establishment: Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Clerks of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Secretary to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, and Clerk - - - - -	117,108		
For and Assistants under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, s. 52 - - -	2,152		
Department: Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Lighterage, Dock dues, &c. - - - - -	11,490		
Charges - - - - -	5,288		
of England, for management of Debt - - - - -	9,444		
age of Despatches to and from India - - - - -	2,807		
Contingencies: Rent, Rates, Taxes, Coals, Gas, Candles, Furnishings and Repairs, Books, Maps and Charts, Printing, Stationery, Stamps, Bookbinding, Advertisements, Postage, and various petty Charges - -	22,831		
		171,120	
Amount paid under Postal Arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury -		51,860	
on Gulf Telegraph Cable - - - - -		306,007	
Telegraph Land Lines through Turkey - - - - -		22,988	
Telegraph Land Lines through Persia - - - - -		10,676	
due to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad - - - - -		2,100	
Account of Red Sea and India Telegraph - - - - -		18,027	
Account of Mission to the Court of Persia - - - - -		15,000	
Pensions and Retired Allowances - - - - -		228,450	
Compensation Pensions to Officers and Petty Officers, &c. of the Maritime Service of the East India Company - - - - -		18,468	
ough and Absentee Allowances - - - - -		72,092	
India Office - - - - -		46,535	
Stores Warehouses - - - - -		19,614	
India Company, for Expenses in respect of their Capital Stock and Dividends - - - - -		3,040	
Mar Fund: Pensions and Expenses of Hospital - - - - -		4,167	
al Donation to Bengal Civil Fund - - - - -		2,500	
ilities, Subscriptions to Charities, and Relief to Distressed Natives of India - - - - -		1,165	
tenance of Lunatics from India - - - - -		7,600	
Support of Convicts from India to Western Australia - - - - -		323	
Carried forward - - - £.		1,001,727	

No. 33.—GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Civil Charges, &c, in the Year ended the 30th April 1864—*continued*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	1,001,727	
Passage and Outfit of the Governor General of India, Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Chaplains, Professors, Schoolmasters, Civil Engineers, &c. - - - - -	8,135	
Examination Expenses and Allowances of Candidates for the Civil Service of India, and Civil Engineers - - - - -	8,912	
Expenses on account of Officers acquiring Scientific Knowledge - - - - -	634	
Agents at the Outports and Abroad: Salaries and Expenses - - - - -	2,206	
Expenses in connexion with the introduction of Cinchona Plants into India - -	2,063	
Medals - - - - -	10,530	
Indian Law Commission - - - - -	3,000	
Indian Sanitary Commission - - - - -	3,250	
Indian Accounts Commission - - - - -	4,968	
Expenses connected with the International Exhibition of 1862 - - - - -	1,258	
Allowances to Officers for Special Services, Expenses of Commission of Inquiry to consider Memorials of Indian Officers, &c. - - - - -	2,354	
		1,049,037
RECEIPTS in Reduction:		
Interest realized from Investment of Cash Balances, &c. - - - - -	124,405	
Fees, Subscriptions to Widows' Funds, &c. - - - - -	11,729	
On account of Maintenance of Lunatics - - - - -	347	
Passage and Outfit - - - - -	49	
Her Majesty's Treasury on account of Malta and Alexandria Telegraph - - -	8,391	
The War Office for Two years' Rent of Warley Barracks - - - - -	3,000	
Sale Proceeds of Surplus Books, Unserviceable Stores, Stamps, &c. - - - - -	942	
	148,863	
Value of Stores at the late Dépôt at Warley, taken by the War Department - -	33,163	
Proceeds of Sale of New Street Warehouse - - - - -	6,524	
Balance of Proceeds of the Sale of the Indian Navy Frigates "Punjaub" and "Assaye" - - - - -	22,500	
		211,050
	£.	887,987

	B E N G A L.			M A D R A S.			B O M B A Y.			TOTAL Invoice Amount of Stores Exported.
	Cost.	Freight.	TOTAL.	Cost.	Freight.	TOTAL.	Cost.	Freight.	TOTAL.	
CIVIL STORES:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
	26,679	235	26,914	20,518	237	20,755	6,641	111	6,752	54,421
	11,468	87	11,555	49,900	342	50,242	31,084	334	31,418	93,215
	5,861	141	6,002	150	-	150	7,179	505	7,684	13,836
	238	-	238	-	-	-	18,184	284	18,468	18,706
Miscellaneous Stores	25,116	285	25,401	7,444	97	7,541	10,459	185	10,644	43,586
£.	69,362	748	70,110	78,012	676	78,688	73,547	1,419	74,966	223,764
MILITARY STORES:	5,853	43	5,896	4,466	26	4,492	1,596	14	1,610	11,998
Miscellaneous Stores	130,337	1,253	131,590	30,094	303	30,397	42,461	881	43,342	205,329
£.	136,190	1,296	137,486	34,560	329	34,889	44,057	895	44,952	217,327
Marine Stores	78	3	81	-	-	-	5,887	262	6,149	6,230
TOTAL AMOUNT OF STORES Exported	205,630	2,047	207,677	112,572	1,005	113,577	123,491	2,576	126,067	447,321

Fort William,
Office of the Auditor General of India,
10 February 1865.

India Office,
12 May 1865.

R. P. Harrison,
Auditor General of India.
George Friend,
Accountant General.

PART II.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,
AND CASH BALANCES,
1864-65 ;
AND A COMPARISON WITH THE ACTUAL ACCOUNT OF 1863-64.

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ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,
AND CASH BALANCES,

1864-65.

No. I.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of INDIA for the Year 1864–65 ;
the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1.	2.	3.
	GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	NET RECEIPTS within the after deducting Repayments
LAND REVENUE, &c.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue - - - - -	20,094,800	95,675	19,999,
Forest - - - - -	356,130	885	355,
Abkaree - - - - -	2,272,950	6,725	2,266,
Tributes and Contributions from Native States - - - - -	742,280	- - -	742,
TOTAL Land Revenue, &c. - - £.	23,466,160	103,285	23,362,
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	1,236,490	15,205	1,221,
Customs - - - - -	2,255,470	86,720	2,168,
Salt - - - - -	5,624,250	40,850	5,583,
Opium - - - - -	7,514,120	- - -	7,514,
Stamps - - - - -	1,912,140	30,560	1,881,
Mint - - - - -	414,800	- - -	414,
Post Office - - - - -	347,220	- - -	347,
Electric Telegraph - - - - -	93,590	- - -	93,
Law and Justice, and Police - - - - -	716,470	3,850	712,
Marine - - - - -	312,270	9,000	303,
Public Works - - - - -	1,016,650	- - -	1,016,
Miscellaneous { Civil - - - - -	492,976	- - -	492,
Miscellaneous { Military - - - - -	700,000	- - -	700,
Interest - - - - -	181,500	- - -	181,
GRAND TOTAL - - £.	46,284,106	289,470	45,994,

CHARGES of COLLECTION, and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into Collected, converted into Sterling Money, at the Rate of Two Shillings the Rupee.

CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					9.	10.	
4. Collection, ing Cost es of Salt Opium.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. MISCEL- LANEOUS, and Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
3,300	1,712,900	629,940	81,510	5,025,650	18,337,225	11·085	
3,370	- - -	- - -	- - -	40,370	1,180,915	3·264	
3,350	- - -	- - -	- - -	190,350	1,978,400	8·439	
						Including Cost of Salt and Opium.	Excluding Cost of Salt and Opium.
3,740	- - -	- - -	- - -	361,740	5,221,660	6·431	3·851
3,840	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,707,840	4,806,280	36·036	1·924
3,100	- - -	- - -	- - -	97,100	1,784,480	5·078	
3,340	- - -	- - -	- - -	138,340	276,460	33·351	
3,310	- - -	- - -	- - -	416,310	{ Excess charge 69,090 }	119·898	
3,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	385,000	{ Excess charge 291,410 }	411·368	
-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	712,620		
-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	303,270		
-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,016,650		
-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	492,976		
-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	700,000		
-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	181,500		
3,350	1,712,900	629,940	81,510	9,362,700	36,631,936		

No. II.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the TOTAL INCOME of the Revenue of INDIA in the Year ending 30th April 1865; together with an Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, including REPAYMENTS, ALLOWANCES, and DRAWBACK, and ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS under Treaties and Engagements, and other PAYMENTS made out of the REVENUES, but exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		GROSS RECEIPTS, as stated in Column I of the Account of Income, No. I.	Number of Account.	EXPENDITURE.	
		£.	I.		£.
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Forest and Abkaree Revenues, &c.	- - - - -	23,466,160		Repayments, Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	289,470
Assessed Taxes	- - - - -	1,236,490	"	PAYMENTS in realization of the REVENUE:	
Customs	- - - - -	2,255,470	"	Charges of Collection, &c.	6,938,350
Salt	- - - - -	5,624,250	"	Miscellaneous	81,510
Opium	- - - - -	7,514,120	"	Contingencies, Special and Temporary	7,019,860
Stamps	- - - - -	1,912,140		TOTAL PAYMENTS in realization of the REVENUE, including Cost of Salt and Opium	7,309,330
Mint	- - - - -	414,800	"	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	1,712,900
Post Office	- - - - -	347,220	"	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	629,940
Electric Telegraph	- - - - -	98,590		TOTAL of the direct Claims and Demands upon the Revenues, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt and Opium	9,652,170
Law and Justice, and Police	- - - - -	716,470		Charges in India, including Interest on Debt, and the Value of Stores received from England	30,697,627
Marine	- - - - -	312,270	III.	Charges in England, excluding the Value of Stores supplied to India	4,802,401
Public Works	- - - - -	1,016,650	"	Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies, in India and in England, deducting Net Traffic Receipts	1,395,285
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	492,976	"		
Interest	- - - - -	700,000	"		
	- - - - -	181,500			
	- - - - -	263,377			
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	- - - - -	46,547,483			£.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:		£.	£.
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Contributions from Native States, Forest and Abkaree Revenues, &c.	- - - - -	18,337,225	-
Assessed Taxes	- - - - -	1,180,915	-
Customs	- - - - -	1,978,400	-
Salt	- - - - -	5,221,660	-
Opium	- - - - -	4,806,280	-
Stamps	- - - - -	1,784,480	-
Mint	- - - - -	276,460	-
Post Office	- - - - -	69,090	-
Electric Telegraph	- - - - -	291,410	-
Law and Justice, and Police	- - - - -	712,620	-
Marine	- - - - -	303,270	-
Public Works	- - - - -	1,016,650	-
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	492,976	-
Interest	- - - - -	700,000	-
	- - - - -	181,500	-
	- - - - -		36,631,936
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME		- - - - -	£. 263,377
		£.	£. 36,895,313

CHARGES IN INDIA:		£.	£.
Army	- - - - -	-	13,327,760
Indian Navy and Marine	- - - - -	-	532,410
Public Works	- - - - -	-	5,685,817
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	- - - - -	-	1,171,220
Law and Justice	- - - - -	-	2,306,890
Police	- - - - -	-	2,347,240
Education, Science, and Art	- - - - -	-	585,780
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	- - - - -	-	238,760
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.	- - - - -	-	962,730
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	-	-
Civil Contingencies	- - - - -	-	408,520
Interest on Debt	- - - - -	-	27,567,127
	- - - - -	-	3,130,500
CHARGES IN ENGLAND:			
Civil Charges	- - - - -	-	614,676
Military Charges	- - - - -	-	2,280,019
Marine Charges	- - - - -	-	56,612
Interest on Debt	- - - - -	-	2,951,307
	- - - - -	-	1,851,094
Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England	- - - - -	-	2,718,952
Less,—Net Traffic Receipts	- - - - -	-	1,323,667
	- - - - -	-	
	- - - - -	-	4,802,401
	- - - - -	-	1,395,285
	- - - - -	-	£. 36,895,313

A P P E N D I X.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND CASH BALANCES.

1864-65.

- I.—District Revenues and Charges - - - - - pp. 84 to 94.
II.—Sundry Abstract Accounts - - - - - pp. 95 to 97.
III.—General Abstracts of the Total Revenues and Charges
of the several Districts - - - - - pp. 98 to 110.

POPULATION, 40,829,511.

[illegible]

of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government TREASURIES, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA, 84,370 POPULATION, 28,069,572.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous and Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue - - - - -	4,050,000	18,650	4,031,350							
Forest - - - - -	45,210	535	44,675							
Abkaree - - - - -	207,200	275	206,925							
Total Land Revenue, &c. - - -	4,302,410	19,460	4,282,950	451,650	101,800	7,300	8,670	569,420	3,713,530	10.497
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	170,490	2,035	168,455	2,050	-	-	-	2,050	166,405	1.202
Customs - - - - -	64,300	-	64,300	4,690	-	-	-	4,690	59,610	7.293
Salt - - - - -	520,000	720	519,280	60,340	-	-	-	60,340	458,940	11.603
Stamps - - - - -	245,000	6,385	238,615	12,700	-	-	-	12,700	225,915	5.183
Law and Justice, and Police - - -	94,180	-	94,180	-	-	-	-	-	94,180	
Public Works - - - - -	140,000	-	140,000	-	-	-	-	-	140,000	
Miscellaneous—Civil - - - - -	68,000	-	68,000	-	-	-	-	-	68,000	
Interest - - - - -	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	
TOTAL NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES - £.	5,604,480	28,600	5,575,880	531,430	101,800	7,300	8,670	649,200	4,926,680	

15. COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA, 100,406 - - - - - POPULATION, 14,794,611.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	I. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.	
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous and Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.			
LAND REVENUE, &c.:											
Land Revenue -	£. 1,891,600	£. 4,700	£. 1,886,900	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
Forest -	34,830	30	34,800								
Abkaree -	80,000	180	79,820								
Tributes and Contributions -	27,680	-	27,680								
Total Land Revenue, &c. -	2,034,110	4,910	2,029,200	238,520	125,500	2,280	1,550	367,850	1,661,350	11.726	
Assessed Taxes -	48,700	280	48,420	760	-	-	-	760	47,660	1.56	
Customs -	67,630	200	67,430	31,790	-	-	-	31,790	35,640	47.005	
Salt -	738,700	80	738,620	32,950	-	-	-	32,950	705,670	4.46	
Stamps -	110,870	2,480	108,390	2,950	-	-	-	2,950	105,440	2.66	
Law and Justice, and Police -	101,000	2,250	98,750	-	-	-	-	-	98,750		
Marine -	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000		
Public Works -	111,550	-	111,550	-	-	-	-	-	111,550		
Miscellaneous—Civil -	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000		
TOTAL PUNJAB TERRITORIES - £.	3,225,560	10,200	3,215,360	306,970	125,500	2,280	1,550	436,300	2,779,060		

No. 5.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, including Sind and North Canara, for the Year 1864-65; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

AREA, 139,893 - - - - - POPULATION, 12,179,180.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.	
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous and Contingencies, Special Temporary.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.			
LAND REVENUE, &c.:											
Land Revenue - - - - -	£. 3,543,200	20,040	3,523,160	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
Forest - - - - -	107,600	300	107,300								
Abkaree - - - - -	350,000	5,500	344,500								
Tributes and Contributions - - - - -	89,760	-	89,760								
Total Land Revenue, &c. - - - - -	4,090,560	25,840	4,064,720	463,700	544,700	570,670	34,630	1,613,700	2,451,020	11.335	
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	320,000	3,300	316,700	12,990	-	-	-	12,990	303,710	4.059	
Customs - - - - -	765,640	63,100	702,540	64,890	-	-	-	64,890	637,650	8.475	
Salt - - - - -	499,100	50	499,050	42,370	-	-	-	42,370	456,680	8.489	
Opium - - - - -	2,232,300	-	2,232,300	4,640	-	-	-	4,640	2,227,660	.207	
Stamps - - - - -	543,000	4,980	538,020	19,080	-	-	-	19,080	518,940	3.513	
Mint - - - - -	173,900	-	173,900	41,130	-	-	-	41,130	132,770	23.651	
Law and Justice, and Police - - - - -	86,300	-	86,300	-	-	-	-	-	86,300		
Marine - - - - -	140,270	-	140,270	-	-	-	-	-	140,270		
Public Works - - - - -	639,430	-	639,430	-	-	-	-	-	639,430		
Miscellaneous { Civil - - - - -	33,300	-	33,300	-	-	-	-	-	33,300		
{ Military - - - - -	143,660	-	143,660	-	-	-	-	-	143,660		
Interest - - - - -	13,900	-	13,900	-	-	-	-	-	13,900		
TOTAL BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, including SIND and NORTH CANARA - - - - -	9,681,380	97,270	9,584,090	648,800	544,700	570,670	34,630	1,798,800	7,785,290		

for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

AREA 108,650 - - - - - POPULATION 6,678,659.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous and Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue -	582,900	24,640	558,260							
Forest -	13,650	10	13,640							
Abkaree -	92,400	40	92,360							
Tributes and Contributions -	200	-	200							
Total Land Revenue, &c. -	689,150	24,690	664,460	150,880	85,030	9,930	5,160	251,000	413,460	21.893
Assessed Taxes -	30,000	190	29,810	30	-	-	-	30	29,780	.1
Customs -	26,750	-	26,750	2,250	-	-	-	2,250	24,500	8.411
Salt -	139,400	-	139,400	23,740	-	-	-	23,740	115,660	17.03
Stamps -	45,600	680	44,920	2,650	-	-	-	2,650	42,270	5.811
Law and Justice, and Police -	23,230	-	23,230	-	-	-	-	-	23,230	
Public Works -	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	
Miscellaneous - Civil -	4,800	-	4,800	-	-	-	-	-	4,800	
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES -	968,930	25,560	943,370	179,550	85,030	9,930	5,160	279,670	663,700	

No. 7.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the EAST and WEST BERAR DISTRICTS, for the Year 1864-65; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

AREA 16,556 - - - - - POPULATION 1,100,328.

	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments. Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Miscellaneous and Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Land Revenue - - - - -	350,000	320	349,680	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest - - - - -	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abkaree - - - - -	50,000	300	49,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Land Revenue, &c.	400,200	620	399,580	44,650	17,930	3,710	66,290	333,290	11.156
Assessed Taxes - - - - -	1,200	10	1,190	-	-	-	-	1,190	-
Salt - - - - -	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000	-
Stamps - - - - -	17,300	450	16,850	500	-	-	500	16,350	2.89
Law and Justice, and Police - - - - -	6,350	-	6,350	-	-	-	-	6,350	-
Public Works - - - - -	5,110	-	5,110	-	-	-	-	5,110	-
Miscellaneous—Civil - - - - -	1,600	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	1,600	-
Interest - - - - -	120	-	120	-	-	-	-	120	-
TOTAL EAST and WEST BERAR	435,880	1,080	434,800	45,150	17,930	3,710	66,790	368,010	-

which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

AREA 126,400 - - - - - POPULATION 22,886,187

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments, — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.					9. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	7. Miscellaneous and Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	8. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.:				£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue	-	8,790	4,176,210	438,260	329,900	36,750	21,440	826,350	4,135,100	8.817
Forests	-	-	40,000							
Abkarree	-	-	400,600							
Tributes and Contributions	-	-	344,640							
Total Land Revenue, &c	-	8,790	4,961,450							
Assessed Taxes	-	500	149,500	3,210	-	-	-	3,210	146,290	2.14
Customs	-	5,560	214,440	17,110	-	-	-	17,110	197,330	7.777
Salt	-	-	1,010,000	169,750	-	-	-	169,750	840,250	
Stamps	-	3,500	260,400	13,520	-	-	-	13,520	246,880	5.123
Mint	-	-	100,900	29,240	-	-	-	29,240	71,660	28.979
Law and Justice, and Police	-	-	57,200	-	-	-	-	-	57,200	
Marine	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	
Public Works	-	-	28,980	-	-	-	-	-	28,980	
Miscellaneous { Civil	-	-	47,050	-	-	-	-	-	47,050	
{ Military	-	-	153,911	-	-	-	-	-	153,911	
Interest	-	-	10,710	-	-	-	-	-	10,710	
TOTAL MADRAS PRESIDENCY	-	18,350	6,997,541	671,090	329,900	36,750	21,440	1,059,180	5,938,361	

No. 9.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS, for the Year 1864-65; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

AREA 1,198 - - - - - POPULATION 273,741.

	1.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			5.	6.
		2.	3.	4.		
	GROSS RECEIPTS.	CHARGES of COLLECTION.	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.						
LAND REVENUE, &c.:						
Land Revenue	£. 20,000					
Forest	200					
Abkarree	133,200					
Total Land Revenue, &c.	153,400	4,540	5,750	10,290	143,110	2·959
Customs	300	870	-	870	{ Excess } 570 { Charge }	·290
Stamps	26,300	2,700	-	2,700	23,600	10·266
Law and Justice, and Police	36,870	-	-	-	36,870	
Marine	5,400	-	-	-	5,400	
Public Works	22,220	-	-	-	22,220	
Miscellaneous—Civil	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	
TOTAL EASTERN SETTLEMENTS	253,490	8,110	5,750	13,860	239,630	

CHARGES OF COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES; the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

AREA 81,416 - - - - - POPULATION 1,732,844.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.		1.	2.	3.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.			7.	8.
					4.	5.	6.		
		GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments, Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback.	NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	CHARGES of COLLECTION.	Miscellaneous and Contingencies, Special and Temporary.	TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME.	NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
LAND REVENUE, &c.:		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue	- - - - -	535,000	1,295	533,705					
Forest	- - - - -	95,000	-	95,000					
Abkaree	- - - - -	103,100	180	102,920					
Total Land Revenue, &c.		733,100	1,475	731,625	125,260	100	125,360	606,265	17.086
Assessed Taxes	- - - - -	12,500	130	12,370	430	-	430	11,940	3.44
Customs	- - - - -	150,000	1,860	148,140	12,550	-	12,550	135,590	8.366
Salt	- - - - -	9,850	-	9,850	500	-	500	9,350	5.076
Stamps	- - - - -	34,570	895	33,675	1,230	-	1,230	32,445	3.558
Law and Justice, and Police	- - - - -	30,040	-	30,040	-	-	-	30,040	
Marine	- - - - -	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	
Public Works	- - - - -	16,020	-	16,020	-	-	-	16,020	
Miscellaneous—Civil	- - - - -	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	
TOTAL BRITISH BURMAH		1,016,080	4,360	1,011,720	139,970	100	140,070	871,650	

No. 11.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the immediate Control of the Government of INDIA, for the Year 1864-65; with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were Collected.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS. £.	2. Repayments. — Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback. £.	3. NET RECEIPTS within the Year, after deducting Repayments. £.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				8. NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries. £.	9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was Collected.
				4. CHARGES of COLLECTION. £.	5. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements. £.	6. Miscellaneous and Contingencies, Special and Temporary. £.	7. TOTAL CHARGES against INCOME. £.		
LAND REVENUE, &c.									
Land Revenue - - - -	37,100	300	36,800						
Forest - - - -	7,950	10	7,940						
Abkaree - - - -	11,450	10	11,440						
Tributes and Contributions - - -	280,000		280,000						
Total Land Revenue, &c. - - -	336,500	320	336,180	26,950	178,500	1,220	206,670	129,510	8'008
Assessed Taxes - - - -	100,000	60	99,940					99,940	
Customs - - - -	850		850					850	
Stamps - - - -	3,000	150	2,850	100			100	2,750	3'3
Mint - - - -	140,000		140,000	67,970			67,970	72,030	48'55
Post Office - - - -	347,220		347,220	416,310			416,310	69,090	119'898
Electric Telegraph - - - -	93,590		93,590	385,000			385,000	291,410	411'368
Law and Justice, and Police - -	50,000		50,000					50,000	
Marine - - - -	20,000		20,000					20,000	
Public Works - - - -	5,020		5,020					5,020	
Miscellaneous { Civil - - - -	252,726		252,726					252,726	
{ Military - - - -	402,429		402,429					402,429	
Interest - - - -	156,450		156,450					156,450	
TOTAL GOVERNMENT OF INDIA - £.	1,907,785	530	1,907,255	896,830	178,500	1,220	1,076,050	831,205	

NET REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:

Per Account	Number of Account.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Oude.	Punjab.	Bombay, including Sind and North Canara.	Central Provinces.	East and West Berar.	Madras.	Eastern Settlements.	British Borneo.	Government of India.	TOTAL.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	1	11,278,420											
Ditto	2	-	4,926,680										
Ditto	3	-	-	949,930	2,779,060	7,785,290	663,700	368,010	5,938,361	239,630	871,650	831,205	
Ditto	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ditto	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ditto	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ditto	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ditto	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ditto	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ditto	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ditto	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	-	£. 11,278,420	4,926,680	949,930	2,779,060	7,785,290	663,700	368,010	5,938,361	239,630	871,650	831,205	36,631,936

EXPENDITURE:

Army	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,327,760
Indian Navy and Marine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532,410
Public Works (including Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions, One per Cent. Income Tax Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,685,817
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,171,220
Law and Justice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,306,890
Police	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,347,240
Education, Science, and Art	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585,780
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,800
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	962,730
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408,520
Civil Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,130,500
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,637,627
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	-	£. 2,522,390	1,758,650	464,640	1,349,600	5,964,509	586,480	161,860	5,419,442	170,760	570,140	11,729,156	
Local Surplus carried to Account No. 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Net Local Surplus
Local Deficit carried to Account No. 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,934,309
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,934,309
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 263,377

Charges defrayed in England (per Account No. III.) £. 4,802,401
Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies (per Account No. III.) 1,395,285
6,197,686
Deduct—Local Surplus brought down - - - - - 5,934,309
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME - - - - - £. 263,377

No. 13.—AN ACCOUNT of the Aggregate of BALANCES of PUBLIC MONEY in the Treasuries of INDIA, on the 30th April 1864; the AMOUNT of DEBT estimated to be incurred and discharged during the Year 1864-65; including the AMOUNT of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on various Accounts, the SUPPLIES to and from LONDON, and the Total Estimated BALANCE in the Indian Treasuries, on the 30th April 1865.

R E C E I P T S.

	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Oude.	Punjab.	Bombay, including Sind and North Canara.	Central Provinces.	East and West Berar.	Madras.	Eastern Settlements.	British Burmah.	Government of India.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Aggregate of Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1864	1,468,630	1,645,270	312,178	763,929	1,876,746	397,194	411,115	3,181,030	38,716	393,215	2,143,989	12,632,012
DEBT INCURRED:												
Treasury Notes	-	10,000	5,000	8,600	200	-	1,200	100,000	5,000	-	220,000	350,000
Service Funds	-	10,000	5,000	9,600	257,108	2,300	530	410,650	3,000	2,500	778,800	1,479,488
Deposits	1,874,470	1,300,000	225,000	756,000	612,700	189,000	12,500	710,800	44,200	136,000	381,670	6,242,340
Local Funds	388,019	472,500	107,600	257,502	448,260	90,323	84,572	164,495	-	60,400	44,090	2,117,761
Miscellaneous	27,500	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,100	161,725
Advances Recoverable	8,800	125,000	34,600	41,650	68,000	15,800	138,920	696,740	-	20,000	583,190	1,732,730
Prize Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	340
Local Remittances	-	-	230,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	32,000	55,000	318,000
TOTAL DEBT INCURRED	2,298,789	1,917,500	607,200	1,073,507	1,356,268	297,423	237,722	2,082,685	53,200	250,900	2,197,190	12,402,384
SUPPLIES FROM LONDON:												
Bills on the Secretary of State for India for Interest of Indian Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	900	1,100
Other Bills on the Secretary of State for India	-	-	-	-	36,000	-	-	11,640	-	5	16,000	65,645
Dividends on Stock of the Transfer Loans paid in England	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,000	77,000
Advances made in England—repaid	590	-	-	400	147,000	-	80	266,100	-	-	453,700	867,870
Miscellaneous, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government	-	-	-	-	25,860	-	-	33,000	310	-	125,000	184,170
Invoice Value of Stores	43,070	-	-	100	97,800	-	-	201,900	-	-	275,195	618,065
Traffic Receipts on account of Indian Railways	-	-	-	7,838	435,142	-	-	181,683	-	-	699,004	1,323,667
TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM LONDON	43,660	-	-	8,338	741,802	-	80	694,523	310	5	1,648,799	3,137,517
ACCOUNTS CURRENT BETWEEN THE PRESIDENCIES:												
Bills drawn, Remittances of Treasure and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Credits to)	-	-	-	-	1,670,400	-	-	-	-	-	13,603,500	15,273,900
Excess of Income over Expenditure (Account No. 12)	8,756,030	3,168,030	485,290	1,429,460	1,820,781	77,220	206,150	518,919	68,870	301,510	-	16,832,260

	Bengal.	North Western Provinces.	Oude.	Punjab.	Bombay, including Sind and North Canara.	Central Provinces.	East and West Berar.	Madras.	Eastern Settlements.	British Burmah.	Government of India.	Total.
DEBT DISCHARGED:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Loans - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Investment in Bank Shares - - - - -	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	110,000	170,000
Treasury Notes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	150	80,000	-	180,000	260,950
Service Funds - - - - -	-	10,000	3,000	9,550	215,500	48	1,200	408,970	1,700	-	647,000	1,296,968
Deposits - - - - -	1,741,400	1,545,000	260,000	733,800	674,220	176,000	18,005	653,400	24,900	111,000	249,170	6,286,895
Local Funds - - - - -	379,522	470,000	101,000	257,300	384,600	80,003	101,205	180,250	-	77,000	13,720	2,044,610
Miscellaneous - - - - -	29,000	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	164,666	202,666
Advances recoverable - - - - -	47,880	50,000	9,000	48,300	109,110	16,000	140,400	688,800	-	25,000	7,920	1,142,410
Prize Money - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,288	57,288
Local Remittances - - - - -	155,525	230,000	-	-	100,000	5,000	-	20,960	-	-	-	511,485
TOTAL DEBT DISCHARGED - - - £.	2,353,327	2,305,000	373,000	1,048,950	1,544,230	286,051	260,810	1,952,540	106,600	213,000	1,534,764	11,978,272
SUPPLIES TO LONDON:												
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India, discharged - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,750,000	-	-	300,000	-	-	4,150,000	7,200,000
Bills on Her Majesty's Government, transmitted - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,000	71,000
Supplies to Her Majesty's Government, repayable in England - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	1,300	-	129,600	135,900
Miscellaneous - - - - -	250	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	24,500	-	-	56,600	91,350
Payments on account of the Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249,600	2,000	-	-	251,600
Payments on account of Indian Railways, under Deeds of Contract with the respective Railway Companies - - - - -	-	-	-	333,250	1,410,292	-	-	358,875	-	-	1,153,441	3,260,858
Guaranteed Interest on Railways, paid in India - - - - -	-	-	-	917	21,033	-	-	-	-	-	10,083	33,083
TOTAL SUPPLIES TO LONDON - - - £.	250	-	-	339,167	4,191,375	-	-	937,975	3,300	-	5,370,724	11,042,791
ACCOUNTS CURRENT BETWEEN THE PRESIDENCIES:												
Bills paid, Remittances of Treasure and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Debits to) - - - - -	8,643,400	2,943,800	821,900	1,012,600	-	83,700	346,100	1,146,100	3,500	378,100	-	15,379,200
Excess of Expenditure over Income (Account No. 12) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,897,951	10,897,951
Cash Balance in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1865 - - - - -	1,570,132	1,432,000	209,768	874,517	1,760,392	402,086	248,157	2,440,542	47,696	354,530	1,590,039	10,979,859
£.	12,567,109	6,730,800	1,404,668	3,275,234	7,495,997	771,837	855,067	6,477,157	161,096	945,630	19,593,478	60,278,073

No. 14.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of INDIA, including the Charges disbursed in ENGLAND, for the Year 1863-64, and as Estimated for the Year 1864-65.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:		1863-64.	Estimate, 1864-65.
		£.	£.
Land Revenue	- - - - -	20,303,423	20,094,800
Forest	- - - - -	304,443	356,130
Abkaree	- - - - -	2,060,270	2,272,950
Tributes and Contributions	- - - - -	715,990	742,280
Assessed Taxes	- - - - -	1,483,622	1,236,490
Customs	- - - - -	2,384,061	2,255,470
Salt	- - - - -	5,035,696	5,624,250
Opium	- - - - -	6,831,999	7,514,120
Stamps	- - - - -	1,735,216	1,912,140
Mint	- - - - -	369,759	414,800
Post Office	- - - - -	459,882	347,220
Electric Telegraph	- - - - -	91,762	93,590
Law and Justice, and Police	- - - - -	631,798	716,470
Marine	- - - - -	307,715	312,270
Public Works	- - - - -	461,785	1,016,650
Miscellaneous { Civil	- - - - -	615,903	492,976
Military	- - - - -	747,431	700,000
Interest	- - - - -	72,277	181,500
TOTAL REVENUES AND RECEIPTS of all the PRESIDENCIES and PROVINCES of INDIA		44,613,032	46,284,106
EXPENDITURE:			
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	- - - - -	-	-
Land, Sayer, and Abkaree, &c.	- - - - -	-	-
Assessed Taxes	- - - - -	-	-
Customs	- - - - -	-	-
Salt { Cost	- - - - -	-	-
Charges	- - - - -	-	-
Opium { Cost	- - - - -	-	-
Charges	- - - - -	-	-
Stamps	- - - - -	-	-
Mint	- - - - -	-	-
Post Office	- - - - -	-	-
Electric Telegraph	- - - - -	-	-
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	- - - - -	-	-
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	- - - - -	-	-
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	-	-
Contingencies, Special and Temporary	- - - - -	-	-
TOTAL of the Direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including Charges of Collection, and Cost of Salt and Opium		8,642,569	9,362,700
Army	- - - - -	12,697,069	13,327,760
Indian Navy and Marine	- - - - -	567,555	532,410
Public Works (Imperial), including One per Cent. Income Tax Fund	- - - - -	5,134,289	5,685,817
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions	- - - - -	241,234	-
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	- - - - -	1,157,451	1,171,220
Law and Justice	- - - - -	2,120,636	2,306,890
Police	- - - - -	2,307,452	2,347,240
Education, Science, and Art	- - - - -	441,856	585,780
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	- - - - -	214,148	238,760
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other Purposes	- - - - -	692,218	962,730
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	334,856	408,520
Civil Contingencies	- - - - -	116,594	-
Interest	- - - - -	3,093,250	3,130,500
TOTAL EXPENDITURE in INDIA		38,087,772	40,349,797
Charges disbursed in England, excluding Value of Stores supplied to India (Account No. 16)		4,777,630	4,802,401
Interest on Railway Capital, &c. guaranteed, deducting Net Traffic Receipts (Account No. 16)		1,669,283	1,395,285

CASH BALANCE IN THE SEVERAL INDIAN TREASURIES AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR		RECEIPTS:		PAYMENTS:		£.
Local Indian Surplus	-	-	-	Debt discharged	-	11,978,272
Debt incurred	-	-	-	Supplies to London, including Debits to Her Majesty's Government	-	13,946,494
Supplies from London, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government	-	-	-	Balance of Supplies between the different Presidencies (on Unadjusted Accounts)	-	13,240,360
				Cash Balance in the several Indian Treasuries at the close of the Year	-	453,889
						105,300
						12,632,012
						10,979,859
						34,106,222

No. 16.—A STATEMENT of the CHARGES defrayed in ENGLAND, on Account of the INDIAN TERRITORY, for the Year 1863-64, and as Estimated for the Year 1864-65.

DEBT:		1863-64.	Estimate, 1864-65.
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock	- - - - -	£. 629,970	£. 629,970
Interest on Loans contracted in England	- - - - -	1,372,599	1,221,124
CIVIL CHARGES:			
Home Establishments, &c.	- - - - -	171,120	173,104
Amount paid under Postal Arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	- - - - -	51,860	46,785
Persian Gulf Telegraph Cable	- - - - -	306,007	9,132
Telegraph Land Lines through Turkey	- - - - -	22,983	1,539
" " through Persia	- - - - -	10,676	428
Subsidy to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company, on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad	- - - - -	2,100	2,400
On account of Red Sea and India Telegraph	- - - - -	18,027	18,027
" Mission to the Court of Persia	- - - - -	15,000	12,000
" Her Majesty's Establishments in China	- - - - -	246,918	33,843
Pensions and Retired Allowances	- - - - -	72,092	237,081
Furlough and Absentee Allowances	- - - - -	182,254	68,020
Miscellaneous, including New India Office and New Stores Warehouses	- - - - -		200,117
MILITARY CHARGES:			
EFFECTIVE:			
Cost of Education of Officers and Cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst,	- - - - -	12,231	9,914
and of Assistant Surgeons at Chatham	- - - - -		
Passage of Officers and Troops	- - - - -	174,357	182,244
Carried forward	- - - - -	3,238,194	2,845,728

MILITARY CHARGES—EFFECTIVE—continued.		1863-64.	Estimate, 1864-65.
Brought forward	-	£. 3,238,194	£. 2,845,728
The Imperial Government for Troops serving in India	-	550,000	805,000
Furlough Allowances	-	161,410	169,413
Miscellaneous	-	10	24
NON-EFFECTIVE:			
The Imperial Government, on account of Retired Pay, &c. of Troops serving or having served in India (Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 27)	-	245,000	217,750
Retired Pay, including Colonels' Allowances	-	768,072	775,209
Pensions—Lord Clive's Fund	-	151,971	127,759
MARINE CHARGES:			
Furlough and Absentee Allowances	-	2,654	1,467
Pensions and Retired Allowances	-	53,951	54,084
Commutation of Pensions of Officers of the late Indian Navy	-	30,896	941
Passage from India of Officers of the late Indian Navy on Abolition of that Service	-	232	120
Receipts in Reduction	-	5,202,390	4,997,495
	-	424,760	195,094
NET EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND	- - - £.	4,777,630	4,802,401
Guaranteed Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies in India and in England, deducting Net Traffic Receipts	- - - £.	1,669,283	1,395,285

[illegible]

No. 19.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the OUDE TERRITORY for the Year 1863-64, and as Estimated for the Year 1864-65.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:		1863-64.	Estimate, 1864-65.	EXPENDITURE:		1863-64.	Estimate, 1864-65.
		£.	£.			£.	£.
Land Revenue -	-	1,007,346	1,050,000	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback -	-	5,135	3,520
Forest -	-	4,778	8,490	Land, Sayer, and Abkaree, &c. -	-	151,078	187,600
Abkaree -	-	74,390	90,000	Assessed Taxes -	-	338	200
Assessed Taxes -	-	35,539	23,600	Salt -	-	1,835	6,040
Salt -	-	1,636	3,200	Stamps -	-	2,804	3,130
Stamps -	-	41,082	50,000	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements -	-	190,799	97,950
Law and Justice, and Police -	-	15,206	21,300	Allowances to District and Village Officers -	-	-	10
Public Works -	-	1,954	3,320	Miscellaneous -	-	179	3,030
Miscellaneous—Civil -	-	2,645	1,500	Contingencies, Special and Temporary -	-	-	-
				Total direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, } including Charges of Collection -	-	347,033	207,960
				Public Works, Imperial, including One per Cent. Income Tax Fund		129,006	226,600
				Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments -	-	27,742	28,300
				Law and Justice -	-	62,651	66,110
				Police -	-	110,574	110,830
				Education, Science, and Art -	-	1,849	12,870
				Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c. -	-	8,194	8,880
				Miscellaneous -	-	982	1,600
				Civil Contingencies -	-	253	-
				Interest -	-	375	500
						694,454	766,120
						490,212	485,290
				Surplus -	-	1,184,666	1,251,410
							£.
							1,251,410

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:				EXPENDITURE:				1863-64.	Estimate, 1864-65.
								£.	£.
Land Revenue -	-	-	-	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback -	-	-	-	7,558	10,200
Forest -	-	-	-	Land, Sayer, and Abkaree, &c. -	-	-	-	236,351	238,520
Abkaree -	-	-	-	Assessed Taxes -	-	-	-	2,408	760
Tributes and Contributions -	-	-	-	Customs -	-	-	-	32,557	31,790
Assessed Taxes -	-	-	-	Salt - {Cost -	-	-	-	-	-
Customs -	-	-	-	Charges -	-	-	-	32,231	32,950
Salt -	-	-	-	Stamps -	-	-	-	2,348	2,950
Stamps -	-	-	-	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements -	-	-	-	127,451	125,500
Law and Justice, and Police -	-	-	-	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. -	-	-	-	1,705	2,280
Marine -	-	-	-	Miscellaneous -	-	-	-	293	1,550
Public Works -	-	-	-	Contingencies, Special and Temporary -	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous—Civil -	-	-	-	TOTAL direct Claims and Demands upon the				425,344	436,300
Interest -	-	-	-	REVENUES, including Charges of Collection,				-	-
				and Cost of Salt				-	-
				Indian Navy and Marine -	-	-	-	19,378	22,000
				Public Works, Imperial, including One per Cent. Income Tax Fund -	-	-	-	422,784	614,070
				Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions -	-	-	-	29,247	-
				Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments -	-	-	-	70,311	81,530
				Law and Justice -	-	-	-	175,789	200,000
				Police -	-	-	-	283,079	296,250
				Education, Science, and Art -	-	-	-	32,731	49,760
				Political Agencies and other Foreign Services -	-	-	-	13,952	9,020
				Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c. -	-	-	-	24,190	23,100
				Miscellaneous -	-	-	-	21,898	53,020
				Civil Contingencies -	-	-	-	3,640	-
				Interest -	-	-	-	19,529	850
				Surplus -	-	-	-	1,549,430	1,796,100
								1,638,641	1,429,460
								3,188,071	3,225,560

No. 21.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY, including SIND, for the Year 1863-64, and as Estimated for the Year 1864-65.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:		1863-64.	Estimate, 1864-65.	EXPENDITURE:		1863-64.	Estimate, 1864-65.
		£.	£.			£.	£.
Land Revenue	-	3,460,765	3,543,200	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	-	99,107	97,270
Forest	-	97,292	107,600				
Abkaree	-	321,954	350,000	Land, Sayer, and Abkaree, &c.	-	386,251	463,700
Tributes and Contributions	-	85,964	89,760	Assessed Taxes	-	14,636	12,990
Assessed Taxes	-	374,500	320,000	Customs	-	49,796	64,890
Customs	-	825,643	765,640	Salt	-	38,795	42,370
Salt	-	484,438	499,100	{ Cost	-	—	—
Opium	-	1,485,923	2,232,300	{ Charges	-	—	—
Stamps	-	445,688	543,000	Opium	-	4,405	4,640
Mint	-	134,334	173,900	{ Cost	-	23,485	19,080
Law and Justice, and Police	-	73,734	86,370	{ Charges	-	83,233	41,130
Marine	-	54,469	140,270	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	-	531,826	544,700
Public Works	-	69,320	639,430	Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	-	538,763	570,670
Miscellaneous	-	76,415	33,300	Miscellaneous	-	3,569	34,630
Interest	-	213,130	143,660	Contingencies, Special and Temporary	-	—	—
	-	12,848	13,900				
	-			TOTAL direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt and Opium	-	1,074,759	1,798,800
	-						
	-			Army	-	2,471,129	2,668,482
	-			Indian Navy and Marine	-	264,962	184,380
	-			Public Works, Imperial, including One per Cent. Income Tax Fund	-	1,387,742	1,511,407
	-			Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions	-	134,132	205,020
	-			Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	-	196,214	370,000
	-			Law and Justice	-	328,144	382,890
	-			Police	-	360,735	120,930
	-			Education, Science, and Art	-	65,307	89,840
	-			Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	-	53,024	276,320
	-			Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.	-	82,398	51,430
	-			Miscellaneous	-	31,932	10,642
	-			Civil Contingencies	-	10,642	103,810
	-			Interest	-	103,053	7,860,579
	-						
	-					7,263,280	1,820,781
	-					952,437	Surplus

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:				1863-64.	£.	Estimate, 1864-65.
Land Revenue -	-	-	-	546,605	582,900	
Forest -	-	-	-	7,910	13,650	
Abkarce -	-	-	-	71,846	92,400	
Tributes and Contributions -	-	-	-	-	200	
Assessed Taxes -	-	-	-	28,712	30,000	
Customs -	-	-	-	21,978	26,750	
Salt -	-	-	-	124,417	139,400	
Stamps -	-	-	-	38,201	45,600	
Law and Justice, and Police -	-	-	-	22,161	23,230	
Public Works -	-	-	-	9,180	10,000	
Miscellaneous—Civil -	-	-	-	3,075	4,800	
				874,085	968,930	
£.						
EXPENDITURE:				1863-64.	£.	Estimate, 1864-65.
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback -	-	-	-	1,357	1,357	25,560
Land, Sayer, and Abkarce, &c. -	-	-	-	125,147	125,147	150,880
Assessed Taxes -	-	-	-	-	-	30
Customs -	-	-	-	3,418	3,418	2,250
Salt (charges) -	-	-	-	19,347	19,347	23,740
Stamps -	-	-	-	1,747	1,747	2,650
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements -	-	-	-	78,393	78,393	85,030
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. -	-	-	-	1,904	1,904	9,930
Miscellaneous -	-	-	-	811	811	5,160
Contingencies, Special and Temporary -	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including Charges of Collection				230,767	230,767	279,670
Public Works, Imperial, including One per cent. Income Tax Fund -	-	-	-	245,060	245,060	309,210
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments -	-	-	-	27,835	27,835	29,440
Law and Justice -	-	-	-	65,460	65,460	80,000
Police -	-	-	-	114,273	114,273	120,880
Education, Science, and Art -	-	-	-	13,933	13,933	14,020
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services -	-	-	-	236	236	760
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c. -	-	-	-	28,585	28,585	21,120
Miscellaneous -	-	-	-	5,098	5,098	10,700
Civil Contingencies -	-	-	-	71	71	400
Interest -	-	-	-	-	-	
Surplus				732,625	732,625	891,710
				141,460	141,460	77,220
				874,085	874,085	968,930
				£.		

No. 23.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the EAST and WEST BERAR DISTRICTS, for the Year 1863-64, and as Estimated for the Year 1864-65.

	REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:		1863-64. £.	Estimate, 1864-65. £.	EXPENDITURE:		1863-64. £.	Estimate, 1864-65. £.
Land Revenue	-	-	355,787	350,000	Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	-	741	1,080
Forest	-	-	514	200	Land, Sayer, and Abkaree, &c.	-	42,904	44,650
Abkaree	-	-	38,463	50,000	Stamps	-	394	500
Assessed Taxes	-	-	1,707	1,200	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	-	16,333	17,930
Salt	-	-	3,152	4,000	Miscellaneous	-	1,446	3,710
Stamps	-	-	15,125	17,300	Contingencies, Special and Temporary	-	-	-
Law and Justice, and Police	-	-	5,613	6,350	TOTAL direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including Charges of Collection		61,077	66,790
Public Works	-	-	4,817	5,110	Public Works, Imperial, including One per Cent. Income Tax Fund	-	31,374	103,630
Miscellaneous—Civil	-	-	2,102	1,600	Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	-	5,030	5,330
Interest	-	-	134	120	Law and Justice	-	4,917	5,880
	-	-			Police	-	18,514	28,200
	-	-			Education, Science, and Art	-	2,249	3,470
	-	-			Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.	-	299	1,100
	-	-			Miscellaneous	-	15,437	14,190
	-	-			Civil Contingencies	-	107	-
	-	-			Interest	-	-	60
	-	-			Surplus	-	139,745	229,730
	-	-				-	287,669	206,150
	-	-				-	427,414	435,880

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:				1863-64.	Estimate, 1864-65.
				£.	£.
Land Revenue	-	-	-	4,299,792	4,185,000
Forest	-	-	-	24,506	40,000
Abkaree	-	-	-	405,165	400,600
Tributes and Contributions	-	-	-	344,643	344,640
Assessed Taxes	-	-	-	164,960	150,000
Customs	-	-	-	229,852	220,000
Salt	-	-	-	899,272*	1,010,000
Stamps	-	-	-	238,342	263,900
Mint	-	-	-	111,696	100,900
Law and Justice, and Police	-	-	-	44,462	57,200
Marine	-	-	-	6,217	3,000
Public Works	-	-	-	29,654	28,980
Miscellaneous	{	Civil	-	61,439	47,050
		Military	-	162,117	153,911
Interest	-	-	-	7,162	10,710
				7,020,279	7,015,891
				£.	£.
EXPENDITURE:				1863-64.	Estimate, 1864-65.
				£.	£.
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	-	-	-	25,261	18,350
Land, Sayer, and Abkaree, &c.	-	-	-	427,399	438,260
Assessed Taxes	-	-	-	3,790	3,210
Customs	-	-	-	16,319	17,110
Salt	-	-	-	69,398	145,100
Stamps	-	-	-	22,188	24,650
Mint	-	-	-	14,331	13,520
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	-	-	-	27,130	29,240
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c.	-	-	-	403,191	329,900
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	33,047	36,750
Contingencies, Special and Temporary	-	-	-	13,912	21,440
TOTAL direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including Charges of Collection and Cost of Salt				1,030,705	1,059,180
Army	-	-	-	3,064,809	3,216,482
Indian Navy and Marine	-	-	-	7,400	11,150
Public Works, Imperial, including One per Cent. Income Tax Fund	-	-	-	701,858	802,700
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions	-	-	-	19,315	197,770
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	-	-	-	201,759	374,230
Law and Justice	-	-	-	364,777	350,000
Police	-	-	-	349,101	80,700
Education, Science, and Art	-	-	-	69,726	8,750
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	-	-	-	11,820	290,170
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.	-	-	-	326,793	66,890
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	46,129	80,600
Civil Contingencies	-	-	-	3,678	
Interest	-	-	-	56,620	
				6,279,751	6,496,972
Surplus				749,528	518,919
				7,029,279	7,015,891
				£.	£.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:				1863-64.	Estimate, 1864-65.
				£.	£.
Land Revenue	-	-	-	525,340	535,000
Forest	-	-	-	80,983	95,000
Abkaree	-	-	-	81,742	103,100
Assessed Taxes	-	-	-	12,262	12,500
Customs	-	-	-	170,545	150,000
Salt	-	-	-	6,750	9,850
Stamps	-	-	-	31,787	34,570
Law and Justice, and Police	-	-	-	24,053	30,040
Marine	-	-	-	10,462	25,000
Public Works	-	-	-	2,534	16,020
Miscellaneous—Civil	-	-	-	1,477	5,000
Interest	-	-	-	13	—
				947,948	1,016,080
£.					
EXPENDITURE:					
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	-	-	-	5,559	4,360
Land, Sayer, and Abkaree, &c.	-	-	-	128,695	125,260
Assessed Taxes	-	-	-	694	430
Customs	-	-	-	12,490	12,550
Salt	-	-	-	406	500
Stamps	-	-	-	1,004	1,230
Miscellaneous, and Contingencies, Special and Temporary	-	-	-	20	100
TOTAL direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including Charges of Collection				143,309	140,070
Indian Navy and Marine	-	-	-	24,125	32,260
Public Works, Imperial, including One per Cent. Income Tax Fund	-	-	-	145,082	271,260
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	-	-	-	17,039	23,890
Law and Justice	-	-	-	59,014	103,000
Police	-	-	-	115,451	125,000
Education, Science, and Art	-	-	-	4,066	5,330
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	-	-	-	2,192	2,580
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.	-	-	-	3,203	5,410
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	1,010	1,010
Civil Contingencies	-	-	-	1,743	400
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
				521,793	714,570
				426,155	301,510
Surplus	-	-	-	947,948	1,016,080
£.					

No. 27.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the TOTAL REVENUES and CHARGES of the TREASURIES and DEPARTMENTS under the immediate Control of the Government of INDIA, for the Year 1863–64, and as Estimated for the Year 1864–65.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS:		1863–64.	Estimate, 1864–65.
		£.	£.
Land Revenue -	-	55,363	37,100
Forest -	-	717	7,950
Abkaree -	-	21,269	11,450
Tributes and Contributions -	-	259,019	280,000
Assessed Taxes -	-	117,658	100,000
Customs -	-	1,314	850
Stamps -	-	6,493	3,000
Mint -	-	123,729	140,000
Post Office -	-	459,882	347,220
Electric Telegraph -	-	91,762	93,590
Law and Justice, and Police -	-	44,731	50,000
Marine -	-	129,033	20,000
Public Works -	-	7,632	5,020
Miscellaneous { Civil -	-	346,575	252,726
Interest -	-	372,184	402,429
	-	51,740	156,450
	-	2,089,101	1,907,785
Deficit -	-	10,721,221	10,897,951
	-	12,810,322	12,805,736

EXPENDITURE:		1863–64.	Estimate, 1864–65.
		£.	£.
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback -	-	3,067	530
Land, Sayer, and Abkaree, &c. -	-	25,415	26,950
Assessed Taxes -	-	94	-
Customs -	-	10	-
Stamps -	-	269	100
Mint -	-	51,819	67,970
Post Office -	-	502,671	416,310
Electric Telegraph -	-	321,856	385,000
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements -	-	41,056	178,500
Allowances to District and Village Officers, &c. -	-	1,275	-
Miscellaneous, and Contingencies, Special and Temporary -	-	2,657	1,220
TOTAL direct Claims and Demands upon the REVENUES, including Charges of Collection -	-	947,122	1,076,050
Army -	-	7,161,131	7,442,796
Indian Navy and Marine -	-	146,118	153,890
Public Works, Imperial, including One per Cent. Income Tax Fund -	-	612,380	182,070
Loss by Exchange on Railway Transactions -	-	58,540	-
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments -	-	279,262	298,220
Law and Justice -	-	166,114	138,310
Police -	-	29,901	20,900
Education, Science, and Art -	-	40,033	38,840
Political Agencies and other Foreign Services -	-	132,079	120,800
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c. -	-	93,913	262,640
Miscellaneous -	-	161,518	144,390
Civil Contingencies -	-	83,100	2,926,300
Interest -	-	2,896,044	-
	-	12,810,322	12,805,736

India Office, }
12 May 1865.

George Friend,
Accountant General.

EAST INDIA
(FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS).

FINANCE AND REVENUE
ACCOUNTS
OF
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOR THE
YEAR 1863/64;
AND
ESTIMATE OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURE,
AND CASH BALANCES
FOR 1864/65;
WITH A COMPARISON OF THE TWO YEARS.

(Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 May 1865.*

[*Price 1s. 2d.*]

125.

Under 12 oz.

EAST INDIA (HOME ACCOUNTS).

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 15 May 1865.

LIST.

- No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India, from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864 - - - - p. 2
- No. 2.—An Estimated Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865 - - - - p. 8
- No. 3.—An Account of the Debts and Credits in England of the Government of India, on 1st May 1865 - - - - - p. 14
- No. 4.—A List of the Establishment of the Secretary of State in Council of India, and the Salaries and Allowances payable in respect thereof, on 1st May 1865 - - p. 15
- No. 5.—An Account of New or Increased Salaries, Establishments or Pensions, granted or created in Great Britain, between 1st May 1864 and 30th April 1865 - - - - p. 16
- No. 6.—Allowances, Compensations, and Superannuations granted between 31st May 1864 and 30th April 1865, under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106 - - - - p. 17

India Office,
12 May 1865.

No. 1. - - -

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Balance 1st May 1863 - - -	5,248,910	7	7								
India 4 per Cent. Stock, created in exchange for a like amount of Debentures paid off - - -	2,441,000	-	-								
Amount received for Bills of Exchange on India - - -	8,979,521	7	1								
Miscellaneous Home Receipts :											
In reduction of Civil Charges :											
Interest realized from investment of Cash Balance, &c. - - -	124,405	5	7								
Fees, Subscriptions to Widows' Funds, &c. - - -	11,728	10	11								
On account of maintenance of lunatics	346	16	1								
Passage and outfit - - -	49	-	6								
Her Majesty's Treasury on account of Malta and Alexandria Telegraph - - -	8,391	6	4								
The War Office, for two years' rent of Warley Barracks - - -	3,000	-	-								
Sale proceeds of surplus books, unserviceable stores, stamps, &c. -	942	7	3								
				148,863	6	8					
Value of stores at the late Dépôt at Warley taken by the War Department - - -	33,163	7	9								
Proceeds of sale of New-street Warehouse - - -	6,523	10	-								
Balance of proceeds of the sale of the Indian Navy frigates "Punjaub," and "Assaye" - - -	22,499	14	4								
				62,186	12	1			211,049	18	9
In reduction of Military Charges :											
Amount recovered from the War Office in respect of depôt and recruiting charges, &c., of Her Majesty's regiments serving in India for the years 1855-56 to 1860-61 - - -				213,433	9	-					
Passage of officers and troops - - -				276	8	1			213,709	17	1
											424,759 15 10
Amount received from Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments :											
In repayment of advances in India on account of the emigration of coolies -	16,285	2	8								
" expenses of Madras Troops employed at Labuan - - -	4,916	10	-								
" pensions paid in India to out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital -	8,734	14	11								
" Naval supplies - - -	30,295	4	9								60,231 12
Miscellaneous receipts on account of India - - -									153,736	13	
Subscriptions on account of the civil, military, and other provident funds of India - - -									60,157	19	
Carried forward - - -	£.								17,368,317	15	

No. 1.

TREASURY of the GOVERNMENT of India, from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864.

DISBURSEMENTS.				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
per Cent. Debentures paid off	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,968,500	-	-
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA:									
DEBT:									
Advances to Proprietors of East India Stock	-	-	-	629,970	1	6			
on Loans contracted in England:									
East India Bonds	-	-	-	124,599	17	-			
India 4 per Cent. Debentures	-	-	-	413,174	1	11			
India 5 per Cent. Stock	-	-	-	786,005	-	-			
India 4 per Cent. Stock	-	-	-	48,820	-	-			
				1,372,598	18	11			
CIVIL CHARGES:							2,002,569	-	5
Establishment:									
Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, and Clerk	-	-	-	117,107	12	8			
and Assistants under Act 21 & 22 c. 106, s. 52	-	-	-	2,151	18	11			
Department: Wages of Labourers, Age, Lighterage, Dock Dues, &c.	-	-	-	11,489	18	11			
Charges	-	-	-	5,287	12	9			
of England for management of debt	-	-	-	9,444	3	9			
of despatches to and from India	-	-	-	2,807	7	11			
Contingencies:									
rent, rates, taxes, coals, gas, candles, furniture and repairs, books, maps and charts, printing, stationery, stamps, bookbinding, advertisements, postage, and various petty charges	-	-	-	22,831	4	6			
				171,119	19	5			
Amount paid under postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury	-	-	-	51,860	1	6			
for the Gulf Telegraph Cable	-	-	-	306,006	15	8			
for telegraph land lines through Turkey	-	-	-	22,983	4	9			
do ditto through Persia	-	-	-	10,675	13	3			
for the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company on account of the mail service between Bussorah and Aden	-	-	-	2,100	-	-			
for the Red Sea and India Telegraph	-	-	-	18,027	-	-			
do Mission to the Court of Persia	-	-	-	15,000	-	-			
for pensions and retired allowances	-	-	-	228,449	18	6			
for gratuity pensions to officers and petty officers, &c. of the Indian Service of the East India Company	-	-	-	18,468	9	7			
for sick and absentee allowances	-	-	-	72,091	13	10			
for India Office	-	-	-	46,534	19	7			
Carried forward	-	-	-	963,317	16	1	2,002,569	-	5
							7,968,500	-	-

No 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	17,368,317	15	1
RECEIPTS—continued.			
Indian Railway, and other Guaranteed Companies:			
Instalments of Capital, &c., under their respective Deeds of Contract:	£.	s.	d.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - -	665,273	-	-
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -	2,116,627	-	-
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -	1,461,272	-	-
Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - - -	233,000	-	-
Madras Railway Company - - - - -	531,946	-	-
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - - -	1,064,510	10	-
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - -	63,177	-	-
			6,135,805 10
Carried forward - - - £.	23,504,123	5	

of the Government of India, from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864—continued.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	968,317	16	1	2,002,569	-	5	7,968,500	-	-
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.									
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA—continued.									
CIVIL CHARGES—continued.									
Stores Warehouses - - - - -	19,613	15	-						
India Company, for expenses in respect of their capital and dividends - - - - -	3,089	18	-						
Fund; Pensions and Expenses of Hospital - - - - -	4,167	6	2						
donation to Bengal civil fund - - - - -	, 500	-	-						
ies, subscriptions to charities, and relief to distressed es of India - - - - -	1,164	12	10						
uance of lunatics from India - - - - -	7,600	2	1						
ort of convicts from India to Western Australia - - -	323	4	10						
and outfit of the Governor General of India, Judge e High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Chaplains, ssors, Schoolmasters, Civil Engineers, &c. - - -	8,135	-	-						
ation expenses, and allowances of candidates for the Service of India, and Civil Engineers - - - - -	8,912	7	10						
es on account of officers acquiring scientific knowledge at the outposts and abroad, salaries and expenses - -	633	12	10						
es in connection with the introduction of Cinchona s into India - - - - -	2,205	19	2						
- - - - -	2,062	19	6						
- - - - -	10,529	17	4						
Law Commission - - - - -	3,000	-	-						
Sanitary Commission - - - - -	3,250	-	-						
Accounts Commission - - - - -	4,968	2	-						
es connected with the International Exhibition of 1862	1,258	2	10						
aces to officers for special services; expenses of Com- on of Inquiry to consider memorials of Indian officers, - - - - -	2,354	3	7						
				1,049,037	-	1			
MILITARY CHARGES:									
Effective.	£.	s.	d.						
Education of Officers and Cadets at Chatham and Sandhurst, and of As- st Surgeons at Chatham - - -	12,230	10	1						
of officers and troops - - - - -	174,257	3	9						
Imperial Government for troops g in India - - - - -	550,000	-	-						
h allowances - - - - -	161,410	5	2						
aneous - - - - -	10	-	-						
				898,007	19	-			
Non-effective.									
Imperial Government on account of d pay, &c., of troops serving or g served in India; Act 25 & 26 c. 27 - - - - -	245,000	-	-						
pay, including Colonels' allowances s, Lord Clive's fund - - - - -	768,071	14	4						
	151,971	5	9						
				1,165,043	-	1			
				2,063,050	19	1			
MARINE CHARGES:									
gh and absentee allowances - - - - -	2,654	-	4						
s and retired allowances - - - - -	53,950	10	11						
atation of pensions of officers of the late Indian Navy e from India of officers of the late Indian Navy on tion of that service - - - - -	30,896	3	5						
	232	-	-						
				87,732	14	8			
MENTS IN ENGLAND INCLUDED AS CHARGES IN THE INDIAN ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS:									
y and other stores - - - - -	388,128	7	4						
ount of contract for constructing pier at Madras - -	5,507	11	2						
" " Carwar (Sedashagar) pier - - -	5,396	12	10						
t of stores - - - - -	6,488	5	6						
				405,520	16	10			
Carried forward - - - £.	405,520	16	10	13,170,889	14	3			

No. 1.—An Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home

RECEIPTS—continued.

Brought forward - - -

£.	s.	d.
23,504,123	5	1

£.	23,504,123	5
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Having examined the Account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Home Treasury of the Government of India, that all sums of money, stores, and property specified therein as received and disbursed by the officers of the Home Treasury, and authorities connected therewith are complete and satisfactory.

India Audit Office, 14 December 1864.

of the Government of India, from 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864—continued.

Brought forward - - -	£. 405,520	s. d. 16 10	£. 13,170,889	s. d. 14 3
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.				
PAYMENTS IN ENGLAND INCLUDED AS CHARGES IN THE INDIAN ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS—continued.				
on the Indian Transfer Loan - - - - -	75,833	13 3		
Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies under their respective Deeds of Contract, including Interest on Debenture Bonds :				
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company -	£. 206,091	s. d. 10 7		
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - -	18,869	13 8		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - -	69,662	- -		
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -	1,005,064	11 6		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - -	512,878	14 -		
Great Southern of India Railway Company - - -	35,162	13 11		
Madrass Railway Company - - - - -	336,009	- 9		
Indus Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - - -	238,687	18 7		
Madrass Irrigation and Canal Company - - - -	34,649	2 1		
	2,457,075	5 1		
VARIETIES :				
Interest of India Debt paid by Bills on London - -	1,229	19 9		
Purchase of horses - - - - -	5,338	6 11		
Armah and Persian Donation Batta - - - - -	311	19 6		
Payments to His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing -	136,440	14 8		
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818 - -	5,157	17 1		
Admiralty Claims for Naval Supplies, &c. - - -	80,374	13 10		
Advances on account of Indian pay, &c. - - - -	6,735	16 3		
	235,589	8 -		
			3,174,019	3 2
DISBURSEMENTS IN ENGLAND IN RESPECT OF SUMS RECEIVED OR RECOVERABLE IN INDIA :				
Grants to the civil, military, and other provident funds of India - - -	531,539	8 7		
Grants paid in England chargeable to the Indian Civil Annuity Funds -	257,508	4 4		
Majesty's Postmaster General on account of postage collected in India -	39,705	4 10		
Remittances, remittances by Administrators General, soldiers' deposits, &c. -	256,259	8 6		
Money - - - - -	27,715	14 -		
			1,112,728	- 3
Railway and other Guaranteed Companies on account of Stores, Establishment Charges, &c. :				
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - - -	287,250	18 8		
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - - - -	3,489	7 9		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - -	20,614	18 2		
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -	514,389	6 8		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - -	196,187	3 1		
Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - -	14,062	17 2		
Madrass Railway Company - - - - -	223,861	12 7		
Indus Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla, and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - - -	177,104	11 1		
Madrass Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - -	13,251	9 3		
			1,450,212	4 5
			18,907,849	2 1
Balance on 30th April 1864 - - - - -			4,596,274	3 -
	£.		23,504,123	5 1

George Friend, Accountant General.

From 1st May 1863 to 30th April 1864, I beg to report, in terms of the 52d section of the 21 & 22 Vict. cap. Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, have been duly accounted for, and that the vouchers,

G. I. Jameson, Major General, Auditor.

No. 2. - - - - -

AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the Home

R E C E I P T S.				£.
Balance 1st May 1864 - - - - -				4,596,47
Amount received for Bills of Exchange on India - - - - -				6,789,47
MISCELLANEOUS HOME RECEIPTS:				
In Reduction of Civil Charges:				
Interest realized from investment of Cash	£.	£.	£.	
Balance, &c. - - - - -	124,326			
Fees, Subscriptions to Widows' Funds, &c.	11,432			
On account of maintenance of lunatics -	354			
Her Majesty's Treasury on account of Malta and Alexandria Telegraph - - -	6,439			
The War Office for one and a half year's rent of Warley Barracks - - - - -	2,250			
On account of Stamps, Fines, &c. - -	4,716			
		149,517		
Balance of proceeds of the sale of Stores Warehouses in Leadenhall Street - - - - -		38,283		
			187,800	
In Reduction of Military Charges:				
Passage of officers and troops - - - - -			7,294	
				195,09
Amount received from Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments:				
In repayment of advances in India on account of the emigration of coolies - -			44,673	
„ expenses of Madras troops employed at Labuan - - - - -			2,869	
„ pensions paid in India to out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital -			7,972	
„ Naval supplies - - - - -			51,367	
				106,88
Miscellaneous receipts on account of India - - - - -				82,63
Subscriptions on account of the Civil, Military, and other Provident Funds of India - - - - -				62,37
Carried forward - - - £.				11,832,73

No. 2.

SURRY of the GOVERNMENT of India from 1st May 1864, to 30th April 1865.

DISBURSEMENTS.				£.	£.
India Bonds paid off - - - - -				20,000	
4 per cent. Debentures paid off - - - - -				166,500	186,500
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA.					
DEBT:				£.	
Bonds to Proprietors of East India Stock - - - - -				629,970	
Interest on Loans contracted in England:				£.	
East India Bonds - - - - -				139,999	
India 4 per cent. Debentures - - - - -				197,480	
India 5 per cent. Stock - - - - -				786,005	
India 4 per cent. Stock - - - - -				97,640	
				1,221,124	
CIVIL CHARGES:					1,851,094
Establishment:					
Salaries of the Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Members of the Council of India, Secretaries and Officers of the Secretary of State for India in Council, Assistant Military Secretary to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief and Clerk, Assistant to Director of Transports at the Admiralty, and Member of the London Medical Board - - -				117,795	
and Assistants under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, - - - - -				2,152	
Department: Wages of Labourers, Cartage, Light- e, Dock Dues, &c. - - - - -				13,434	
Charges - - - - -				3,714	
of England and Bank of Ireland for management - - - - -				10,313	
Debt - - - - -				4,647	
Expense of despatches to and from India - - - - -					
Contingencies:					
Rent, rates, taxes, coals, gas, candles, furniture and repairs, books, maps and charts, printing, stationery, stamps, bookbinding, advertisements, postage, and various petty charges - - - - -				21,049	
				173,104	
Amount paid under postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury - - - - -				46,785	
European Telegraph - - - - -				9,132	
Telegraph Land Lines through Turkey - - - - -				1,539	
do - ditto - through Persia - - - - -				428	
Conveyance to the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company on account of the Mail Service between Bussorah and Bagdad - - -				2,400	
Account of Red Sea and India Telegraph - - - - -				18,027	
do - Mission to the Court of Persia - - - - -				12,000	
do - Her Majesty's Establishments in China - - - - -				33,843	
Pensions and retired allowances - - - - -				220,649	
Pension Pensions to officers and petty officers, &c., of the maritime service of the East India Company - - - - -				16,432	
High and absentee allowances - - - - -				68,020	
India Office - - - - -				118,797	
Lease of Land for improving the site of the India Office and the ap- ches thereto - - - - -				13,371	
Stores Warehouses - - - - -				15,586	
India Company, for expenses in respect of their capital stock and dividends - - - - -				2,840	
Gratuity fund, pensions, and expenses of hospital - - - - -				3,554	
Annual donation to Bengal Civil Fund - - - - -				2,500	
Gratuities, subscriptions to charities, and relief to distressed natives of India - - - - -				2,097	
Carried forward - - - £.				761,104	1,851,994
					186,500

No. 2.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the H

		£.
Brought forward - - -		11,832,73
RECEIPTS—continued.		
Indian Railway and other guaranteed Companies :		£.
Instalments of Capital, &c., under their respective Deeds of Contract:		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company - - - -	721,041	
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - - - -	54,000	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - -	200,000	
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -	1,974,908	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -	281,844	
Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - - -	2,500	
Madras Railway Company - - - - -	555,952	
Scinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - - -	30,525	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - -	117,405	
		3,938,17
Carried forward - - - £.		15,770,9

of the Government of India, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865—continued.

	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	761,104	1,851,094	186,500
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA—continued.			
CIVIL CHARGES—continued.			
to families of officers killed in action - - - -	345		
of lunatics from India - - - -	7,596		
of convicts from India to Western Australia - - -	676		
and outfit of Commander in Chief at Madras, Member of the			
of the Governor General of India, Puisne Judge of the High			
of Judicature at Calcutta, Chaplains, Professors, School-			
of Civil Engineers, &c. - - - -	8,658		
on expenses and allowances of candidates for the Civil Service			
, and Civil Engineers - - - -	7,069		
on account of officers acquiring scientific knowledge - -	1,080		
the outposts and abroad: salaries and expenses - -	2,290		
in connexion with the introduction of Cinchona plants into			
- - - - -	371		
- - - - -	1,500		
Law Commission - - - -	3,986		
Accounts Commission - - - -	4,276		
es to officers under special circumstances, cost of manufacture			
of Printing Stock Certificates, &c. - - - -	3,525		
		802,476	
MILITARY CHARGES:			
Effective.			
Education of officers and cadets at Chatham	£.		
andhurst - - - - -	9,914		
of officers and troops - - - -	182,244		
erial Government for troops serving in India	805,000		
allowances - - - - -	169,413		
uous - - - - -	24		
		1,166,593	
Non-Effective.			
erial Government on account of retired pay,			
troops serving or having served in India;			
& 26 Vict. c. 27 - - - -	217,750		
ay, including Colonels' allowances - -	775,209		
Lord Clive's Fund - - - -	127,759		
		1,120,718	
		2,287,313	
MARINE CHARGES:			
and absentee allowances - - - - -	1,467		
and retired allowances - - - - -	54,084		
ation of pensions of officers of the late Indian Navy - -	941		
from India of officers of the late Indian Navy, on abolition of			
service - - - - -	120		
		56,612	
			4,997,495
Carried forward - - £.			5,183,995

No. 2.—AN ESTIMATED ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the H

RECEIPTS—continued.

Brought forward - - -

£.
15,770,90

£.

15,770,

of the Government of India, from 1st May 1864 to 30th April 1865—continued.

Brought forward - - -		£.	5,183,995
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			
EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND INCLUDED AS CHARGES IN THE INDIAN ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS:			
Stores and other stores - - - - -	£.	£.	
Amount of contract for constructing Carwar (Sedashegar) Pier -	701,579		
Cost of stores - - - - -	1,197		
	9,941		
		712,717	
Interest on the Indian Transfer Loan - - - - -		72,837	
Interest on the Capital of Railway and other Companies, under their respective Deeds of Contract, including Interest on Debenture Bonds:			
	£.		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - -	233,859		
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - -	19,019		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - -	73,104		
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -	1,089,762		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -	573,965		
Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - - -	42,302		
Madras Railway Company - - - - -	355,232		
Seinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - - -	261,765		
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - -	37,861		
		2,696,869	
EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND IN RESPECT OF SUMS RECEIVED OR RECOVERABLE IN INDIA:			
	£.		
Interest of India Debt paid by Bills on London - - -	1,190		
Purchase of horses and sheep - - - - -	6,662		
Burmah and Persian Donation Batta - - - - -	226		
Payments to His Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing - - -	20,600		
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818 - - - - -	3,787		
Amount of Bills drawn from Persia for disbursements on account of the Government of India - - - - -	7,827		
Kurrachee Harbour, engineering expenses - - - - -	737		
Advances on account of Indian Pay, &c. - - - - -	7,153		
		48,182	
			3,520,605
EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND IN RESPECT OF SUMS RECEIVED OR RECOVERABLE IN INDIA:			
	£.		
Advances to the civil, military, and other provident funds of India - - - - -	537,555		
Debts paid in England chargeable to the Indian Civil Annuity Funds - - -	247,664		
Majesty's Postmaster General on account of postage collected in India - - -	41,501		
Remittances, remittances by Administrators General, soldiers' deposits, &c. -	232,236		
Money - - - - -	56,609		
			1,115,565
EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND IN RESPECT OF SUMS RECEIVED OR RECOVERABLE IN INDIA:			
	£.		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - - -	222,596		
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company - - - - -	2,346		
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - -	80,175		
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -	489,116		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -	390,310		
Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - - -	59,196		
Madras Railway Company - - - - -	541,367		
Seinde Railway Company (including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways) - - - - -	245,628		
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - -	5,116		
			2,035,850
		£.	11,856,015
Balance on 30th April 1865 - - - - -			3,914,891
		£.	15,770,906

— No. 3. —

AN ACCOUNT of the DEBTS and CREDITS in *England* of the GOVERNMENT of *India*, on the 1st May 1865.

DEBTS.		
East India Bonds:		
Bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum - - - - -	£.	£.
	3,096,000	
Bonds not bearing interest - - - - -	20,917	
		3,116,917
Four per cent. debenture loan, capital of the loan - - - - -		4,868,000
Five per cent. stock, capital of the stock - - - - -		15,720,100
Four per cent. stock - ditto - - - - -		2,441,000
Dividends on the capital stock of the East India Company unclaimed - - - - -		10,990
Amount owing for export stores and Miscellaneous claims - - - - -		91,950
Imperial Government: Admiralty and War Office claims - - - - -		122,370
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Lord Clive's fund (Acts 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50)		48,140
	£.	
Poplar fund, including unclaimed wages of seamen, &c. - - - - -	226,244	
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Poplar fund (Acts 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50) - - - - -	27,450	
		253,694
Bills of exchange from India, unpaid - - - - -		4,230
Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies; amount remaining in the Home Treasury to the Credit of the following Companies, after deducting sums drawn in India (partly estimated) in excess of capital paid into the Indian Treasuries:		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company - - - - -	32,069	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company - - - - -	1,688	
East Indian Railway Company - - - - -	1,124,467	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - - - - -	297,397	
Great Southern of India Railway Company - - - - -	74,443	
Madras Railway Company - - - - -	415,032	
Scinde Railway Company, including Indus Flotilla and Punjaub and Delhi Railways	728,657	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company - - - - -	57,187	
	2,730,940	
Deduct, due by the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway Company; amount of payments in excess of receipts in England and in India (partly estimated) - - - - -	10,819	
		2,720,121
	£.	£.
		29,397,500

No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the Debts and Credits in England—*continued.*

C R E D I T S.		£.
and Securities - - - - -	- - - - -	3,914,891
ary and other public stores remaining unshipped - - - - -	- - - - -	61,835
puted value of buildings and lands; viz.—		
Warley Barracks, near Brentwood, Essex - - - - -	- - - - -	60,000
Store Warehouse, Belvidere-road, Lambeth - - - - -	- - - - -	60,000
New India Office - - - - -	- - - - -	218,800
Land for improving the site of the India Office and the approaches thereto - - - - -	- - - - -	15,000
		353,800
an Railways, &c.; amount of interest paid in England and in India on capital of railway and ther guaranteed companies, under their respective deeds of contract, deducting therefrom amount ceived in India (partly estimated) applicable to the repayment of such interest - - - - -	- - - - -	10,228,345
	£.	14,558,871
Brought down, Amount of Debts - - - - -	£. 29,397,537	
Ditto - - ditto - - Credits - - - - -	14,558,871	
	Debts in Excess - - - - -	£. 14,838,866

he above, on the one hand, is exclusive of the amount owing to Proprietors of India Stock for their Capital; and on the
r hand, of the Guarantee or Security Fund, formed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

— No. 4. —

LIST of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SECRETARY of STATE in COUNCIL of *India*, and the SALARIES
and ALLOWANCES payable in respect thereof, on 1st May 1865.

	Number.	Salaries and Allowances. £.
Secretary of State, Under Secretaries of State, Assistant Under Secretary of State, and Members of Council - - - - -	19	28,450
Correspondence Department: consisting of eighty-seven officers and clerks - - - - -	87	44,042
Accountant General's Department: consisting of twenty-six officers and clerks - - - - -	26	12,968
Director General of Stores Department: consisting of twenty officers and clerks, and fifteen examiners and assistant examiners of stores - - - - -	35	11,752
Special Director of Indian Railway Companies, Standing Counsel, Solicitor, Clerk of the Works and Draughtsman, Geographer, Librarian and Clerk, Reporter of the Products of India and Clerk, Keeper of the Museum and Assistant, and Examining Physician - - - - -	13	7,850
Police-keepers, hall porters, and messengers - - - - -	50	5,695
Superintendent of charwomen, and seven charwomen - - - - -	8	370
Continuation of the former establishment of the Board of Control, retained at the office in Cannon Row, in charge of records and papers, consisting of one officer and one clerk, messengers, housekeeper, and female servants - - - - -	8	976
	246	112,103
Labourers in the Department of the Director General of Stores - - - - -	96	6,198
	342	118,301
Allowances payable to clerks, messengers, charwomen, and labourers temporarily employed - - - - -	-	£. 4,863

— No. 5. —

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, or PENSIONS, granted or created in *Great Britain*, between 1st May 1864 and 30th April 1865.

SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS.	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.		
	£.	s.	d.
— Nil. —			
PENSIONS.			
Acting Master George Aers, late Indian Navy, special compassionate allowance in consideration of his services - - - - -	150	-	-
B. H. Bodington, labourer in the Department of the Director General of Stores, incapacitated for further service by an accident whilst on duty - - -	10	8	-
Four children of the late H. G. Baylis, Mate Pilot, Bengal Establishment, pensions to which they had been admitted in India, made payable in this country - - - - -	62	2	-
Mrs. Ellen Curnin, widow of Mr. J. Curnin, assay master in the Bengal Mint, in consideration of her necessitous condition - - - - -	30	-	-
Mrs. E. Clifford, mother of Lieut. R. Clifford, 1st Punjab Cavalry, killed at the Umbeyla Pass in 1863 - - - - -	40	-	-
Mr. H. T. Carmichael, late lieutenant of Her Majesty's 108th Foot, a compassionate allowance - - - - -	30	-	-
Mrs. A. Davidson, widow of John Davidson, late 1st class engineer, Indian Navy, pension to which she had been admitted in India, made payable in this country - - - - -	75	-	-
The Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, as a mark of the high sense entertained by the Secretary of State for India in Council, of the valuable services of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and in consideration of his premature death - - - - -	1,000	-	-
Mrs. Rebecca Filby, widow of branch pilot J. B. Filby, pension to which she had been admitted in India, made payable in this country - - - - -	115	-	-
Mrs. Ann Fenwick, widow of Andrew Fenwick, formerly a messenger at the East India House, in consideration of her necessitous condition - - -	13	-	-
Mrs. J. L. H. Gillies, widow of Lieut. W. A. B. Gillies, Bengal Royal Artillery, killed in action at the Umbeyla Pass in 1863, for herself and daughter - -	74	-	-
Adeline Mary Harding and Elizabeth Fanny Harding, children of Major G. W. Harding, Bombay Staff Corps, killed at the Umbeyla Pass (20 £. per annum each) in 1863 - - - - -	40	-	-
Mr. B. B. Hennington, formerly bookbinder to the Office, under the peculiar circumstances of his case - - - - -	80	-	-
Mrs. G. M. Harris, widow of the late Assistant Chaplain J. P. Harris, Bengal Establishment, in consideration of the important and peculiar nature of the services rendered by her and her late husband, during the siege of Lucknow -	100	-	-
Mrs. M. A. Higgins, widow of branch pilot J. Higgins, Bengal Establishment, for herself and five children, pension to which she had been admitted in India, made payable in this country - - - - -	187	7	-
Sir Henry Hayes Lawrence, Bart., as a mark of the sense entertained by the Secretary of State for India in Council, of the eminent services of his grandfather, the late Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., during his long career in India, and especially in the defence of the Residency of Lucknow - - - - -	1,000	-	-
Lieutenant W. H. Mackenzie, late 5th Bombay Native Infantry, in consideration of the state of his mind, and as an addition to the pension he receives under the Regulations, so as to raise the total amount to 100 £. per annum - - -	54	7	6
E. G. Purchase, labourer in the Department of the Director General of Stores, incapacitated for further service by an accident whilst on duty - - -	31	4	-
Mrs. Stewart, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Patrick Stewart, C.B., Royal Bengal Engineers, in consideration of the highly meritorious services of her late husband	250	-	-
Carried forward - - - £.	3,342	8	6

No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, &c.—*continued.*

								AMOUNT PER ANNUM.		
PENSIONS— <i>continued.</i>										
								£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -								3,342	8	6
The undermentioned discharged Soldiers who have held the rank of Serjeant during the period prescribed by the Regulations, granted Pensions in addition to their Pensions from the Military Fund.										
BENGAL :										
								£.	s.	d.
Serjeant Major John Browne -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	7	6
Conductor William Barker -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	7	6
Conductor Daniel McKay -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	7	6
Sub-Conductor William Collar -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	7	6
Sub-Conductor George Vernie -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	-
MADRAS :										
Serjeant Major James Bond -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	7	6
Serjeant Philip Brown -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	-
Ditto Duncan Clark -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	-
Ditto Thomas Fast -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	-
Ditto Clarence Linden -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	-
BOMBAY :										
Sub-Conductor Thomas Hughes -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	7	6
Ditto John Vickers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	-
Ditto Robert Law -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	-
Serjeant William Ryan -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	-
Ditto John Thompson -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	-
								328 10 -		
								£.	3,670	18 6

— No. 6. —

ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, and SUPERANNUATIONS, granted between the 1st May 1864 and the 30th April 1865, under Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Period of Service.	Age.	Salary and Allowances.			Annual Pension.		
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Robert William Husband -	Messenger -	Years. 20	Yrs. 37	97	6	8	64	17	9
Robert Gibbs -	Labourer -	46	69	59	6	-	39	17	4
W. Burrowes -	Ditto -	42	55	54	12	-	36	8	-
T. Hollis -	Ditto -	44	76	62	8	-	41	12	-
E. Powell -	Ditto -	40	74	54	12	-	36	8	-

India Office, }
12 May 1865. }

George Friend,
Accountant General.

EAST INDIA (HOME ACCOUNTS).

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
15 May 1855.*

285.

Under 3 oz.

EAST INDIA (LOAN).

RETURN of all MONIES raised on LOAN under the Provisions of the Acts
21 Vict. c. 3; 22 Vict. c. 11; 22 & 23 Vict. c. 39; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 130;
and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 25.

Per Act 21 Vict. c. 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 7,816,645.	7.	1.
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Per Act 22 Vict. c. 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 6,753,980.	14.	7.
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Per Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 39	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 4,857,996.	16.	1.
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Per Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 130	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 2,961,655.	18.	4.
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Per Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	£. 3,962,412.	5.	6.
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India Office, }
10 February 1865. }

George Friend,
Accountant General.

EAST INDIA (LOAN).

RETURN of all MONIES raised on LOAN under
the Provisions of the Acts 21 Vict. c. 3;
22 Vict. c. 11; 22 & 23 Vict. c. 39; 23 & 24
Vict. c. 130; and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 25.

(Presented pursuant to Acts of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 February 1865.*

EAST INDIA (REVENUES).

A RETURN of all STOCKS, LOANS, DEBTS, and LIABILITIES chargeable on the EAST INDIA REVENUES, at Home and Abroad, up to the latest Period of Time to which such Return can be made out; viz. *England*, 31st December 1864; *India*, 30th April 1863.

(Presented pursuant to Acts 21 Vict. c. 3; 22 Vict. c. 11; 22 & 23 Vict. c. 39; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 130; and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 25.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 February 1865.

RETURN of all STOCKS, LOANS, DEBTS, and LIABILITIES Chargeable on the EAST INDIA RAILWAY
England, 31st December 1864.

INDIA: 30 April 1863. (The Rupee converted into Sterling at the exchange of 2 s.)	REGISTERED DEBT.			LOANS.			TREASURY NOTES.		
	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	TOTAL.	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	TOTAL.	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Government of India	62,178,443	56,041	62,234,484	2,712,926	85,956	2,798,882	1,281,300	6,896	1,288,196
Bengal - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Western Pro- vinces - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,700	22,700
Punjaub - - -	-	-	-	-	63,500	63,500	-	-	-
Madras - - -	23,450	19,352	42,802	-	-	-	295,860	-	295,860
Bombay - - -	-	1,820	1,820	-	-	-	850	7,100	7,950
£.	62,201,893	77,213	62,279,106	2,712,926	149,456	2,862,382	1,578,010	36,696	1,614,706

	East India Bonds.	East India Debentures.	India Five per Cent. Stock.	India Four per Cent. Stock.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
ENGLAND - - - 31 December 1864.	3,136,917	4,868,000	15,720,100	2,441,000

The above is exclusive of the charge upon the Revenues of India, under the Act of 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, Company, which is subject to redemption by Parliament on payment to the Company of 200 l. sterling for

There are also contingent liabilities in respect of interest-guaranteed Indian Railway and other Companies,

India Office, }
10 February 1865. }

HOME and ABROAD, up to the latest Period of Time to which such Return can be made out; viz.,
a, 30th April 1863.

SERVICE FUNDS.			BILLS PAYABLE.			DEPOSITS and MISCELLANEOUS.			TOTAL.		
Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	TOTAL.	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	TOTAL.	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	TOTAL.	Bearing Interest.	Not bearing Interest.	TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
133	132,710	2,879,843	-	1,897,251	1,897,251	3,978	5,362,938	5,366,916	68,923,780	7,541,792	76,465,572
-	-	-	-	9,042	9,042	105,256	2,304,029	2,409,285	105,256	2,313,071	2,418,327
-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	1,043,639	1,063,639	20,000	1,066,339	1,086,339
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	980,132	980,132	-	1,043,632	1,043,632
449	-	891,449	-	177,231	177,231	141,371	761,040	902,411	1,352,130	957,623	2,309,753
998	-	1,808,998	-	214,351	214,351	284,115	1,377,072	1,661,187	2,093,963	1,600,343	3,694,306
580	132,710	5,580,290	-	2,297,875	2,297,875	554,720	11,828,850	12,383,570	72,495,129	14,522,800	87,017,929

Capital of Indian Railway and other Guaranteed Companies remaining in the Home Treasury, after deducting Sums (partly Estimated), drawn by them in India.	Bills of Exchange outstanding.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.
113,637	1,912,351	3,082	28,509,776

dividend at the rate of 10 l. 10 s. per cent. per annum; on the sum of 6,000,000 l., the Capital Stock of the East India
ck.

payments to them of Capital expended; but no estimate can be formed of these liabilities.

George Friend,
Accountant-General.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES).

RETURN of all STOCKS, LOANS, DEBTS, and
LIABILITIES chargeable on the EAST INDIA
REVENUES, at Home and Abroad, up to the
latest Period of Time to which such Return
can be made out; viz. *England*, 31st December
1864; *India*, 30th April 1868.

*Presented pursuant to Acts 21 Vict. c. 3; 22 Vict. c. 11;
22 & 23 Vict. c. 39; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 130; and 24
& 25 Vict. c. 25.)*

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 February 1865.*

EAST INDIA (ARMY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 June 1865 ;—for,

- “ COPIES of LETTER of the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, dated the 10th day of May 1865, respecting the MARCH of a Detachment of ARTILLERY from *Mhow* to *Kirkee* ; and of all CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto :”
- “ Of LETTER of Lieutenant Colonel *Cooke*, Madras Army, to the Commander in Chief, respecting the effect of BREVET PROMOTION :”
- “ Of LETTER addressed by the Adjutant General, Fort Saint George, dated the 27th day of March 1865, forwarding the same ; and of all CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto :”
- “ And, of a LETTER from the Government of *India*, dated November 8th, 1864, together with the CORRESPONDENCE from the Government of *Bombay*, referred to therein on the same subject.”

Military Department, India Office, }
27 June 1865.

T. T. PEARS, Major General,
Military Secretary.

(*Captain Jervis.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 June 1865.

COPIES of LETTER of the Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, dated the 10th day of May 1865, respecting the MARCH of a Detachment of ARTILLERY from *Mhow* to *Kirkee*; and of all CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto:—Of LETTER of Lieutenant Colonel *Cooke*, Madras Army, to the Commander-in-Chief, respecting the effect of BREVET PROMOTION:—Of LETTER addressed by the Adjutant General, Fort St. George, dated the 27th day of March 1865, forwarding the same; and of all CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto:—And of a LETTER from the Government of *India*, dated 8th November 1864, together with the CORRESPONDENCE from the Government of *Bombay*, referred to therein on the same subject.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE following Resolution of Government, and the Papers referred to in the 5th paragraph thereof, connected with the outbreak of Cholera in a Detachment of Royal Artillery, on its way from *Mhow* to the Deccan, are published for general information.

CHOLERA : DETACHMENT, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—No. 1498.

Bombay Castle, 10 May 1865.

LETTER from the Adjutant General, No. 168M, dated 5th May 1865, forwards correspondence affording information of the circumstances connected with the outbreak of cholera in a detachment of Royal Artillery on its way from *Mhow* to the Deccan.

RESOLUTION.

HIS Excellency in Council is much obliged to the Commander of the Forces for this full statement of the circumstances of the outbreak of cholera in the detachment of Artillery on its way from *Mhow* to *Kirkee*.

2. His Excellency is deeply grieved by the lamentable loss of life and sufferings of the whole detachment.

3. Major General Green's explanation is on some points yet incomplete; but the further information and explanation expected from him cannot change the facts on which His Excellency in Council has formed an opinion, as to the want of foresight and judgment shown by Major General Green in omitting any mention of his fear of cholera when asking whether the detachment should march, and in subsequently assuming that the affirmative reply fettered his discretion in relation to a risk of which he had given no warning, and which could not be otherwise known at Army Head Quarters.

4. His Excellency in Council entirely agrees with the Commander of the Forces in his remarks on the gravity of the mistake made by Major General Green, in justifying his own omission by a reference to former orders, which neither in their terms nor circumstances have any real bearing on the present case.

5. The papers should be published in the "Government Gazette." Lieutenant Stevenson's account of the unselfish fortitude shown by all, both men and women, will be read with painful sympathy and admiration.

6. His

6. His Excellency in Council desires to recognise the services on this distressful occasion of Lieutenant Stevenson, who commanded the detachment; of Captain Scott of the Nimar Police, which should be especially brought to the notice of the Government of India through the Political Department; of Assistant Surgeons Mathison and Simpson, of Hospital Stewards O'Neill and Cordeiro, of Serjeant Harman, and Corporals Chappel and Dunsford; of Bombardiers Evans and Martin; of Gunners Kerr, Lucy, Finnegan, Stewart, Hall, and Tree; of Drivers Aggett and Rabbett. He commends each of these non-commissioned officers and men to their immediate superiors, in the hope that their conduct will be borne in mind when any opportunity offers for promotion.

7. His Excellency in Council will be glad to receive from the Commander of the Forces any specific recommendation, which now or at any future period he may be able to offer, on behalf of these gallant and devoted men, or of any individuals among them.

(signed) *W. F. Marriott*, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary to Government, Political Department
(for the purpose indicated in the 6th para.)
Adjutant General.
Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department.

(No. 168 M.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government,
Military Department, *Bombay*.

Sir, Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 5 May 1865.

WITH a view to afford His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council full information of all the circumstances connected with the movement of a detachment of Royal Artillery from Mhow, and which has formed the subject of comment in the public prints, I have the honour, by desire of the Commander of the Forces, to transmit, for submission to His Excellency, the documents as per margin, which contain in detail all facts regarding the march of these men, and the casualties which have occurred by a sudden outbreak of cholera.

Memorandum by the Quartermaster General, Bombay Army,
dated 1st May 1865.

Report on the Orders relative to the reduction of B Battery,
21st Brigade Royal Artillery.

Letter No. 442 of the 19th April 1865, from Major General Green,
Commanding Mhow Division, to the Quartermaster General.

Letter No. 839 of 25th April 1865, from Major General Green,
Commanding Mhow Division, to the Adjutant General.

Report dated 22d April 1865, by Lieutenant Stevenson, R. A.,
Commanding Details *en route* from Mhow to Kirkee.

Copy of Letter from the Commander of the Forces to the Adjutant
General in India, No. 160 M, 3d May 1865.

Copy of Letter from the Quartermaster General to Major General
Green, Commanding Mhow Division of the Army, No. 1209, of
4th May 1865.

2. In doing so, Sir Charles T. Van-Straubenzee asks attention to the terms in which Major General Green, C. B., records his opinion of the conduct of the officer in command, Lieutenant Stevenson, Royal Artillery, Captain Scott of the Nimar Police Force, and Assistant Surgeons Mathison and Simpson, and of the non-commissioned officers and men of the party, under the severe trial they have undergone.

3. Sir Charles T. Van-Straubenzee deeply laments the great loss of life which occurred in consequence of this untoward march.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Stock*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Adjutant General, Bombay Army.

MEMORANDUM by the Quartermaster General, dated Mahableshwur, 1 May 1865.

Extract of one
attached (an extract
from an article
which appeared in
the "Deccan
Herald" of the
26th April 1865).

IN refutation of the exaggerated and untrue statements which are in general circulation through the public press, to the effect that the march of the late B Battery, R. A., from Mhow to Kirkee was ordered by the Commander of the Forces, in spite of protests from the Major-General commanding the Mhow division, clearly setting forth the dangerous state of the route, owing to the ravages of cholera, &c., &c., I have the honour, by desire of Sir Charles Van-Straubenzee, to draw up the following statement, showing exactly the
part

part played by the head quarters of the army and divisional head quarters in this department, in connection with this deeply-lamented occurrence.

2. In the first place, I accompanied his Excellency Sir William Mansfield to Sind in February last. We received the orders of the Secretary of State about the disbandment of a battery of artillery at Kurrachee, about the 17th or 18th of that month. His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield immediately issued his orders by telegraph in the Adjutant-General's department, recommending to Government the arrangements he proposed to make.

3. Having accompanied his Excellency to the southernmost border of the Punjab, I only resumed my duties at army head quarters, Mahableshwur, on the 3d April; and to my surprise on the 7th idem, I received the following telegram from General Green, commanding the Mhow division:—

“7th April.—Referring to letter 251, of 1st March, from Assistant Adjutant General, R. A., to the officer commanding 21st Brigade, shall the men of the late B. Battery, 21st Brigade, for the southward, be all sent to Kirkee? There are 95 men, 8 women, and 13 children, including men for Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Aden, Baroda, Sholapoor, and Belgaum, as well as Kirkee. They will be ready to proceed on the 12th instant.”

4. I at once inquired how it was that these troops had not marched to their destination long before, especially as I had left instructions with the Deputy Quartermaster General and Assistant Quartermaster General at army head-quarters to carry out at once all such details, without reference to Sind, in order to save time.

5. I was told, in reply, that the disbandment had been ordered in the Adjutant General's Department, and that no further communication regarding it than above referred to had been made during my absence to the Quartermaster General's Department; that the telegram just quoted, reporting the men ready to march on 12th April, was the first notice received.

6. As I did not reply at once to the telegram, General Green again telegraphed, as follows:—

“10th April.—Please send answer to my message of 7th instant, regarding men of B Battery, 21st Brigade, R. A.”

7. Having laid the case before the Commander of the Forces, I dispatched the following telegram in reply:—

“From Quartermaster General to General Green; 10th April.—You may order the detachment R. A. referred to in your telegram of the 7th instant, to march at once to Nargaum. The women and children and sick should proceed by bullock train; all will come to Kirkee. Arrange minor details in communication with Poona division authorities.”

8. This, it will be observed, was the 10th April, and the detachment was to march on the 12th. It will be noted, moreover, that there is not the least protest against the march, or one word about cholera, in either of these telegrams, although I will show presently (*vide* paragraph 4 of General Green's letter, dated same day, on another subject)* that the state of the Burwai Road was known to him at Mhow at the very moment that he was proposing the march of the battery, and consequently that if any one marched it, in spite of cholera or any other extraordinary obstacle, it was General Green himself.

* March of deserters.

9. In order to explain this clearly, I must state that the day after my return to head quarters (April 4th), I had occasion to address the Mhow division about some deserters of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who had been apprehended in Bombay, whom it was desirable to send to their regiment for trial.

Vide my letter No. 878, dated 4th Apr. Copy can be had if required, but it does not bear further on this case.

10. General Green replied to my letter, both by telegram and post, on the 10th April.

His telegram is as follows:—

“10th April.—Received your letter 878 of 4th instant; the men cannot be sent by Indian Carrying Company's bullock train, which is at present a myth as regards ability to convey troops; only two carts can be sent every day; more by post.”

11. There is no mention of cholera in this telegram, though it will now appear from the following paragraph of the corresponding letter, dated the same day, that General Green knew the state of the road from cholera, and if he had chosen could have stopped the march of the battery, which was not to take place until the 12th, two days later.

Para. 4. “But I would deprecate the men being sent up at all at this time of the year, if it can possibly be avoided, for cholera is on the road; great heat has set in, and I would much prefer to await the first fall of rain, when I could send a mounted party, with horses for the deserters, and bring them from Nargaum without much risk, signalling to you when to dispatch them to the railway terminus.”

Para. 4 of General Green's letter, 400, 10th April 1865, on the subject of the dispatch of some deserters of the Inniskilling Dragoons ordered to be sent to their corps for trial.

12. This letter came by post, and took six days *en route*. Directly it was received, I replied by telegram, as follows:—

“17th April.—Referring to your letter, 400, dated 10th instant, the Commander of the Forces adopts the suggestion in your last paragraph of sending the deserters up early in June. As regards the artillery ordered to move down, the same objection seems equally to apply to their immediate march. Deputy Inspector-General* should be consulted upon this point.”

* Of Hospitals.

13. The latter clause of this telegram shows clearly the action that would have been taken at army head quarters, had General Green mentioned in any one of his telegrams of the 7th or 10th April what he did in this letter; but unfortunately he made by far the most important of his communications of the 10th April by the ordinary post of that date, instead of by the telegraph wire.

(signed) *R. Phayre*, Lieut.-Colonel,
Quartermaster General, Bombay Army.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. H. Kirby*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General.

REPORT on the Orders and Correspondence relative to the Reduction of B 21, Royal Artillery, and their March from Mhow; Cholera in the Battery consequent thereon. (Drawn up by the Commander of the Forces.)

Dated 13th Jan.
1865.

1. A TELEGRAM from the Government of India states, “A reduction of Royal Artillery in three Presidencies has been sanctioned. It has been settled that 20 batteries will suffice for Bombay. There are now 21 batteries, and the Secretary of State suggests that the seventh battery of a brigade be drawn up in Bombay, and the men and horses be distributed among other batteries; this would effect the required reduction. From what station would the Bombay Government propose to withdraw a field battery?”

RESOLUTION of Government, forwarded by Colonel Marriott to the Adjutant General of the Army.

“The Government of India to be informed by telegram that this Government proposes to reduce the B Battery of the 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, stationed at Mhow,” &c. &c.

Dated 28th Feb.
1865.

2. In consequence of the above, the B 21, Royal Artillery, was ordered to be reduced from the 31st March, as per G. O. C., the officers, non-commissioned officers, and gunners, &c., to be distributed to other batteries under instructions, “which will be issued” by the Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, &c. &c.

Dated 1st March
1865.

3. Instructions were accordingly issued by the Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, to the officer commanding 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery, Mhow, regarding the reduction, as follows:—

“With reference to the G. O. C., dated 28th ultimo, I am directed to request you will carry out the reduction of the B 21, R. A., as follows:

1st. “The battery serjeant major and quartermaster serjeant to remain with the 21st Brigade, Royal Artillery.

2d. “All men at present awaiting discharge on staff employ, or in any manner non-effective, to remain with the 21st Brigade.

3d. “All the effective non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, gunners, drivers, and artificers, to be transferred to the 18th Brigade R. A.

4th. “Lieutenants Stevenson and Hanbury to be attached to No. 1 Battery until further orders.

5th. “The Store Lascars to be attached, and divided equally between the two batteries at Mhow.

6th. “Instructions will be issued shortly regarding the distribution of the horses.

7th. “You will be good enough to immediately furnish Colonel Sealy with a nominal roll of the men to be transferred, in order that he may at once distribute them to batteries. A copy of this letter has been forwarded to officer commanding 18th Brigade.”

Memorandum
No. 252.

A memorandum accompanied a copy of these instructions to Colonel Sealy commanding 18th Brigade R. A., directing him to place himself in communication with Lieutenant Colonel Petrie, in order to carry out the transfer of the men detailed.

Dated Poona,
7th March 1865.

In continuation of this memorandum a letter from the Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, states: “Colonel Sealy is informed that the gunners and drivers should be told off at once to their new batteries, so that they may be shown in the returns dated 1st April.”

4. Letter from Colonel Petrie, commanding Royal Artillery, Mhow, to Brigade Major, No. 67, dated Mhow, stating that the men of the reduced battery transferred to batteries serving in the 6th April 1865. Deccan, &c., would be ready to march from Mhow on the 12th April, and requesting Major General Green's sanction to their starting on that day. Proposes also that all should march to Kirkee.

Letter from Colonel Petrie to Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Mahabeshwur, stating "that sanction had been obtained from the Major General Commanding M. D. A., to the march of the details of B 21 Royal Artillery from Mhow on the 12th April."

No. 130, dated 7th April 1865.

Strength of Detail.

11 N. C. Officers.	8 Women.
1 Trumpeter.	13 Children.
57 Gunners.	4 Store Lascars.
23 Drivers	Lieut. Stevenson,
3 Artificers.	in charge.

5. Telegram from Major General Green, Mhow, to the Quartermaster General of the Army, dated 7th April, "Requesting instructions as to whether the men of the late B 21 Royal Artillery should all be sent to Kirkee, and that they would be ready to proceed on the 12th April."

Answer to the same from the Quartermaster General of the Army, dated 10th April 1865, as follows:

"You may order the detachment R. A., referred to in your telegram of 7th instant to march at once to Nargaum. The women and children and sick should proceed by bullock train; all will come to Kirkee; arrange minor details in communication with Poona Division authorities."

6. Second telegram from Major General Green to the Quartermaster General of the Army, requesting an answer to his telegram of the 7th instant (above). Dated 10th April 1865.

7. In consequence of a letter received on the 17th April from General Green to the Quartermaster General of the Army, respecting the march of five deserters with escort, from which the following paragraph is extracted: No. 400, dated 10th April 1865.

"But I would deprecate the men being sent up at all at this season of the year if it can possibly be avoided, for cholera is on the road; great heat has set in, and I would much prefer to await the first fall of rain, when I could send a mounted party, with horses for the deserters, and bring them from Nargaum without much risk, signalling to you when to despatch them to the railway terminus." The following telegram, No. 1047, was despatched:—

"From Quartermaster General of the Army to Major General Green, Mhow. Dated 17th April 1865.

"Referring to your letter, No. 400, dated 10th instant, the Commander of the Forces adopts the suggestion in your last paragraph of sending the deserters up early in June.

"As regards the artillery ordered to move down, the same objection seems equally to apply to their immediate march. Deputy Inspector General should be consulted upon this point."

8. The above telegram reached (before intimation was received at army head quarters of the outbreak of cholera in the detachment on its march) unhappily too late, the battery having been marched on the 12th, and the lamentable outbreak of cholera coming on at once. Letter No. 442, dated 19th April 1865, attached.

9. It is painfully sad that from a misconception on the part of General Green, commanding M. D. A., that there was an objection at army head quarters to allowing the generals of divisions any latitude; he did not act on his own responsibility; indeed, never pointed out to me, nor did any other person, that there was the slightest risk in their marching at this season.

10. On the grounds of discipline, all must admit that it was not advisable that nearly 100 men, belonging to several brigades and very many different batteries, should be left attached to the two batteries at Mhow, the non-commissioned officers having all been transferred, and being required with their respective batteries, as also the men and horses; consequently, if ever there was an urgency for moving troops at this season of the year in time of peace, this may fairly have been considered one.

(True copy.)
(signed) W. H. Kirby, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

(No. 442.)

From the General Officer Commanding Mhow District Artillery, to the Quartermaster General of the Army, Mahabeshwur.

Head Quarters, M. D. A., Mhow,
19 April 1865.

Sir,
I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 17th instant.

2. Adverting to the 2d paragraph thereof, I regret to say that the detachment of Artillery had already marched, and that cholera has visited the camp with severity, as reported to the Adjutant General the day before yesterday.

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3. In thus ordering the march of this detachment, consequent on the receipt of your telegram of the 10th instant, I believed that all discretionary power had been removed from me.

Major General Farrell's letter, No. 138, of the 2d May 1862. Quartermaster General's reply thereto, No. 505 of the 12th idem.

4. I beg to represent to the Commander of the Forces that in the year 1862, Major General Farrell, then in command of this division, "urgently deprecated the marching of troops to this station at this season of the year" for reasons shown in the letter quoted in the margin, and was informed that the Sindwah Jungles are not dangerous till after the rains. Cholera unfortunately prevails, more or less all over the Deccan, Konkan, and Khandeish this season, and is not confined to the Sindwah route alone.

Major General Green's letter, No. 545, of 22d March 1864. Adjutant General's reply, No. 105 M. of the 4th April.

5. Last year I reported to the same effect, and was told that "the requirements of the service must not be stopped on account of vague cholera reports."

Major General Green's letter, No. 1042 of the 29th May 1864, to Adjutant General.

6. Again I represented, when reporting the death by cholera of Lieutenant Sturt, of the 6th Regiment, Native Infantry, "The danger to life caused by exposure in reaching this station at this season of the year, with such very insufficient means of conveyance as we have at our disposal," but as this communication was unacknowledged, nor did I receive any reply to my many telegrams and reports on the outbreak of cholera in this cantonment last year, it was natural for me to conclude that having done my duty by reporting my opinion, I had only to obey the order I had received.

7. I would, also, observe, that concerning the reduction of the B 21 Royal Artillery, I have received no instructions from army head quarters. Lieutenant Colonel Petrie having received his orders from the Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, I believed that I was bound to act in concert with him in carrying them out; but hesitating to direct the march on Kirkee of so many men, women, and children at this advanced season of the year, I telegraphed to you for instructions on the 7th instant, and again on the 10th idem; on the 12th the detachment marched.

8. I now perceive by your telegram under acknowledgment, that the Commander of the Forces is willing to permit some discretionary power to a general officer, and I greatly deplore that the decision from army head quarters on the representation made by Major General Farrell, the rebuke I received in my endeavours to preserve the health and life of those placed under my command, and the absence of an answer to my last reference, as noted above, prevented me from doing otherwise than carrying out the orders conveyed in your telegram of the 10th instant.

9. Had I conceived that discretionary power had been left to me in this matter, I would not have directed the march of the detachment, understanding that there was cholera on the road. Though my information might still be termed "vague," understanding the risk, I endeavoured by my arrangements to provide against it as much as possible; but, notwithstanding, the detachment has suffered grievously, and is on its return to this station.

10. Writing at 12.30 p.m., yesterday, Lieutenant Stevenson says: "I am coming back. We are unanimous; to go on with cholera raging, as we have certain information is the case, would be madness. * * * 14 deaths up to the time I am writing, 12 more in a hopeless state, and another 15 at least under treatment for diarrhoea."

11. I trust that in this number, native followers, women and children are included, but the visitation has been awful, and I must await more complete reports. Dr. Simpson and an apothecary had joined the camp.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Green*, Major General,
Commanding M. D. A.

(True copy.)
(signed) *T. Van-Straubensee*, Captain,
Officiating Military Secretary.

EXTRACT from Letters quoted by Major General *Green*.

LETTER No. 545 of 22d March 1864, stated that "it would not be advisable to march nine men to Poona coming from Nargaum by rail, as there was cholera on the road."

The reply thereto from the Adjutant General of the Army was to the effect that "the requirements of the service could not be delayed by vague cholera reports," meaning, of course, that they should march to Nargaum and thence proceed by train. As to the case of Lieutenant Sturt, this young officer was returning from leave of absence, consequently the risk was his own.

Commanding the Forces, Bombay Army.

Mahableshwur, May 1865.

(True copy.)
(signed) *W. H. Kirby*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General.

(No. 839 of 1865.)

From the Major General Commanding M. D. A. to the Adjutant General of the Army,
Mahableschwur.

Sir,

Mhow, 25 April 1865.

IN continuation of paragraph 5 of my letter, No. 811, of the 21st instant, I do myself the honour to submit, for the perusal of the Commander of the Forces, the report therein alluded to, as now received from Lieutenant Stevenson, Commanding Detachment Royal Artillery.

2. From all that I have been able to learn of the details of this sad story, it appears to me that Lieutenant Stevenson, during the severe trial that the detachment has undergone, has evinced a fortitude and kindness of disposition which I was fully prepared to expect in an officer of great promise, and of whom I have the highest opinion; but I hardly anticipated that in one so young such promptitude and judgment would have been displayed under an emergency of no ordinary kind.

3. Lieutenant Stevenson has been some years with the Battery lately abolished, consequently he knew every man, woman, and child with the detachment; and his active, cheery disposition was fully developed in ministering to their wants, while his own were disregarded.

4. The manner in which Assistant Surgeons Mathison and Simpson have performed their duty will, I am sure, meet with the commendation of the Commander of the Forces. The name of Captain Scott, of the Nimar Police, I have already mentioned in my previous letter.

5. Of the men whose good conduct Lieutenant Stevenson has reported, Lieutenant Colonel Petrie desires especially to notice Serjeant Harman and Corporal Chapple. The former was some time ago recommended for employment in the Ordnance Department; as Colonel Aitken, the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, is personally well acquainted with his merits, Lieutenant Colonel Petrie solicits some higher recognition of his services than his transfer in the usual grade.

6. Corporal Chapple, although a man of exemplary conduct, and trustworthy to a degree, is, the Lieutenant Colonel regrets to say, deficient as a scholar, and cannot look to higher advancement unless in some appointment where superior education is not required.

7. Copy of paragraph 24 of Lieutenant Stevenson's letter has been communicated to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

8. In conclusion, I beg to express my hope that Sir Charles Van Straubenzee will be pleased to view with approbation the conduct of Lieutenant Stevenson, of Assistant Surgeons Mathison and Simpson, of the subordinate medical attendants, and also of those personally mentioned in the despatch, as well as of the Detachment generally. The behaviour of the whole has been admirable, under a very severe trial of their habits of discipline and obedience.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Green*, Major General,
Commanding M. D. A.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. H. Kirby*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General.

From the Officer Commanding Details Royal Artillery, to the Adjutant, Royal
Artillery, M. D. A., Mhow.

Sir,

Camp Hursora, 22 April 1865.

IN obedience to the orders of the Commanding Officer, I have the honour to furnish the subjoined report of the march of the detachment under my command.

1. In obedience to the orders I received, and in accordance with a route furnished me, I marched in command of a detail, consisting of 98 men, 9 women, and 16 children, on the morning of the 12th instant. Through the kindness of Colonel Carmichael, C.B. we were played out of Mhow by the band of Her Majesty's 103d Foot; every man was sober, and during the march no one fell out. I encamped 10 miles from Mhow, about one mile to the right of the Simrole village, where I obtained plenty of shade and excellent water.

2. On the 13th I halted.

3. On the 14th I marched at 2 a.m., and descending the Simrole Ghaut encamped at Bhai, about seven miles from our first encampment. The men were in good spirits, and no one fell out on the road. The tents were all pitched by sunrise. The heat, however, at this place was intense, and continued through the night, but all continued well.

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4. On the 15th I marched at 1.45, and, descending the Bhai Ghaut, we encamped at Bulwara, distant about eight and a-half miles from Bhai; I was unable to obtain any shade from trees at this place, and the heat was more intense than the day before. During the march no man fell out, and I had every reason to suppose that then every one was well; at 10 a.m., however, a man came to hospital complaining of diarrhoea and vomiting; he was treated by the medical officer most assiduously, but all was of no avail, and he died of cholera at 4 p.m. At 2 a.m. a woman, Mrs. Doharty, was also seized with choleraic symptoms, but there were no other cases during the day.

5. On the 16th I marched at 1.45 a.m. on Burwai, distant 11½ miles. As we started one other man was taken ill, but the remainder marched as well as usual, though they were evidently depressed in spirits, the heat having prevented any attempt at sleep the night before. In hopes of obtaining a good rest for them, I moved the whole detachment into the Iron Works. I placed the hospital in a detached building, and, in a short time, all were comfortably sitted; I here ordered double rations of tea and salt to be issued. I obtained a supply of charcoal, and had all the drinking water filtered through it. There were three admissions into hospital early in the morning, but after that, till the afternoon, all appeared to be well. Mrs. Doharty died on the march, and I buried her at mid-day. I sent a mounted dispatch into Mhow for more medical aid, for Dr. Mathison, being in very delicate health, was becoming alarmingly ill himself, consequent on his untiring exertions, and it was quite evident that, unless he obtained some relief, I should soon be deprived of his services. Three of the morning admissions died during the day, and there was one more admission at 7 p.m., and I was in hopes that the worst was over.

6. On the 17th, at day-break, I was informed that two admissions into hospital, and one (1) death had taken place during the night; and, on my arrival at the hospital, I found a large number of applicants for medicine; this decided me on changing my quarters at once. I moved on about three quarters of a mile at right angles to the prevailing wind, and prevented all communication with the hospital. Of the applicants for medicine in the morning, six had been admitted into hospital. Up to 6 p.m. no man was admitted into hospital from the new camp, but a little later two more were taken ill, and I again decided to move my camp. During this day there were altogether twelve (12) admissions and six (6) deaths, including one (1) child. Independently of these, nearly every woman and child was more or less ill. To add to our distress, Mr. O'Neill, the apothecary, utterly worn out, became seriously ill, and Dr. Mathison had become so reduced by illness (severe diarrhoea) that he was hardly able to walk.

7. On the 18th, at 1 a.m., I started for Sanawud, situated four miles across the Nerbudda River. I took spare carts with me for any men that might be taken ill during the march. Only two men were, and I reached my encamping ground before sunrise; I here found plenty of trees and excellent water. The patients had borne the march very well, and the men's spirits began to revive; still there were a great many applicants for medicine. At 7.30 a.m. I was joined by Staff Assistant Surgeon Simpson, and Mr. Hospital Steward Cordeiro from Mhow, and never was medical aid more gladly welcomed; but, in spite of all human efforts, the disease seemed only to spread and rage more virulently than ever; five admissions and ten (10) deaths took place, and I decided on returning at once to Mhow. In the course of the day, through the exertions of Lieutenant Scott, a supply of carts was obtained.

8. On the 18th, at 12 at night, placing the men in carts, we commenced our return journey. On arrival at Burwai a fresh supply of covered carts was awaiting our arrival, and, changing the men into them, we went on to within one mile of Bulwara. It was at the commencement of this march that, to my deep regret, Serjeant Major Nolan was taken ill. The men's spirits rose, owing no doubt to the knowledge that they were marching out of the disease instead of into it. Still, however, we had seven (7) admissions, and one death from cholera, and one from sunstroke.

9. At 6.20 p.m. of the 19th I again placed all the men in carts, and continued our return march. I regret to say two (2) deaths, including Sergeant-Major Nolan, took place whilst *en route*.

10. On the 20th we arrived at Hursora at 7 a.m., distant three miles from Mhow, having met carriage from Mhow, sent by the Major General to our assistance. Fresh tents had been sent out from Mhow, and pitched ready for the men on their arrival. Three admissions and two deaths took place this day, but a great improvement showed itself in the general health of the men, doubtless from the comparative coolness of the weather here to what we experienced below the Ghauts.

11. On the 21st the improvement still continued, only two admissions and no deaths. The disease appeared to have taken a milder form, and to yield to medical treatment.

12. 22d. The improvement continues. All the patients in hospital are doing well, and no fresh admissions.

13. Having thus given a sketch of every day's proceedings, I venture to make a few remarks on the cause of our having been so seriously afflicted.

14. There is no doubt we first contracted the disease at Bheir. From inquiry I ascertained that there had been a death from cholera in the village the day before. The water

water was very indifferent, and the men could not refrain from drinking it every minute. It was impossible to blame them. The heat was greater than the oldest soldier amongst us had ever felt or imagined. Throughout the march that night to Bulwara, a scorching wind was blowing, which only added to their thirst. Again at Bulwara the heat was still worse, and so was the water; therefore I am quite sure that even if the water itself did not give them the disease, yet it caused them in a great measure to be predisposed to take it.

I ordered double rations of tea to be issued, so that every man might start on the march with his canteen full of tea, but the men complained that, after the tea had been in the canteen for a short time, it became unfit for use.

15. I beg you will ask the colonel commanding to cause it to be brought to the notice of his Government the invaluable assistance Lieutenant Scott of the Central Provinces Police has rendered me. He has spared himself in no way, both in assisting the sick and in procuring us assistance in the way of obtaining us supplies and carriage; and his services and assistance have not been limited to his own districts, but through his help I have been enabled to reach my present destination. I beg also to bring to the favourable notice of the same Government, the native authorities of Burwai, for the ready way in which they gave us every assistance in their power.

16. To Dr. Mathison I shall ever be indebted for his valuable assistance; he never ceased to exert himself so long as his strength permitted him; but his health completely gave way under the excessive heat we experienced.

17. At the time of our direst need we were joined by (Bombay) Staff Assistant Surgeon Simpson, whose untiring exertions and method in organising the hospital arrangements alone enabled me to bring the sick back to Hursora; and his constant attention to the sick has placed us all under an everlasting obligation; and I shall esteem it a favour if the colonel commanding will cause favourable mention of his name to be made to Government.

18. I also beg to bring to notice, for the favourable consideration of the medical authorities, the conduct of the hospital stewards, Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Cordeiro; they have never wearied in their exertions for the benefit of the sick.

19. I need not inform you what a severe loss I have sustained in the death of Serjeant-Major Nolan; his merits as a non-commissioned officer have long been known to yourself and the colonel commanding. Whilst he lived he exerted himself for the good of all, and his death is as deeply and painfully felt by the men as by myself.

20. Amongst others who have gone, whose names I had intended to have brought prominently to notice, are Serjeant Daws, Her Majesty's 56th Regiment, and Acting Bombardier Warren; the devotion of the latter to the sick no words of mine can express.

21. The colonel commanding will hear with great pleasure of the exemplary conduct of the whole of the men under my command; not one irregularity has occurred since I left Mhow. They have shown a most noble fortitude under the most terrible circumstances: volunteers have always been ready to administer to the wants of the sick when I, most reluctantly, was compelled to call for their services, owing to the sadly deficient state of my hospital establishment.

Their obedience to all my orders, and the cheerfulness with which they have carried out my directions, and acted up to all my suggestions, entitles them to the highest praise.

22. Where all have behaved so well it is hard to draw comparisons, but I cannot refrain from especially mentioning the names of Serjeant Harman (now ill in hospital, through disease brought on solely by hard work), Corporal Chapple, and Bombardier Evans; these three deserve any reward that can be bestowed upon them. Also I beg to mention Corporal Dunsford, Bombardier Martin, Gunners Kerr, Lucy, Finnegan, Stewart, Hall, and Tree, and Drivers Aggett and Rabbett. The assistance I have received from all these men is such as can only be appreciated by one placed in such distressing circumstances as I have been.

23. It still remains for me to mention those who perhaps deserve the greatest praise of all. Never, I believe, in times of peace have English women and children been exposed to such bitter trials as those with me have during the last 10 days. Nobly have they borne all; no complaining, no hesitation in obeying my directions. They have borne all with patient resignation—themselves ill, some seriously so; all their children ill, some with cholera, the rest with burning fever; they have united in consoling one another, and striving to see who could give the least trouble.

24. In closing this report, it is with deep regret that I have to report, for the information of Government, the gross misconduct of First Hospital Assistant Mahomed Idrows. This man was attached for duty to the detail under my command. He never exerted himself like anyone else; but still his services, such as they were, could not be dispensed with in such a state as we were. At Sunawud, when I had settled to return to Mhow, he came and asked my permission to proceed to Bombay, as he was under orders to go there before he was attached to my command. I positively refused to allow him to go, and expressed my surprise at a man of his profession wishing to desert us in such time of need. Nevertheless, he deserted us in the middle of the night.

It of course remains for Government to decide whether a man who deserted us when his services were so urgently required is worthy of further employment in the public service.

25. I have now closed my report; it has become somewhat lengthy, but events such as we experienced are not described in a few words. In conclusion, I trust the colonel commanding will feel satisfied with the way in which all under me have behaved.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Stevenson*, Lieutenant,
Commanding Details, Royal Artillery.

J. G. Petrie, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Royal Artillery, M. D. A.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. H. Kirby*, Lieut.-Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

LIST of CASUALTIES which occurred amongst the DETAILS under the Command of Lieutenant *H. Stevenson*, R. H. A., from the 12th to 22d April 1865.

No.	Rank and Names.				Date of Decease.	Place.	REMARKS.		
					1865.				
1	Driver	-	-	Deen, Alfred	-	15 April	Bulwara	-	Cholera.
2	European woman	-	-	Daugherty	-	16 "	En route to Burwai	-	ditto.
3	Gunner	-	-	Flannery, James	-	16 "	Burwai	-	ditto.
4	Ditto	-	-	Quinn, William	-	16 "	ditto	-	ditto.
5	Driver	-	-	Welsh, Thomas	-	16 "	ditto	-	ditto.
6	Child	-	-	Tighe, Bridget	-	16 "	ditto	-	ditto.
7	Corporal	-	-	West, Horace	-	17 "	ditto	-	ditto.
8	Acting Bombardier	-	-	Hinds, William	-	17 "	ditto	-	ditto.
9	Gunner	-	-	Yeates, Abraham	-	17 "	ditto	-	ditto.
10	Serjeant	-	-	Daws, Thomas	-	17 "	ditto	-	Proper name, Jan Daw, H. M.'s 5 th Foot, late Barr Serjeant, Mhow.
11	Gunner	-	-	Halliday Job	-	18 "	Sunawud	-	Cholera.
12	Ditto	-	-	Byford, Henry	-	18 "	ditto	-	ditto.
13	Ditto	-	-	Mansel, Denis	-	18 "	ditto	-	ditto.
14	Ditto	-	-	Beeley, Samuel	-	18 "	ditto	-	ditto.
15	Ditto	-	-	Ford, Richard	-	18 "	ditto	-	ditto.
16	Driver	-	-	Warren, Frederick	-	18 "	ditto	-	ditto.
17	Ditto	-	-	Symonds, Samuel	-	18 "	ditto	-	ditto.
18	Child	-	-	Walters	-	18 "	ditto	-	ditto.
19	Ditto	-	-	Walters	-	18 "	ditto	-	Atrophy.
20	Ditto	-	-	Tighe	-	18 "	ditto	-	Fever.
21	Driver	-	-	Whalen, John	-	19 "	Near Bulwara	-	Cholera.
22	Private	-	-	Daugherty, Charles	-	19 "	ditto	-	Sunstroke.
23	Serjeant-major	-	-	Nolan, Daniel	-	19 "	En route to Hursora	-	Cholera.
24	Gunner	-	-	Pogle, Benjamin	-	20 "	Hursora	-	ditto.
25	Ditto	-	-	Doyle, John	-	19 "	En route to Hursora	-	ditto.
26	Driver	-	-	Warry, Joseph	-	20 "	Hursora	-	ditto.

(signed) *Henry Stevenson*, Lieutenant,
Commanding Details, R. A.

Camp Hursora, 22 April, 1865.

(No. 160 M.)

From Major General Sir *C. T. Van Straubenzee*, K. C. B., Commander of the Forces,
Bombay, to the Adjutant General of the Army in India.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 3 May 1865.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India will have observed in the public prints of this Presidency certain reports regarding the move of a detachment of Artillery from Mhow *en route* to the Deccan, commenting strongly on the authorities for having marched these men at this season of the year, whereby a number of them were struck down by cholera, and the detachment returned to Mhow.

2. As I have no doubt his Excellency will desire to receive full information on this unhappy occurrence, I have the honour to report as follows:—

It will be in the recollection of Sir William Mansfield that in the month of January last the Government of India directed the reduction of one of the field batteries of the artillery serving in this command, and that it was decided that B Battery, being the only field battery of the 21st Brigade, should be broken up. This was approved of by Government, and orders issued for its disbandment from the 31st March last. These orders were carried out under instructions from the Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, communicated to Lieutenant Colonel Petrie, commanding Royal Artillery, Mhow Division of the Army, and the men were all distributed to other batteries by the time named.

On the 6th April Lieutenant Colonel Petrie expected that the men were ready to proceed to join their new batteries, and on the 7th Major General Green telegraphed to the Quartermaster General, asking whether they should march, and was answered in the affirmative.

It will be observed that nothing was said regarding cholera being prevalent on the road; the men marched on the 12th; yet, strange to say, two days before, when Major General Green had occasion to seek for orders regarding the march of some other small details, he mentioned that cholera was on the road. With this warning, the Quartermaster General immediately cautioned the Major General about the march of the Artillery, but unfortunately they had left Mhow. On descending the Simrole Ghaut, the detachment having been most injudiciously encamped at Bhairi, where the water is notoriously bad, and the heat was excessive, the cholera broke out, and did not leave the detachment until its return to Mhow.

3. The reports and statements, as per margin,* will place his Excellency in possession of the whole of the details of this case.

4. I deeply deplore the great loss of life which has occurred, and which certainly would have been avoided, as will be seen by the Quartermaster General's telegram of the 17th, had I had timely warning of the difficulties of the road.

5. It seems to me that there has been a want of judgment on the part of Major General Green in not acting more on his own responsibility in this matter. He had ample time to have communicated more fully on the question of the march of these men, yet did not do so until within five days of the date he had fixed for the move; and further he appears to have overlooked the G. O. C., No. 397, of 17th April 1860, which prohibits the march of men after the 1st April. It is true this is an exceptional case, and it was very desirable that the men should join their batteries; still no inconvenience would have resulted had they been detained until June, when the weather becomes much cooler.

6. It will be observed that Major General Green justifies himself under orders which he received last year; but I would here remark that the cases are by no means parallel; Major General Farrell's letter alluded to had reference to the jungle between Mhow and the Deccan. The report of last year mentioned that there was cholera at Nargaum and on the line of rail; in that case nine men only were to march, being required to join the school at Poona.

7. Lieutenant Sturt was proceeding to join his regiment from leave of absence.

8. I cannot but think that Major General Green is not justified in the remarks he makes in the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th paragraphs of his letter to the Quartermaster General, of which due notice will be taken. No. 442, of 19th April 1865.

9. His Excellency Sir William Mansfield will observe the very high terms in which Major General Green speaks of the conduct of Lieutenant Stevenson and all ranks who were engaged in this unfortunate march, and which I shall take an early opportunity of noticing in an appropriate manner, but at the same time I beg to say that I shall be happy to attend to any suggestions his Excellency may make in this respect.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles T. Van Straubenzee*, Major General,
Commander of the Forces, Bombay.

(True Copy.)

(signed) *W. H. Kirby*, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Army.

* Memorandum by the Quartermaster General Bombay Army, dated 1st May 1865.

Report on the orders relative to the reduction of B. Battery, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery.

Letter No. 442 of the 19th April 1865, from Major General Green, commanding Mhow Division, to the Quartermaster General, Bombay Army.

Letter No. 839 of 25th April 1865, from Major General Green, commanding Mhow Division, to the Adjutant General, Bombay Army.

Report dated 22d April 1865, by Lieutenant Stevenson, Royal Artillery, commanding details, en route from Mhow to Kirkee.

(No. 1209.)

From the Quartermaster General of the Army to Major General *Green*, C. B.,
Commanding Mhow Division of the Army.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Mahableschwur, 4 May 1865.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 442, dated 19th ultimo.

2. I am desired to preface the following remark of the Commander of the Forces by explaining that there are two points under inquiry, by his order, in connection with the move of the late B Battery.

The first of these referred to in Paragraph 7 of your letter under reply belongs to the Adjutant General's Department, and is, why the battery was not ready to move at the end of the first week in March, instead of the end of the first week in April?

The second forms the subject of this letter, and is, that sanction to carry out the move having been given to you, as requested in your telegrams of 7th and 10th April, were you authorised in carrying it out without further reference to head quarters for orders, when you had information in your possession on the 10th April (two days before the march), which the Commander of the Forces had not, viz., that "cholera was on the road"? (*vide* Paragraph 4 of your letter, No. 400, of that date), and were, in consequence, deprecating the march of some deserters, without applying the same objections to the march of the battery, as Sir Charles Straubenzee is clearly of opinion you should have done.

3. The Commander of the Forces observes with extreme regret a desire on your part to disclaim all responsibility in this matter, notwithstanding the information just referred to as in your possession, prior to the march of the battery.

4. To admit the reasoning employed is impossible. Your own position, and that of every officer in command, has inherently a discretionary power belonging to it, that cannot be neutralised, except by direct and positive orders from superior authority affecting particular cases that may be specified.

5. No such orders were given to you in this instance; consequently, your discretionary power and corresponding responsibility remained unimpaired.

6. But more than this; if, as expressed in your 3d paragraph under reply, you "felt that in ordering the march of this detachment on the receipt of my telegram of the 10th instant, you were deprived of all discretionary power," why, I am to ask, did you not give the commander of the forces the discretionary power of cancelling his orders of the 10th April, by telegraphing to him at once, reporting (as done in the case of the march of the deserters) that cholera was on the line, and that you apprehended disaster? It will be in your recollection that on the 10th April, the same day on which you received sanction to march the battery, you despatched to me two telegrams and one letter, all of them on the subject of the march of troops by the line of route under notice, and that by a strange oversight you did not refer to cholera in either telegram, but reserved this, the most important of your communications, for the ordinary post. The consequence was, that Sir Charles Straubenzee was kept in ignorance, until too late, of what he should have been informed of at once by telegraph. My telegram of 17th April, despatched on receipt of your letter just referred to, plainly shows that had the contents of Paragraph 4* of the latter been sent by telegraph on the 10th, the day it was penned at Mhow, the Commander of the Forces would have been in a position to have stopped the march, which he certainly would have done, because his sanction to move the men at all was only accorded under the full belief that the line of route was clear of cholera or other extraordinary obstacles to the safe progress of the detachment.

7. Had you thus acted, the Commander of the Forces admits readily that you would have relieved yourself of the onus of marching the men in spite of the known state of the road, but as you made no report whatever of cholera with reference to the march of the battery, though you did so with reference to that of the deserters, when it was too late to apply the information to the countermand of the battery; also, it is clear that the responsibility of moving the latter under the circumstances stated must rest with you.

8. With reference to your 4th, 5th, and 6th paragraphs, the Commander of the Forces desires me to observe that, if instead of bringing forward instances that have no bearing whatever upon the question now at issue, you had kept in view the spirit of his Excellency Sir William Mansfield's orders published to the army on the 5th July 1862, more especially Rules I., II., III., and V. of that order, and had noted the distinction therein drawn between cholera in its epidemic, and the same disease in its sporadic form, you could hardly have entered upon the objectionable line of argument adopted in the paragraphs of your letter under reply.

9. This

* Paragraph 4 is as follows:—"But I would deprecate the men being sent up at all at this time of the year, if it can possibly be avoided, for cholera is on the road, great heat has set in, and I would much prefer to await the first fall of rain, when I could send a mounted party with horses for the deserters, and bring them from Nargaum without much risk, signalling to you when to despatch them to the railway terminus."

9. This is a most important distinction always to bear in mind, because India is unhappily more or less affected by the isolated or sporadic form of cholera at all seasons of the year throughout her length and breadth; and to stay the march of troops or other ordinary routine duties on its account, would be to put a stop to the whole course of administration of the country, civil and military. This explains the term "vague cholera reports," which appears to have been misunderstood by you.

10. But the case is widely different with respect to epidemic cholera; its outbreaks are sudden, wide-spreading, and irresistible in violence and power. They equally affect town and country, healthy and unhealthy localities, ships at sea, in harbour, or on our navigable rivers. In fact, none but high lands, of an elevation exceeding 3,500 feet or so above the sea level, have hitherto, as a rule, escaped their sweeping ravages.

11. It is against these and other epidemics of a similar type that our precautionary preventive and remedial measures are directed. Such measures constitute, as you are aware, the habitual, not the exceptional characteristic of our system of hygiene in all departments of the State, civil and military. To ignore them, therefore, under such circumstances as those in which you were placed on the 10th April, and to plead in extenuation the reasons set forth in your paragraph under allusion, cannot be accepted by the Commander of the Forces as justifying your decision to march the battery at all hazards.

12. There is still, however, one point that calls for remark, and requires explanation. Burwai, the village at which it is understood the disease first attacked the battery, is only 38 miles from Mhow, and 51 from Indore; whilst it is 514 miles from the head quarters of the army.

13. It is publicly reported that the place was found deserted by the troops, the inhabitants having fled to the jungles, owing to the severe ravages which cholera had made among them.

14. Being so close to your head quarters, and situated on the main line of communication between you and the railway, the rules of the service require that complete information regarding it and the line generally should have been in your possession prior to the march. The Commander of the Forces, therefore, begs you will report whether the usual notice was given to the civil authorities of the march of the troops, and if so, on what date; as it seems to him unaccountable how a well-known place, so near the civil head quarters at Indore, and the divisional head quarters at Mhow, could be in the fearful state described, and none of the authorities make it known.

15. If the Assistant Quartermaster General of the Division gave full notice of the march to the civil officer of the district, it is only reasonable to suppose that the latter would have brought to notice the extent to which cholera prevailed there; and in such a case the Commander of the Forces concludes that the detachment would never have been marched into the very focus of the epidemic, and consequently the deeply lamented mortality which has occurred been prevented.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Phayre*, Lieut. Colonel,
Quartermaster General.

W. F. Marriott, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 10 May 1865.

EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER from Fort Saint George, dated 20 December 1864,
No. 377.

At the suggestion of the Commander in Chief, we submit, for your consideration and orders, the accompanying communication from the Adjutant General, 1st December 1864, No. 585, giving cover to a letter from Lieutenant Colonel C. Cooke, of the Staff Corps, pointing out that the recent brevet promotions have not effected the object for which they were granted by Her Majesty's Government; but that, on the contrary, they have had the effect of placing many officers of the Indian Service in a much worse position as regards the Staff Corps officers than they were before, and submitting two plans for meeting the grievances of the Indian Service officers.

2. With the above papers we forward a return of lieutenant colonels superseded by the operation of the recent orders, a copy of which has been already transmitted to the Government of India, for submission to Her Majesty's Government.

Proceedings of Government, 13 December 1864, Nos. 333 and 334, with Proceedings of Government, 25 November 1864, Nos. 692 to 698.
Collection No. 20 in the Packet.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Military Department, 13 December 1864.

READ the following papers :—

No. 333.—MEMORANDUM from the Adjutant General, Fort St. George, 1 December 1864, No. 585, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

THE Commander in Chief has the honour to submit, for the consideration of Government, the within letter from Lieutenant Colonel Cooke, of the Staff Corps, pointing out that the recent brevet promotions* have not effected the object for which they were granted by the Home Government; but that, on the contrary, they have had the effect of placing many officers of the Indian service (for whose especial benefit they were ordered) in a much worse position, as regards the Staff Corps officers, than they were before. Lieutenant Colonel Cooke then submits for consideration two plans for meeting the grievances of the Indian service officers, which were referred by Her Majesty's Government to a Royal Commission.

2. The Commander in Chief suggests that this communication be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India at an early date.

3. With letter from this Department, No. 925, dated 29th October 1864, a paper was submitted, showing the effect of these brevet promotions on the lieutenant colonels in this Presidency; and from that document some idea may be formed of the changes in the positions of the officers of the service generally, under the operation of the measure referred to. It is observed that the paper here alluded to has been transmitted to the Home Government.

From Lieutenant Colonel C. Cooke, Staff Corps, Madras, 25 November 1864, to the Adjutant General, Fort St. George.

I HAVE the honour to request permission to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the following observations in reference to the brevet promotions announced in G. O. G., dated 17th September 1864, and which have been made *subject to Her Majesty's approval*.

The brevet promotions.

Their professed object is to restore the Indian officers to their former relative positions with Staff Corps officers.

2. The professed object of granting these brevet promotions is to restore to the Indian officers who had been superseded the relative position which they held with Staff Corps officers before the formation of those corps.—*Vide* Paragraph 68 of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's Despatch, dated 17th June 1864.

This object has not been attained.

As shown by the following examples; in

3. I submit, with deference, that this object has been very far from attained by the measure which has been applied; and in support of what I state, I would solicit attention to the following cases, which are merely given as *examples*, and which might be multiplied to almost any extent.

the case of the Indian and the Staff Corps officers;

Now Lieutenant Colonels.

the former being in a worse position now than they were before the brevets; and in

First. Take the relative position of the Indian and the Staff Corps officers. Prior to the formation of the Staff Corps, Majors* Silver and Coode, local service, were senior to Majors Cooke and Webb; but they were superseded by the two latter on their joining the Staff Corps, and promotion to lieutenant colonel on the 18th February 1861. Now, what has been the effect of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's Despatch as regards these two injured officers? It not only does *not* restore them to their lost position by again placing them above Cooke and Webb (*by whom alone they have been superseded*), but it places above them thirteen (13) additional Staff Corps lieutenant colonels, by whom they never *could* have been superseded under the operation of the Staff Corps warrant. Nor is this all; for by the recent brevet promotions, no less than 14 of their junior officers of the *Indian service* are now placed above them. Surely these two officers have suffered a far greater injury by the remedial

the case of the Staff Corps officer, who was a substantive field officer before the formation of the Staff Corps, and the officers of the Indian service ;

the former being now passed over by his juniors in the latter service.

It could not have been the intention to disturb the former relative position of Indian officers one with another, or that of Staff Corps officers with each other.

But such has been the effect of these brevets, as shown by the following examples, in

the case of the Indian officers,

majors of 1858-59 being superseded by officers who were but captains in 1864

(also by many additional Staff Corps officers), and in

the case of Staff Corps officers,

who all entered that corps on the same conditions of service ; but in consequence of these brevets, lieutenant colonels of 1861 are superseded by lieutenant colonels of 1863.

Any change in their conditions of service entitles them to the option of reverting to Indian Service.

remedial measure which has been applied, than they could ever have sustained by promotions made under the Staff Corps warrant.

Second. Now take the relative position of the Staff Corps officers, *who were regimental field officers* before the formation of the Staff Corps and those of the Indian service. Major Thompson (now Lieutenant Colonel Staff Corps) had been a regimental major of infantry for 12 months on the 18th February 1861.

Having obtained that rank, he was beyond the possibility of supersession under ordinary circumstances. But see how the recent brevets have affected him. So far from the Indian service officers being restored to their former relative position with Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, that officer is passed over by nine (9) lieutenant colonels of the Indian service, who were not promoted to the rank of major regimentally until long after he was. Here again, then, the professed object of the remedial measure has not been gained.

4. In the above examples, I have merely taken the words of the Despatch in their literal acceptance. But, while the professed object of the measure was to restore the Indian officers to their former position with Staff Corps officers, there is nothing in the Despatch to show, nor is it reasonable to suppose, that there was any intention of disturbing the relative position of Indian officers *one with another*, or that of Staff Corps officers *with each other*. I will now show how seriously both these classes of officers have been affected by these brevets.

First. To exemplify the cases of the Indian officers, I might again instance Lieutenant Colonels Silver and Cooke ; but to show that they are not exceptional, I will take Lieutenant Colonels D. Hamilton and D. Brown—these two officers are regimental majors of 1858-59, and, as is well known, were beyond the possibility of being superseded, except by promotions made for distinguished services. The effect of the recent brevets, however, has been to place above them 11 local service lieutenant colonels, who *were* all their juniors, and some of whom were not promoted to majors *regimentally* until July 1864 ! (The additional number of *Staff Corps* lieutenant colonels by whom these two officers have *now* been superseded need not be mentioned ; but it will not be forgotten that it was to *right* them as regards Staff Corps officers that this measure was especially ordered.)

Second. With regard to the relative position of Staff Corps officers, one with another. These officers entered the Staff Corps with a full knowledge of the conditions of their future service. For instance, Majors Dobbs, Woods, Snow, Miller, Cooke, Webb, Eden, and Wyndham were all aware that Cooke and Webb, who were *regimental* majors prior to the 18th February 1861, would be promoted to lieutenant colonel on admission to the Staff Corps, and that they would supersede the others, who were all above them as majors in the army, but were only captains regimentally. Still those six officers joined the Staff Corps ; and having done this with their eyes open, surely *their* "rights and privileges" do not entitle *them* to the brevet rank whereby they now supersede Lieutenant Colonels Cooke and Webb. If it is deemed expedient to modify, in any particular, the terms on which officers were invited to enter the Staff Corps, it is surely but just that all who have been admitted thereto should be given the option of re-considering their election. But I would most respectfully beg to submit that whatever measure may be requisite in order to restore the Indian officers to their former relative position *with those of the Staff Corps*, it cannot either be necessary or expedient to alter the relative position of Staff Corps officers *one with another*.

5. Having now, I hope, sufficiently shown, first, that these brevet promotions have not effected the object for which

The intended object of the brevet not having been effected, as exemplified—, a suggestion offered whereby it can be attained.

The grievance to be met, being the supersession of regimental officers by their juniors who have joined the Staff Corps; then the first thing

to consider is the system of promotion in the Indian Service; and bearing that system in mind

an officer below the rank of regimental major has no just cause of complaint, because he is superseded by an officer of another regiment.

But he is grievously wronged if superseded by his junior in his own regiment;

therefore brevet rank should be given him on his juniors being promoted in the Staff Corps, and thus

would the Guarantee of Parliament to those below field officers be fulfilled.

But under the said system the regimental field officer must be protected from any future supersession: therefore,

regimental majors made lieutenant-colonels in Staff Corps on 18th February 1861, should occasion the promotion of all regimental majors senior to them;

* Vide page 74 of the Army List.

but not the promotion of such of them as were still only majors in the Staff Corps—

and if the Staff Corps lieutenant colonel was already a brevet lieutenant colonel before admission to Staff Corps, his substantive promotion should not give promotion to any of his senior regimental majors.

which they were granted; and, second, that many, very many officers, whom it *could* not have been intended to injure by these brevet promotions, have had their prospects most seriously prejudiced thereby, I will now, with much deference, venture to suggest a plan by which, it appears to me, that the professed object of the Home Government can be attained.

6. I assume that the intention is, to meet the complaint of the Indian officers, that their "rights and privileges" as guaranteed by Parliament, have been infringed. The grievance to be answered is, that they have been superseded by their juniors who have entered and been promoted in the Staff Corps. Then the question is, what has been and is the system of promotion in the Indian service?

7. In the Indian army an officer could *never* be superseded by his junior in the *same* corps; but, prior to his attaining the rank of major *regimentally*, he was always liable to be superseded by an officer of any corps *other* than his own.

8. It is evident, therefore, that Captain A., of the 1st Regiment, who remained local, has no ground for complaint of an infringement of the Parliamentary Guarantee, because his junior in rank, Captain B., of the 2d Regiment, has been promoted to the rank of major in the Staff Corps.

9. But it is equally evident that it *is* a decided infringement of the Parliamentary Guarantee to allow Captain C. of the 2d, who continued local, to be superseded by his junior, in the *same* corps, *i. e.*, by the above-named Captain B., who obtains his majority in the Staff Corps.

10. I would, therefore, suggest that Captain C. be promoted to major by brevet, from the same date that Captain B. is promoted to major in the Staff Corps.

11. By carrying out this principle in every similar case, the Parliamentary Guarantee would be observed as regards all officers below the rank of major *regimentally*.

12. As regards officers *above* the grade of captain *regimentally*.—In the Indian service the attainment of the rank of *regimental* major protected an officer from any future supersession, except by officers promoted to brevet rank for distinguished services. To secure to regimental field officers their relative position with Staff Corps officers, and to carry out, in their cases, the Parliamentary Guarantee, the following plan is suggested.

13. Take for example, the Army List on the 18th February 1861; Major Webb, of the 38th Regiment, a regimental major of the 21st September 1859, was admitted to the Staff Corps and promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel from the 18th February 1861: therefore all regimental majors of infantry who stood above Major Webb* in the list of majors should be promoted to lieutenant colonels by brevet from the 18th February 1861. This should not, however, be extended to any regimental major (above Major Webb) who entered the Staff Corps and was only a major in IT. For instance, going lower down in the same list, the admission of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Budd, 31st Light Infantry, to the Staff Corps, and his promotion to a substantive lieutenant colonelcy from the 18th February 1861, would not give Majors Thompson and Cunningham their promotion to lieutenant colonel. Further, as Major Budd was a lieutenant colonel by brevet prior to entering the Staff Corps, and was already senior in army rank to nearly all the regimental majors who stood above him in that list, his promotion to a *substantive* lieutenant colonelcy in the Staff Corps should not in any way affect the majors senior to him in the regimental list.

14. Again.—Take the Army List corrected to the 15th January 1862, page 64. To secure to all the majors their relative position with Staff Corps officers, the whole of the majors

The protection of the regimental field officers' position again exemplified.

majors* in this list, *other than those belonging to the Staff Corps*, should be promoted to major by brevet from the 18th February 1861, *i.e.*, such of them as had not already been promoted from that date, under the provisions of paragraph 10 of this letter.

N.B.—This would not affect Major Prescott, Cadre 10th Regiment, whose date of rank in the Staff Corps would still be 11th December 1861.

The same further exemplified.

15. Again.—Take the Army List, dated 1st July 1864; Greenaway, *Captain* in the Cadre of the 46th Regiment, is a lieutenant colonel in Staff Corps from 18th February 1863; therefore all regimental lieutenant colonels whose rank as such dates subsequent to his, as also all regimental majors, must be promoted to lieutenant colonel by brevet from 18th February 1863.

The foregoing scheme explained.

16. The scheme may be briefly explained thus. When an officer is promoted to major regimentally, should there be a Staff Corps lieutenant colonel among the cadres of the regimental captains, the officer promoted to a majority must, at the same time, be advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel by brevet.

Commissions of the same date, how to be rectified.

17. It is possible that by the plan suggested, the regimental majors will not in every case be protected from supersession by field officers of the Staff Corps, who are only captains in the cadres of their regiments; for, it may happen that the Staff Corps officer is senior in rank as a captain to the regimental major. Such instances will, however, be very few, and whenever it *does* so happen, the regimental field officer must have his captain's rank antedated, to secure to him his relative position with the Staff Corps officer.

The Staff Corps Warrant to be modified, to prevent supersession by the promotion of Staff Corps officers to brevet colonel;

18. I see some difficulty in preventing the local officers being superseded by the promotion of those of the Staff Corps to the rank of brevet colonel.

and Staff Corps officers to be allowed the option of reverting to Local Service.

The Staff Corps Warrant provides for the promotion of all lieutenant colonels after five years' service in that grade; and, unless this rule be extended to the officers of the Indian Service, I do not see how their interests are to be protected. Perhaps this will be allowed in order to meet the difficulty; but should it be objected to, as seriously affecting the interests of the lieutenant colonels of the *British Army*, it only occurs to me to suggest that that portion of the Staff Corps Warrant, which gives promotion to colonel to *all* lieutenant colonels, indiscriminately, be revised, and that the provisions of the Royal Promotion Warrant of 1859 be made applicable to Staff Corps lieutenant colonels. If this plan should be decided on, it would greatly simplify the question; but it will then, of course, be necessary to give all Staff Corps officers the option of reverting to the Local Service.

The principles kept in view in this scheme,

19. It will be apparent that, in this scheme, the two principles I have endeavoured to keep in view are—

First. That a *regimental* field officer shall not be liable to supersession, *as such*, by any officer of the Staff Corps, of whatever rank, who was still a captain in the cadre of his regiment when the officer of the Indian Service was promoted to a majority regimentally.

Second. That no *regimental* officer shall be liable to be superseded by his junior in the *same* regiment, consequent on the promotion of the latter in the Staff Corps, though he may be so superseded by his juniors in *other* corps prior to his becoming a major regimentally.

the observance of which will shut the door against any just cause of complaint; while, on the other hand,

the instructions of the Home Government involve a manifest breach of the Guarantee of the British Parliament.

These have, all along, been the two main features of the system of promotion in the Indian Forces; and, so long as they are borne in mind and acted upon, officers of the Indian Army have no just reason to complain. Here my scheme, as regards the observance of the Parliamentary guarantee, ends. Whatever exception may be taken to it, it certainly does not involve a glaring infringement of the guarantee of the British Parliament, such as is manifest in

the measure which has been ordered by the Home Government. I here allude to such cases as the supersession of officers of the Indian Service who were regimental *field officers* of 1856, by others of the Local Service who were but regimental *captains* so recently as July 1864, and also by *Staff Corps officers* by whom they never could have been superseded had these brevet promotions not been made.

The interests of those promoted for distinguished services cannot be protected by any definite rule ; but

such officers may confidently leave their claims to be considered by Her Majesty.

The proposed scheme, though strictly observing the Parliamentary Guarantee, will not give satisfaction to the Local Service ; therefore, another and, to them, a more acceptable arrangement proposed as follows :—

The establishment of Native Infantry Regiments is now 40 corps, but there are 55 cadres of officers.

Aggregating about

552 of all ranks below lieutenant colonels, who

would be satisfied if they were formed into 40 regiments, having

an organisation of 13 officers in each corps, thus disposing of the whole, and

20. I do not forget that I have made no provision to protect the interests of those who have been promoted for distinguished services ; but I conceive that an attempt to do so, on any definite system, must fail. It is simply impracticable. It is, however, to be remembered that brevet promotion, as a general rule, gives an officer but a temporary advantage, and that he is always liable to supersession in his subsequent service. Has he, then, now any right to look for a rule which shall secure him an advantage he has never heretofore had ? May not such officers confidently rely on Her Majesty being graciously pleased to advance them to higher rank, in due course of time, according to their respective merits and the distinguished services which they have rendered to the State : thus protecting them from undue supersession by others, either of the Indian Service or Staff Corps ?

21. Having now detailed my scheme, by which I conceive that the door will be shut against any *just* cause of complaint of an INFRINGEMENT of the *Parliamentary Guarantee*, I have done what I proposed to do ; but I see that it will not give satisfaction to the Local Service officers, for, at best, it grants only brevet rank ! whereas the Staff Corps officers have substantive rank. I will, therefore, now submit another arrangement, which though it does *not* fulfil the terms of the Parliamentary Guarantee, will, if I mistake not, be a very acceptable measure to at least nine-tenths of the Local Service. It is a plan which I have repeatedly mentioned in conversation with officers any time within the last three years, or since the reduction of the eight corps of Native Infantry in the beginning of 1862.

22. The following is the arrangement I refer to.

23. The number of regiments of Native Infantry on this establishment has now been reduced to 40 ; but we have still the *cadres* of the *officers* of the three late European corps and 52 Native regiments.

24. At the present time there are in these 55 cadres about

33 Majors,
199 Captains, and
320 Lieutenants,

who are still in the Local Service, viz., a total of 552 officers.

25. It occurs to me that these officers would be satisfied if *forty new* regiments were formed and officered by them ; the principle on which the 2d and 3d European regiments were officered being, as far as possible, maintained. Should this proposal be entertained, the officers of the Staff Corps and those who have been transferred to British regiments must, of course, hold their positions in the regimental cadres, in order to determine the just position of the Indian Service officers in the 40 new corps.

26. Allowing for admissions to the Staff Corps under recent orders, it may, I think, be assumed that the total remaining in the Indian Service will shortly be reduced to 520. This number will give 13 officers per regiment, *i. e.* :—

1 Major,
7 Captains,
5 Lieutenants ;

or the number of captains and lieutenants might each be fixed at six.

27. It

giving considerable, though not undue, substantive promotion, and

tending to restore the purchase system, and so hastening the extinction of the local service, which

is the object especially desired by Home Government.

As casualties occur smaller sums will be given to retiring officers, still promotion will be accelerated, and

the present discontent and uncertainty among the officers will be removed.

But even under this arrangement, field officers who rank as such regimentally before 18th February 1861, must be protected from supersession upon the former plan.

The second suggestion will not answer for the cavalry.

There is no actual necessity for officers of the General List to be posted to the 40 new corps, but still there is no apparent objection to their being so.

27. It will be seen that even the latter establishment will give considerable *substantive* promotion to these officers: *and this is what they really desire.*

28. It appears to me that the suggested measure has this further recommendation, *viz.*, that it forms this body of officers into separate corps, in each of which every individual in it is interested in the retirement of his senior, and therefore the scheme tends in some measure to restore the purchase system. It will therefore hasten the *extinction* of the local service; and is not this what the Home Government especially desires to effect?

29. The paucity of officers in a corps, and the circumstance of vacancies not being filled up, will of course prevent officers from raising the large sums that used to be given to those retiring; and, as casualties occur, the sums paid will gradually become less. Still I believe that promotion will be accelerated.

30. It is frequently said now that an officer "belongs to nothing!" He is liable to be moved here and there, and has no home! He is dissatisfied with his position and always in a state of uncertainty, and can take no interest in his duties. All this will be removed by the arrangement I propose. Surely this is no small recommendation.

31. Should this latter scheme be favourably entertained? I must not omit to add that officers who were field officers regimentally *before* the formation of the staff corps, must still, I conceive, be protected from supersession by staff corps officers in the manner I have suggested in the former part of this letter. But those promoted to regimental major *after* 18th February 1861, must be satisfied with the benefit conferred in the latter proposal.

32. The latter arrangement will *not* however answer for the cavalry. This will be obvious on looking at the comparatively small number of cavalry officers who have entered the staff corps. My former plan therefore can only apply to them.

33. I have made no provision for officers on the General List, and I see no actual necessity for doing so. They entered the service subject to any conditions that might be determined on in regard to them. There is therefore no injustice in letting them remain as they are. But there seems to be no objection to their being added to the number of regimental local service officers. They number now 101 lieutenants in the infantry. In posting them to the 40 new regiments, I submit that they should stand below all lieutenants who are now on the strength of corps.

34. I have to regret the great length to which this communication has extended, and must apologize for having occupied so much of the valuable time of the Commander in Chief in its perusal. But the subject is one of great importance and is a question which cannot be disposed of in a few brief paragraphs. Sir Hope Grant is well aware that the deepest interests of a large body of officers, many of them very deserving servants of Government, are seriously involved in the final settlement of this long agitated question of the grievances of the local service, and I trust his Excellency will therefore be pleased to forward this letter for the consideration and orders of Government, with such remarks as he may see fit to offer.

No. 334.—ORDER, No. 4456, 13 December 1864.

ORDERED to be forwarded for the consideration and orders of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, copies being transmitted to the Governments of India and Bombay, with reference to proceedings of Government, 25th November 1864, No. 4206.

(signed) *H. Marshall*, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

No. 335.—From the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, 13 December 1864, No. 4457; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

WITH reference to my letter of the 25th November 1864, No. 4208, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a communication received from the Adjutant General, and transmitted for the consideration and orders of Her Majesty's Government, pointing out the effect of the recent brevet promotions upon the officers of the Indian service, and submitting two plans for remedying the supersessions occasioned thereby.

No. 336.—The same to the Secretary to Government of Bombay, Military Department, dated 13 December 1864, No. 4458.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Military Department,
25 November 1864.

READ the following Papers :—

No. 692.—From the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Poona, 12 September 1864, No. —, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Madras.

I HAVE the honour to communicate the accompanying copy of a letter (with its accompaniments), No. 2411, of 6th instant, addressed to the Government of India, and to inquire whether the point therein discussed has engaged the attention of the Government of Madras.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, Bombay, 6 September 1864, No. 2411, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

I HAD the honour of despatching a telegram, as per margin, to your address on 31st August; I am desired now to add the following explanation of the telegram, which was

"Referring to Secretary of State's Despatch of 17th June, this Government is unable to reconcile the principle in paragraph 68 with the mode of action ordered in paragraph 69. It is hoped that action will be suspended. More by Post."

consequent on an examination of the grounds of remonstrances addressed to this Government by

officers affected by the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 194, of 17th June.

2. The Despatch states that the Royal Commission regarded "the supersession in army rank, to which officers remaining with their regiments have been subjected by the promotion of officers joining the Staff Corps under the regulations established for promotion in that corps," as a departure from the Parliamentary guarantee (paragraphs 31 and 53).

It

It is added (paragraph 54) that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to accept the opinion of the Commission on this point.

It is stated (paragraph 68) that "the only satisfactory course open to the Government is to confer upon the officers of the Indian Army generally such army rank as shall entirely remove all ground for complaint upon this head, by restoring to all who had been superseded, the relative position, as regards the Staff Corps officers, which they held before the formation of those corps."

The 69th paragraph then gives a rule of promotion, "by which Her Majesty's Government believe that the object in view can be effectually attained,"

3. It seems to this Government that the rule of promotion given will fail to attain the purpose of placing the officers who remained with their regiments in the same relative position as regards Staff Corps officers as they held before the formation of the Staff Corps.

4. To exemplify this, the accompanying lists of officers of the Bombay Army have been prepared. An officer, who was a lieutenant colonel before 18th February 1861, could not be superseded by a Staff Corps officer. The first list therefore begins with the senior major on 17th February 1861, and has been continued to the junior major of that date.

5. The officers of the British Army have been omitted for the sake of simplicity of illustration; because, although the provisions of paragraph 69 of the Despatch extend to them also, the measure is devised to adjust the relative rank of local regimental officers and Staff Corps officers; and the point for consideration is that, when worked out in practice, it seems to fail of the fundamental purpose.

6. The first thing noticeable in the lists is that the following officers appear in the second and third lists respectively, whose names are not in the first list because they were only captains on 17th February 1861.

NAMES.								Date of Rank as Captain.
Second List.								
Lieutenant Colonel McLeod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 February 1848.
„ G. A. Leckie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 March 1849.
„ Compton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 June 1849.
„ Rigby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 January 1850.
„ J. T. Barr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 January 1851.
„ Thacker	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 July 1851.
„ G. S. A. Anderson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 February 1852.
Third List.								
Lieutenant Colonel Boyd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 August 1847.
„ Moyle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 May 1848.
„ Westropp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 June 1851.
„ C. F. Grant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 June 1851.
„ W. Taylor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 July 1851.
„ Combe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 January 1852.
„ Burrows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 November 1856.

7. Lieutenant Colonel McLeod, of the Staff Corps, has superseded 13 regimental officers of the second list, and will still supersede in the third list 11 regimental officers who were his seniors on 17th February 1861. Similarly,

Lieutenant Colonel Leckie has superseded 15, and will supersede 17 in the third list.

Lieutenant Colonel Compton supersedes 15 in the second list and 21 in the third.

Lieutenant Colonels Rigby and J. T. Barr supersede 15 in the second list, and 18 in the third.

Lieutenant Colonel Thacker supersedes 13 in each list.

Lieutenant Colonel Anderson supersedes 12 in the second, and 11 in the third.

Lieutenant Colonel Vincent, the junior in the first list, supersedes at present every regimental officer in the second list, of whom two only (Lieutenant Colonels Lynch and Powell) will recover their relative position to him.

8. All the above cases are of supersession of officers who remained with their regiments, by Staff Corps officers in army rank, the matter which this Government understands it is intended to remedy.

9. In several of the above instances the supersession of regimental officers by Staff Corps officers is actually increased by the measure.

10. The general results of the measure may be shown in another manner. Of the 19 regimental officers in the second list only six obtain a better position in the third list by the new promotions; whilst 13 are placed in an inferior position: So that, so far as the body of regimental officers shown in these lists are concerned, they, on the whole, suffer more supersession by the very measure designed to remedy supersession.

11. I am to explain that the third list has been arranged with anticipation of the promotions in the local army, provided by paragraphs 51 and 79 of the same Despatch. If these had not been taken into account, the result would have departed even more widely from the expressed purpose.

12. The comparison has been restricted to the officers in the accompanying list to save time in placing before the Government of India the explanation of my telegraphic despatch. But the inquiry as to the operation of the order will be carried through the entire list, excluding those who entered under the new condition of appointment; and further report will be made of the result.

13. I am desired also to submit the accompanying memorandum on this subject by the Adjutant General, and a reply thereto by myself, with the remarks of his Excellency Sir William Mansfield thereon.

14. In conclusion, I am desired to submit two appeals with accompanying

letters, as per margin, against the measure under discussion. Major Arthur's appeal does not stand on the same base as that by Captain Morris. Major Arthur is a staff corps officer and cannot appeal to the Parliamentary pledge as interpreted by the Royal Commission; and so far as his rights are

concerned, the Government agree with the observations by his Excellency the Commander in Chief conveyed in the Adjutant General's letter, No. 164, of 29th August. But Captain Morris is a regimental officer, and before the merits of his appeal can be judged, it must be determined whether the purpose of re-adjusting the relative army rank of local and staff corps officers is intended irrespectively of their belonging to the same cadre, as assumed by that officer. On this subject the Government refers to the remarks by his Excellency Sir William Mansfield.

Beale.
Adams.
Graves.

Leckie.
Anderson.
Coley.

Appeal from Captain Morris, of 6th August 1864.
Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Stanley, 8th August 1864.
Letter from the Adjutant General, No. 1567, dated 19th August 1864.
Appeal from Major Arthur, of 18th August 1864.
Letter from the Adjutant General, No. 1621, dated 29th August 1864.

Note.—The Staff Corps Officers are distinguished by *Italics*.

On the 17th February 1861.			As they stood on 1st July 1864.			As they will stand after the Promotions now due are made.		
No.	Rank and Names.	Date of Rank.	No.	Rank and Names.	Date of Rank.	No.	Rank and Names.	Date of Rank.
1	Major		1	Lieut. Col.	18 Feb. 1861.	1	Lieut. Col.	18 Feb. 1861.
2	"	20 June 1854.	2	"	"	2	"	"
3	"	"	3	"	"	3	"	"
4	"	"	4	Lieut. Col.	21 Feb.	4	Lieut. Col.	18 Feb.
5	"	"	5	"	"	5	"	"
6	"	"	6	"	"	6	"	"
7	"	28 Nov.	7	"	"	7	"	"
8	"	"	8	"	"	8	"	"
9	"	28 " 1856.	9	"	"	9	"	"
10	"	"	10	Lieut. Col.	1 Jan. 1862.	10	Lieut. Col.	13 Nov.
11	"	16 June 1857.	11	"	"	11	"	"
12	"	"	12	"	"	12	"	"
13	"	3 Dec.	13	"	16 July	13	"	"
14	"	19 Jan. 1858.	14	"	18 Feb. 1863.	14	"	"
15	"	"	15	"	"	15	"	"
16	"	"	16	"	"	16	"	"
17	"	"	17	"	"	17	"	"
18	"	"	18	"	"	18	"	"
19	"	"	19	"	"	19	"	"
20	"	"	20	"	"	20	"	"
21	"	"	21	"	"	21	"	"
22	"	"	22	"	"	22	"	"
23	"	24 Mar.	23	"	21 " 10 June	23	"	"
24	"	25 April	24	"	"	24	"	"
25	"	20 July	25	"	"	25	"	"
26	"	"	26	"	"	26	"	"
27	"	"	27	"	"	27	"	"
28	"	"	28	"	"	28	"	"
29	"	"	29	"	"	29	"	"

STATEMENT showing the Seniority of the Majors of the Bombay Army as they stood on the 17th February 1861, as the same Officers stand now, &c.—continued.

On the 17th February 1861.			As they stood on 1st July 1864.			As they will stand after the Promotions now due are made.		
No.	Rank and Names.	Date of Rank.	No.	Rank and Names.	Date of Rank.	No.	Rank and Names.	Date of Rank.
30	J. C. Coley	20 July 1858.	30	Lieut. Col.	11 June 1864.	30	Lieut. Col.	26 April 1863.
31	F. Campbell	20 "	31	"	12 "	31	Lieut. Col.	10 June "
32	H. H. A. Wood	20 "	32	Major	19 Jan. 1858.	32	"	29 "
33	W. Scott	20 "	33	Major	19 Jan. "	33	"	11 Dec. "
34	R. H. Keatinge	20 "	34	"	19 "	34	"	11 "
35	J. H. B. Dennis	20 "	35	"	19 "	35	Lieut. Col.	12 Dec. "
36	F. A. E. Loch	20 "	36	"	19 "	36	"	13 Feb. 1864.
37	A. B. Little	20 "	37	"	19 "	37	"	1 Mar. "
38	E. A. H. Bacon	20 "	38	"	19 "	38	Lieut. Col.	11 June "
39	W. A. Dick	20 "	39	Major	24 Mar. "	39	Lieut. Col.	11 June "
40	H. Stanley	21 Aug. "	40	"	20 July "	40	Lieut. Col.	12 June "
41	J. S. Gell	2 Dec. "	41	"	20 "	41	Lieut. Col.	16 July "
42	C. M. Barrow	7 "	42	"	20 "	42	"	16 "
43	C. R. Baugh	7 "	43	"	20 "	43	"	16 "
44	J. H. Champion	7 "	44	Major	20 July "	44	"	16 "
45	A. Carnegie	7 "	45	Major	20 "	45	"	16 "
46	F. J. Oldfield	7 "	46	"	20 July "	46	Lieut. Col.	1 Sept. "
47	C. Buckle	7 "	47	Major	20 "	47	Major	19 Jan. 1858.
48	W. G. G. Cumming	7 "	48	"	20 "	48	"	19 "
49	M. F. Gordon	18 Jan. 1859.	49	"	20 "	49	"	19 "
50	F. Roome	15 Sept. "	50	Major	20 July "	50	"	19 "
51	R. M. Johnstone	4 Nov. "	51	"	20 "	51	"	19 "
52	F. McGowan	20 Dec. "	52	"	20 "	52	"	19 "
53	M. J. Soppitt	"	53	Major	20 July "	53	Major	24 Mar. "
54	S. J. K. Whitehill	2 June 1860.	54	Major	20 July "	54	"	20 July "
55	E. H. S. Bowdich	16 June "	55	"	"	55	Major	20 "
56	W. Gray	2 July "	56	"	"	56	"	20 "
57	J. Field	26 Sept. "	57	"	"	57	"	20 "
58	J. B. Dunsterville	7 Oct. "	58	Major	"	58	"	20 July "
59	T. A. Cowper	18 Nov. "	59	"	"	59	"	20 "
60	H. T. Vincent	2 Jan. 1861.	60	"	"	60	"	20 "
			61	"	"	61	"	20 July "
			62	Major	"	62	Major	20 July "
			63	Major	"	63	Major	20 July "

(signed) T. Stock, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant General.

MEMORANDUM by the Adjutant General, dated 2d September 1864.

I AM inclined to think we shall go rather beyond the question involved under paragraphs 65 to 69 of the late orders, if we argue on the difference which those orders will make in the relative rank of field officers.

To look at the case properly, we must go back to paragraph 53, first clause; it is on this point that Government have accepted the opinion of the Royal Commission, viz., "The supersession of regimental officers by the promotion of their brother officers under the Staff Corps Rules."

The question, therefore, in my opinion, resolves itself into a purely regimental one, and if we go into that of relative rank of officers generally, we shall travel beyond it.

Paragraph 65 says, that the promotion under the Staff Corps Rules caused extensive supersession of the officers who remained with their regiments. See also para. 31, clause 2.

Paragraph 66 then gives the remedy as follows:—"The remedy for this supersession" (that is regimental supersession), by restoring them (the regimental officers) to their "relative position as regards Staff Corps officers, which they held before the formation of those corps" (and this, it is supposed, means Staff Corps officers withdrawn from their corps). All the memorials hinged upon this, not on the question of supersession in the Line, but the supersession of officers who remained with their regiments; and to obviate this as much as possible, Government has given brevet promotion generally throughout the army, regulated by length of service. See para. 31.

Now, this order, as respects rank, puts all officers remaining with their regiments on a par with the Staff Corps officers, and provides the remedy for the regimental supersession complained of and acknowledged to have been a breach of the guarantee. There may be some peculiar exception in which brevet rank has been gained.

With respect to the new promotions upsetting majors and lieutenant colonels in their relative positions as regards army rank, it would seem that this question has not been touched upon in the late orders, which, as before stated, appear to apply the remedy to regimental supersession only; therefore, the case of Lieutenant Colonel Vincent, quoted by Colonel Marriott, as such a strong one, has nothing to do with the question, as I understand it, as Lieutenant Colonel Vincent has not superseded any of his regimental brother officers under the Staff Corps Rules.

T. Stock, Lieutenant Colonel,
Adjutant General.

MEMORANDUM by Secretary Lieut. Colonel Marriott, dated 2d September 1864.

THE Adjutant General assumes that it was only intended to re-adjust the relative positions of regimental and Staff Corps officers of the same cadres.

To this view it must be objected, in the first place, that neither the Royal Commission nor the Secretary of State says so.

The thing declared to require remedy is, "The supersession in army rank to which officers remaining with their regiments have been subjected by the promotion of officers joining the Staff Corps under the regulations established for promotion in that corps."

An officer (Lieutenant Colonel Lynch, for instance) might ask, "Have I, who remained with my regiment, been superseded in army rank by the promotion of an officer (Lieutenant Colonel Vincent) joining the Staff Corps, or not? And is that remedied by the present orders?"

The answer must be, "You have been so superseded, and it is not remedied." But the Adjutant General would add, "The Royal Commission only intended supersession in army rank by officers who formerly belonged to your own regiment."

The officer would rejoin, "Where is this stated?"

There is another weighty objection, that the interpretation assumed by the Adjutant General could not have been consistently intended.

The following three cases are distinguishable; although, in fact, no distinction is expressed in the Secretary of State's Despatch or in the Royal Commission's Report.

1st. The claim of a regimental field officer not to be superseded in army rank by any officer who was his junior in the army when he attained his regimental majority.

2d. The claim of an officer not to be superseded in army rank by officers of his own regiment.

3d. The claim of officers below the rank of major regimentally against supersession in the Line.

The first two cases, with certain exceptions, were guaranteed by the rules for promotion in force at the time immediately preceding the formation of the Staff Corps. I do not mean that these officers were guaranteed against any alteration of those rules, but that those rules whilst in force guaranteed these points.

The exceptional cases were that any officer might be superseded in army rank by the operation of brevet promotion for field service; that owing to the fluctuating rate of promotion, a regimental field officer might be superseded by one of another arm, because there were separate lists for the artillery, engineers, cavalry and infantry; that a lieutenant colonel might be superseded by the operation of the warrant, which makes eight years' service, in some cases, and five in others, the qualifying period for the rank of colonel; and a lieutenant colonel might also be superseded by the appointment of another to be aide-de-camp to Her Majesty, which carries with it the rank of colonel.

But the third claim, stated above, has no foundation in the old rules. Continual supersession of the *kind* occurred; and if consideration was due to this case at all, it was only because of the *quantity* caused all at once by the constitution of the Staff Corps.

Therefore, although it would be consistent to apply the Parliamentary pledge to the first and second cases to the exclusion of the third, it is not consistent to apply it (as on the Adjutant General's assumption) to the second case to the exclusion of the first.

The Adjutant General seems to see something in favour of his view in the terms "regimental officers" and "officers remaining with their regiments." But these are the terms used by the Royal Commission to designate those we usually call "local officers." This term is inaccurate, the Staff Corps being equally local; and the Royal Commission and the Secretary of State used the more accurate designation. They treat the whole body of Indian officers as consisting of Staff Corps officers and "regimental officers" or "officers remaining with their regiments." These words, therefore, have no more force for the present argument than if the term "local officers" had been used instead."

W. F. Marriott, Lieut.-Colonel.

REMARKS by His Excellency Sir *W. R. Mansfield*, K.C.B., dated 2d September 1864.

THE Right Honourable the Secretary of State having been pleased to declare his decision a final one, I approach the difficulty which has been raised with regard to the operation of the 69th paragraph of his Despatch with great unwillingness and diffidence.

To begin with the lower ranks of regimental officers who did not reach the position of substantive majors in February of 1861. Such officers, of whom Captain Morris is one, have never looked beyond the limit of their own regiments with respect to the seniority of others. They cannot according to the regimental principle on which their position is founded, plead that they are in any way superseded because an officer in another regiment has received quicker promotion than they have. To put forward such a pretension now, is to commit themselves to the usurpation of a principle of promotion which is wholly opposed to what has been considered the right of the regimental officer rising in his regiment according to his good fortune.

This is, however, not so with the field officers who, on obtaining the rank of major in the Indian armies, come into one list of promotion.

Consequently, it appears to me that the difficulty is very great, as stated by the Secretary, in respect of substantive field officers who were majors before February 1861 and are, under the new orders, liable to be superseded by officers, on account of total length of service, who were captains of that date.

I am of course unable to guess whether this is one of the objections alluded to by the Secretary of State in paragraph 72, to compensate for which Her Majesty's Government announce further measures; *vide* succeeding paragraphs of the Despatch.

(signed) *W. R. Mansfield.*

From Captain *G. S. Morris*, Wing Officer, 15th Regiment, Native Infantry, Camp Mhow,
6th August 1864, to the Adjutant, 15th Regiment, Native Infantry.

I HAVE the honour to request you will lay this communication before the commandant in order that should it meet with his approval, the subject may be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. I trust that the importance of the circumstances to myself may plead as an excuse for my endeavouring to gain time by alluding to a Despatch at present published only in the public papers.

3. In calling attention to paragraphs 68 and 69 of the Secretary of State for India's Despatch, dated India Office, 17th June 1864, I would respectfully point out that, according to the former of these, all officers of the Indian Army should retain the relative position, as regards the Staff Corps officers, which they held before the formation of those corps, whereas by the latter coming into operation, far from retaining the position in the army which I occupied before the formation of the Staff Corps, from the 14th June 1865 till the 13th of June 1872, I shall continually be retrograding by the promotion of others over my head, who will, during these seven years, be promoted in the army for length of service.

4. The number of those who will thus supersede me amounts to one hundred and thirty-two (132), of whom fifteen (15) are at present lieutenants.

5. The above-mentioned officers are now not only my juniors in the army, but also lower in position on the cadres of their respective regiments.

6. It would be unnecessary for me to dilate on the immense difference this novel system will make in my prospects, for it is at once apparent on perusal of the above facts; but I trust I may not be deemed presumptuous in making the following statement:—

7. I was promoted to my present rank as captain in June 1860, and have therefore not gained in rank the least by any measure connected with the amalgamation:

8. To obtain this rank early in life, I paid various sums to senior officers as an inducement for them to retire; for these sums thus expended, I shall have no return, neither shall I even derive benefit in any way (with one exception) from my advancement on the cadre of the regiment to which I belong, for this reason that all who supersede me in the army will be above me in every capacity now that regimental rank in Native corps is abolished, and officers transferred from their own regiments to others. The one exception is promotion to regimental major; but from the present rate at which vacancies occur, this cannot happen till long after I shall have attained that rank by brevet for length of service.

9. In conclusion, I would, with the utmost deference, suggest that paragraph 69 of the above quoted Despatch, cannot but have a most ruinously injurious effect upon my position, unless it be carried into effect by granting me promotion by brevet on the same day that the substantive rank of major may be attained for length of service by the first officer in the Staff Corps junior to myself as captain in the army.

From the Officer commanding 15th Regiment, Native Infantry, Mhow, 8th August 1864,
to the Adjutant General of the Army, Poona.

I DO myself the honour of forwarding for submission to the Commander in Chief, a letter, dated the 6th instant, from Captain Morris, of the regiment under my command,—the facts which this officer has advanced in regard to the matter of it, require perhaps no comment of my own, nevertheless in giving my support to the communication, I beg to draw particular attention to the 7th and 8th paragraphs thereof.

2. Captain Morris, it would appear, obtained the rank of captain when early in the service, under the old régime, chiefly by purchasing out his regimental seniors; he is not indebted one iota to the amalgamation scheme, I understand, for his present position; but if (as he apprehends will be the case) the 69th paragraph of the Secretary of State's Despatch, dated 17th June 1864, is to have full effect, then the Army Amalgamation Scheme will prove, to his future prospects in the service, damaging indeed.

I am, however, inclined to believe that the absence in the Despatch of any remark regarding the protection of officers, situated as Captain Morris is, must be the result of an oversight on the part of the Home Authorities, or, that such important considerations are left to be dealt with by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, who will, it is confidently

hoped, when giving effect to the instructions contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch, provide that "all officers of the Indian Army," under his command, "retain the relative position, as regards the staff corps officers, *which they held before the formation of those corps*" (paragraph 68 of Despatch).

I earnestly solicit the Commander in Chief's attention to this point, and having given my support to Captain Morris' appeal, I beg most respectfully to inform his Excellency that I likewise shall be a sufferer, in the event of the terms of the 69th paragraph in question being brought to bear on my case; I dearly purchased my majority, firmly believing, as a matter of course in the year 1858, that the advantages which I then secured for myself, would remain undisturbed throughout my career in the service, *as a prescriptive right*, for when once a major there was no possible chance of supersession under the old system, except by brevet rank, won in the field.

The Military Amalgamation Scheme, I need scarcely add, has deprived me of every hope of recovering aught which I have expended on the purchase of promotion; this fact, however, is but of minor importance when compared to the mortification which any military man, situated as I am, must suffer on seeing those who have for years past been his acknowledged juniors in the service, superseding him, under the provisions of the 69th paragraph in question; that such will be the case is a prevalent idea with some, and it tends to disturb their minds, under the impression that their future prospects in the service are imperilled.

Yet, for myself, I cannot but believe, as I have already stated, that such cases will receive due protection, more especially so, as the late promotion scheme has been introduced, I understand, with the sole object of supplying a remedy, whereby all supersession grievances, *consequent on the Indian Army Amalgamation*, shall be smoothed away.

When it be taken into consideration by the Commander in Chief that those officers who gained an advantage in the Indian Army, under the old system, by (comparatively speaking) rapid promotion, long before the Amalgamation Scheme was introduced, and at considerable expense to themselves, are now apprehensive of being brought under (to them) the withering influence of the Secretary of State's 69th paragraph under notice, I trust his Excellency will readily excuse me for thus venturing to address you on a matter which has, as yet, appeared only in the public journals.

From the Adjutant-General of the Army, Head Quarters, Poona, 19th August 1864 (No. 1567), to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay.

IN forwarding for the perusal of the Honourable the Governor in Council the accompanying letters, received from Lieutenant Colonel Stanley, commanding 15th Regiment Native Infantry, and Captain Morris of that corps, I am directed by the Commander in Chief to state that, although his Excellency cannot support the views entertained by these officers, it seems desirable that Government should be in possession of the opinions which some officers hold on the late orders of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

From Major *E. P. Arthur*, Bombay Staff Corps, and Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor, 18th August 1864 (No. 270), to the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, Poona.

I HAVE the honour to request you will be so good as to submit the following brief statement of the injurious operation of the last clause but one of paragraph 69 of the Despatch of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, dated 17th June 1864, which will cause my being superseded by several officers in Her Majesty's Indian Army

2. I became a field officer on the 19th February 1858, being promoted for service in the field, and have gradually ascended in the line until nearly at the top of the list of majors.

3. I would respectfully beg to point out that the practical working of the paragraphs above quoted, will be the introduction of one kind of supersession for another, and giving length of service a higher value than service in the field.

4. As the whole of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India's Despatch breathes a desire to prevent supersession, I cannot but think that the way in which it defeats its own object has escaped attention. I do not mean in any way to complain that I have been treated with injustice, for I fully recognise the right of the Government to promote such of their officers as they please.

5. I would

5. I would merely solicit that the same care may be taken to prevent my supersession by old officers of the local service as has been evinced to prevent their being superseded by officers of the Staff Corps.

6. I beg to submit one example in illustration of my case. Major Ashburner, of the 3d Bombay Cavalry, was appointed to the service in 1837; he became a brevet major for length of service in 1864. Now under the operation of the clause above quoted in paragraph 1, Major Ashburner becomes a lieutenant colonel, and supersedes me in the line, who am five years and a half ($5\frac{1}{2}$) his senior as field officer.

7. It is obviously the desire of Her Majesty's Government that there shall be no supersession of one class of officers over another, and any promotion, which inadvertently causes it, must be opposed to the spirit of this Despatch.

8. Should his Excellency the Commander in Chief be pleased to determine that my representation is deserving of consideration, I would solicit its being brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, with a view to officers, who have been promoted for service in the field, being treated with the same consideration which has been extended to local officers who are to receive brevet promotion for length of service.

From the Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters, Poona, 29th August 1864
(No. 1621), to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay.

THE Commander in Chief deems it expedient to forward all appeals consequent on the operation of measures of reform in the constitution of the army, notwithstanding that he may consider that they are untenable.

2. Such his Excellency believes to be the case with the enclosed appeal from Major Arthur, of the Staff Corps, which, in point of fact, amounts to this, that because Her Majesty on account of certain services was pleased to grant him brevet rank the same prerogative is not to be extended with regard to other officers in this army, owing to considerations different in kind from that to which Major Arthur owes his promotion. No. 270, 18 August 1864.

3. His Excellency would request to call to mind a decision given at the instance of a Royal Commission which sat to determine on a claim of a character akin to that put forward by Major Arthur.

4. Certain colonels were promoted in the Crimea for service in the field in the year 1855. Subsequently, in order to rectify irregularities in the warrant of 1854, which had not been foreseen when it was issued, it was ordered that all lieutenant colonels who held that rank prior to the 20th June 1854, should take rank as colonels from the 28th November of that year, consequently the service colonels, as they are called, who had superseded a great many lieutenant colonels by their extraordinary promotion, were re-superseded by many of the latter in consequence of the last order above described.

5. Thus it happens that the advantage gained by the promotions on account of the field service was to a certain extent neutralized; against this the service colonels appealed, and, as Sir William Mansfield understands from the reports he has read in the newspapers, their appeal was disallowed by a Royal Commission.

6. As the case put by Major Arthur is sure to be referred in Bengal, his Excellency would suggest that Major Arthur's appeal, together with this letter, be submitted to the Government of India, should the Honourable the Governor in Council see no objection.

Referred for the observations of the Commander in Chief.

23 September 1864.

No. 693.—From the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay, 26th September 1864 (No. 2,605 A), to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Simla.

WITH reference to my letter, No. 2,411 of 6th instant, I have the honour to point out that, in my memorandum of the 2d appended thereto, the case of
425. Lieutenant

Lieutenant Colonel Lynch is erroneously given as an instance of failure of the late orders to re-adjust the relative positions of regimental and staff corps officers; but, Lieutenant Colonels Lynch and Powell excepted, the name of any regimental officer in the second list would have fulfilled the argument.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to Government of Madras for information.

(signed) *W. F. Marriott*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

No. 694.—TELEGRAM from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, Poona, 23d September 1864, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Madras.

IN my memorandum accompanying my letter of 5th September, the name of Lieutenant Colonel Lynch is wrongly instanced, any regimental officer, except Lynch and Powell, would answer.

Referred to the Commander in Chief (Adjutant General's Department), in connection with the reference dated the 23d instant.

24 September 1864.

No. 695.—From the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 29th October 1864 (No. 925), to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

IN returning the enclosures received with letter from the Military Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 12th September 1864, No. 4,963, referred to the Commander in Chief on the 23d idem, I have the honour, by order of his Excellency, to enclose a return of lieutenant colonels superseded consequent on the operation of paragraph 69 of the Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, dated 17th June 1864, No. 194, re-published in G. O. G., 23d August 1864, No. 324.

2. I am directed to observe, that the supersessions in this army appear to be quite as many in proportion as those which have occurred in the Bombay Presidency.

No. 696.—ORDER, No. 4206, 25th November 1864.

ORDERED that the foregoing letter from the Adjutant General and its enclosure, be communicated to the Government of India, for submission to the Secretary of State, and that a copy thereof and of the following letter to the Government of India be furnished for the information of the Bombay Government.

(signed) *H. Marshall*, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

No. 697.—From the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, 25 November 1864 (No. 4207), to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

IN continuation of the two communications marginally noted, and to the remarks contained in the second paragraph of the first of those communications, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, and eventual transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, the accompanying letter from the Adjutant General, enclosing a Return of lieutenant colonels superseded consequent on the operation of paragraph 69 of the Secretary of State's Despatch,* No. 194 of 17th June 1864.

To Officiating Secretary to Government of India, 4 October 1864, No. 3510.

To Secretary to Government of India, 22 October 1864, No. 3769.

* Published in G. O. G. G., 4th August 1864, No. 632.

No. 698.—From the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, 25 November 1864 (No. 4208), to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay.

WITH reference to the correspondence marginally noted, I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Bombay, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Adjutant General, showing the effect in this Presidency of paragraph 69 of the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 194 of 17th June 1864, and of the communication which has been addressed to the Government of India on the subject.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, 12 September 1864.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, 26 September 1864.

Telegram from Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 23 Sept. 1864.

(True copies.)

R. Hamilton, Lieut. Col.,
Under Secretary to Government.

RETURN OF LIEUTENANT

S U P E R S I D E

[illegible]

ONELS SUPERSEDED.

Lt. Col. H. D. Innes.	Lt. Col. R. A. Doria.	Lt. Col. W. C. R. Macdonald.	Lt. Col. A. R. Thornhill.	Lt. Col. R. Woolley.	Lt. Col. F. F. Warden.						
—	—	—	—	—	—						
Lt. Col. W. J. Cooke.	Lt. Col. H. D. Innes.	Lt. Col. W. G. Owen.									
ditto	ditto	ditto									
—	—	—									
ditto	ditto	ditto									
ditto	ditto	ditto									
ditto	ditto	ditto									
ditto	ditto	ditto									
—	—	—									
Lt. Col. H. D. Abbott, c B.	Lt. Col. E. W. Boudier.										
ditto	ditto										
—	—										
—	—										
Lt. Col. W. T. Williams.	Lt. Col. G. Harkness.										
—	—										
Lt. Col. G. Harkness.											
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Lt. Col. M. C. Spottiswoode.	Lt. Col. W. Vine.	Lt. Col. W. J. Cooke.	Lt. Col. W. G. Owen.	Lt. Col. C. O. Lukin.	Lt. Col. W. Swinton.	Lt. Col. A. Cooper.	Lt. Col. J. Daniel.	Lt. Col. Hodso			
ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—					

No. 114 of 1865.—Military Department.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

Right Honourable Sir,

Fort Saint George, 8 April 1865.

IN continuation of our Despatch in this Department, No. 377, dated 20th December last, we forward, for the consideration and orders of Her Majesty's Government, a letter from the Adjutant General, giving cover to a return showing the effect on the lieutenant colonels of the local service of the brevet promotions made under paragraph 69 of your Despatch, No. 194, dated 17th June 1864.

We have, &c.

(signed)

W. T. Denison,

J. Hope Grant,

T. Pycroft,

H. D. Phillips,

(True copy.)

R. Hamilton, Lieut. Col., Under Secretary to Government.

PROCEEDINGS of the Madras Government, Military Department, 6 April 1865.

READ the following Papers :—

(No. 75).—From the Adjutant General, Fort Saint George, 27 March 1865
(No. 222), to the Secretary to Government, Military Department.

ON the 1st December last, the Commander in Chief submitted to Government a letter,* p. 16, from Lieutenant Colonel Cooke, of the Staff Corps, pointing out that the brevet promotions which were notified in Orders on the 13th September 1864, had not effected the object for which they were granted by the Home Government; but that they had, on the contrary, placed many officers of the Indian Service in a far worse position than they were before.

2. The loss or gain to an officer by these brevet promotions can scarcely be ascertained with accuracy, until he has obtained the rank of lieutenant colonel. An attempt has not, therefore, been made to look into the working of this measure, as it affects the grades below the rank of lieutenant colonel.

3. The Commander in Chief now directs me to submit, for the information of Government, the accompanying return, showing the effect of the brevet promotions of the lieutenant colonels of the local service. A glance at the last two lines of the figures will satisfy Government that the return fully bears out what Lieutenant Colonel Cooke alleged in his letter above referred to.

4. His Excellency directs especial attention to the memorandum attached to the return; out of the 32 officers whose cases are given, 23 are now far worse off than they were, or could ever be, consequent on the promotions under the Staff Corps Warrant; and, of the whole number, five only are in a better position than they would have been without the amalgamation changes; and the benefit that these five have gained has been by superseding those whom they ought not to have passed over, for they never could have superseded them had the old Indian Service remained unchanged.

5. The return shows that, in some cases, these Indian Service lieutenant colonels have passed over officers of the Staff Corps who were senior to them without reference to their promotion in the Staff Corps. Thus a grievance has been created for the officers of the Staff Corps by the measure devised to redress the complaint of those of the local service. The nominal roll of these superseded Staff Corps officers is also submitted for the information of Government. In addition to showing the extent to which these officers have been passed over by the juniors of the local service, this roll gives the instances of supersession of Staff Corps officers by Staff Corps officers; which was also brought to notice in Lieutenant Colonel Cooke's letter above alluded to; *vide* clause 2, paragraph 4. Sir Hope Grant considers that this last effect of the brevet promotions may possibly have been lost sight of when these promotions were ordered. It is scarcely likely that these officers would have entered the Staff Corps had they been aware that they would be liable to supersession by officers of their own corps, otherwise than by brevet promotion conferred for distinguished services in the field. All general brevets ceased in 1854, so it was supposed.

f Govern-
6 April 1865,
5, 77; No. 4
Packet.

le Memoran-
No. 585.

NAMES.

	J. Kitson (Local).	G. Sturrock (Local).	J. F. Stevens (Local).	A. H. A. Hervey (Local).	The Honourable H. Arbuthnot (Local).	A. K. Gore (Local).	W. J. Cooke (Local).	H. D. Innes (Local).	R. A. Doria (Local).	F. F. Warden (Local).	A. C. Silver (Local).	J. P. Coode (Local).	D. Hamilton (Local).	D. Brown (Local).	G. S. Dobbie.	E. W. Boudier (Local).
The Grievance : Superseded by staff corps officers, viz.	By 1	By 2	By 2	By 2	By 25	By 25	By 25	By 20	By 23	By 2	By 1	By 2	By 2	By 2	By 0	By 17
The Redress : By which the position, lost as above, was recovered by the brevet promo- tions to the following extent, viz. -	By 1	By 2	By 2	By 2	By 25	By 23	By 18	By 17	By 0	By 1	By 1	By 0	By 0	By 0	By 0	By 5
By which additional supersession has been occasioned by the brevet pro- motions as follows, viz. :	No. 0 No. 0	No. 2 No. 1	No. 3 No. 1	No. 3 No. 1	No. 0 No. 0	No. 0 No. 1	No. 0 No. 2	No. 0 No. 6	No. 11 No. 9	No. 12 No. 10	No. 13 No. 14	No. 13 No. 14	No. 13 No. 12	No. 13 No. 12	No. 13 No. 11	No. 0 No. 10
By which officers who were senior both before and after the analga- mation changes, and until the brevet promotions, are now superseded by their juniors, viz. :	No. 2 No. 10	No. 0 No. 0	No. 0 No. 2	No. 0 No. 2	No. 6 No. 14	No. 4 No. 15	No. 5 No. 16	No. 4 No. 14	No. 0 No. 3	No. 0 No. 5	No. 0 No. 5	No. 0 No. 0	No. 0 No. 0	No. 0 No. 0	No. 0 No. 0	No. 0 No. 3
Staff corps officers - - - Local service officers - - -	No. 2 No. 10	No. 0 No. 0	No. 0 No. 2	No. 0 No. 2	No. 6 No. 14	No. 4 No. 15	No. 5 No. 16	No. 4 No. 14	No. 0 No. 3	No. 0 No. 5	No. 0 No. 5	No. 0 No. 0	No. 0 No. 0	No. 0 No. 0	No. 0 No. 0	No. 0 No. 3
The Result :																
Effect of the staff corps warrant (the Grievance) - - -	*Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 2	Loss 2	Loss 25	Loss 25	Loss 20	Loss 23	Loss 2	Loss 1	Loss 2	Loss 2	Loss 2	Loss 2	Loss 0	Loss 17
Effect of the brevet promotion (the Redress) - - -	*Gain 12	Loss 3	Loss 2	Loss 2	Gain 20	Gain 16	Gain 17	Gain 6	Loss 19	Loss 17	Loss 29	Loss 29	Loss 27	Loss 27	Loss 24	Loss 19

* Of places in the General Gradation List.

RETURN showing how the Regimental Lieutenant Colonels on the Local Service and those promoted to Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet, &c.—continued.

NAMES.

	W. T. Money (Local).	W. H. Freese (Local).	C. E. M. Walker.	W. T. Williams.	J. G. Halliday.	M. Chomeley.	J. D. Dale.	R. S. Dobbie.	A. N. Rich.	W. J. Tweedie.	J. Buchanan.	C. S. Bivar.	W. H. Watts.	G. T. Radcliffe.	C. P. Y. Triscott.	C. R. Stainforth.
	By 1	By 1	By 1	By 20	By 17	By 23	By 20	By 25	By 22	By 23	By 20	By 20	By 20	By 20	By 20	By 20
	By 0	By 0	By 0	By 14	By 0	By 9	By 6	By 4	By 0	By 0	By 0	By 0	By 0	By 0	By 0	By 0
	No. 13	No. 13	No. 13	No. 0	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
	No. 12	No. 11	No. 11	No. 8	No. 3	No. 11	No. 12	No. 20	No. 24	No. 26	No. 24	No. 24	No. 24	No. 24	No. 24	No. 24
	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 2	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0
	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 5	No. 0	No. 2	No. 5	No. 1	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0	No. 0
	*Loss 1	Loss 1	Loss 1	Loss 20	Loss 17	Loss 23	Loss 20	Loss 25	Loss 22	Loss 23	Loss 20	Loss 20	Loss 20	Loss 20	Loss 20	Loss 20
	*Loss 26	Loss 25	Loss 25	Loss 7	Loss 31	Loss 24	Loss 22	Loss 41	Loss 47	Loss 50	Loss 45	Loss 45	Loss 45	Loss 45	Loss 45	Loss 45

The Grievance:

Superseded by staff corps officers,
viz. - - - - -

The Redress:

By which the position lost as above,
was recovered by the brevet pro-
motions to the following extent,
viz. - - - - -

By which additional supersession has
been occasioned by the brevet pro-
motions as follows, viz.:

By staff corps officers - - -
By local officers - - -

By which officers who were senior
both before and after the amalga-
mation changes, and until the brevet
promotions, are now superseded by
their juniors, viz.:

Staff corps officers - - -
Local service officers - - -

The Result:

Effect of the staff corps warrant
(the grievance) - - - - -

Effect of the brevet promotion (the
Redress) - - - - -

* Of places in the General Gradation List.

Colonel

MEMORANDUM.

THE measure devised in order to redress the grievances of the local service officers having been determined on, for the express purpose of restoring them to their former relative position with staff corps officers, attention is requested to the following observations:—

First.—That of the 32 local service lieutenant colonels, whose names are given in the return, only six* have been restored to their former relative position with the staff corps officers by whom they were superseded.

* J. Kitson.
G. Sturrock.
J. F. Stevens.

A. H. A. Hervey.
The Hon. Hugh
Arbuthnot.

F. F. Warden.

Second.—That four† of these six have now (by the brevet promotions) been passed over by others of the staff corps: and that two‡ have been placed above staff corps officers who were senior to them irrespectively of their promotion in the staff corps.

† G. Sturrock.
J. F. Stevens.

A. H. A. Hervey.
F. F. Warden.

‡ J. Kitson.
The Hon. H.
Arbuthnot.

Third.—That two§ of these same six officers have now lost just the same number of places in the gradation list as they did by the staff corps warrant—that a third|| and fourth have lost respectively one and sixteen additional places while the remaining two¶ have gained, the former 12, the latter 20 places, by superseding local service and staff corps officers who have now valid ground for complaint in having been thus passed over.

§ J. F. Stevens.
A. H. A. Hervey.
|| G. Sturrock.
F. F. Warden.

¶ J. Kitson.
The Hon. H.
Arbuthnot.

Fourth.—That three** (of the 32) who have not altogether recovered their position with the staff corps officers by whom they were superseded have gained considerably by superseding other staff corps officers and officers of the local service, who would stand above them in the general gradation list, were it not for the amalgamation changes.

** A. K. Gore.
W. J. Cooke.
H. D. Innes.

Fifth.—That 22†† (in addition to Lieutenant Colonel Warden mentioned above) have now far more reason to complain of the remedy, than they had of the supersessions under the staff corps warrant. One officer who had lost nothing by the latter, being now a loser of 24 places in the gradation list—and others who had been superseded by one or two of the staff corps being passed over by 25, 26, 27, 29, &c.

†† R. A. Doria.
A. C. Silver.
J. P. Coode.
D. Hamilton.
D. Brown.
G. S. Dobbie.
G. W. Boudier.
W. T. Money.

W. H. Freese.
C. E. M. Walker.
J. G. Halliday.
M. Cholmeley.
J. D. Dale.
R. S. Dobbie.
A. N. Rich.

W. J. Tweedie.
J. Buchanan.
C. S. B. Bivar.
W. H. Watts.
G. T. Radcliffe.
C. P. Y. Triscott.
C. R. Stainforth.

Sixth.—That the remaining Lieutenant §§ Colonel (of these 32), though he has not recovered his relative position with the staff corps officers by whom he was superseded, has a better position than he had, having lost only seven places in the gradation list instead of 20.

§§ W. T. Williams.

Finally.—That in no single instance does an officer hold the same relative position with his brother officers either of the local service or the staff corps, that he would do, had the staff corps not been formed, nor the brevet promotions for length of service ordered. In fact the great grievance, supersession, has been aggravated twenty, forty, and even fifty-fold by the brevet promotions.

(signed) J. M. Primrose, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's Office,
Fort St. George, 27 March 1865.

NOMINAL ROLL of Lieutenant Colonels of the Staff Corps who, by the Brevet Promotions ordered in the Secretary of State's Despatch, dated 17th June 1864, No. 194, have been superseded by their Juniors of the Staff Corps; as well as by their Juniors of the Indian Service, above whom they ought to stand in virtue of their Regimental positions, or in virtue of previous Brevet Rank, independently of their Promotion in the Staff Corps.

NAMES.	Superseded by Juniors	
	Of the Staff Corps.	Of the Indian Service.
C. Cooke - - - - -	By 6	By 2
E. A. H. Webb - - - - -	" 6	" 2
T. Thompson - - - - -	" 12	" 9
H. D. Abbott, c.B. - - - - -	" 10	" 0
T. Clerk - - - - -	" 11	" 0
A. R. Thornhill - - - - -	" 7	" 8
J. H. M. Babington - - - - -	" 7	" 2
C. C. McCallum - - - - -	" 1	" 3
J. E. Mayne* - - - - -	" 0	" 13
F. J. Goldsmid* - - - - -	" 0	" 13

* *N.B.*—These two officers received Brevet rank for distinguished services in the Crimea.

(signed) *J. M. Primrose*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's Office, Fort Saint George,
27 March 1865.

No. 76.—ORDER, No 1305, 6th April 1865.

ORDERED to be forwarded for the consideration and Orders of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, in continuation of Proceedings of Government, No. 4456, dated 13th December 1864, copies being transmitted to the Governments of India and Bombay.

(signed) *H. Marshall*, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

No. 77.—From the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, 6th April 1865, No. 1306, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

IN continuation of my letter, No. 4457, dated 13th December last, I am directed to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Adjutant General, giving cover to a return showing the effect on the lieutenant colonels of the local service of the brevet promotions made under paragraph 69 of the Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 194, dated 17th June 1864.

2. These papers have been transmitted to the Secretary of State for the consideration and orders of Her Majesty's Government.

(The same to the Secretary to Government of Bombay, Military Department.)

(True extract.)

R. Hamilton, s. w. c.,
Under Secretary to Government.

(Military,—No. 71.)

To His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

Sir,

India Office, London, 22 June 1865.

Para. 1. I HAVE considered in Council your letter, No. 114, dated the 8th April last, forwarding copy of a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army, together with a statement showing the effect, on certain lieutenant colonels of the local service, of the brevet promotions made under para. 69 of my Despatch, No. 194, dated 17th June 1864.

2. With the letter above mentioned, his Excellency the Commander in Chief at your Presidency has caused a return to be submitted, containing the names of 32 lieutenant colonels of the Madras Army who have been variously affected by the measure in question.

3. Upon this return his Excellency remarks as follows: "Out of the 32 officers whose cases are given, 23 are now far worse off than they were, or could ever be, consequent on the promotions under the Staff Corps Warrant, and of the whole number five only are in a better position than they would have been without the amalgamation changes, and the benefit that these five have gained has been by superseding those whom they ought not to have passed over, for they never could have superseded them had the old Indian service remained unchanged."

4. Your Government are aware that the system of brevet promotion, the operation of which is here complained of, was adopted with a view to remedy the complaint made by many officers of the Indian Army, and recognised as valid by the Royal Commission, in the following words, viz., that the rules under which the Staff Corps were formed, were complained of as "unjustly giving superior rank to many of the officers selected for those corps, and so causing extensive supersession of the officers remaining with the regiments."

5. The promotion in the Staff Corps was given according to the length of service, and the extended application of that rule to the whole army, has not only remedied the evil mainly complained of, viz., the supersession of officers in the regimental cadres by others of the same regiment who had joined the Staff Corps, but has introduced a system giving promotion upon one and the same principle to every officer in the service.

6. The cases of the 32 lieutenant colonels brought forward by the Commander in Chief of your Presidency as evidence of the unequal working of the rule, are exceptional.

7. In order to meet the general complaint of the officers of the army, it was necessary that the remedial measure should take effect from the date of the formation of the Staff Corps. The brevet promotions consequently made under the operation of my Despatch, No. 194, of 17th June 1864, date from the 18th February 1861, while the whole of these 32 officers are lieutenant colonels of a subsequent date. Having been, in most cases, as a result of recent orders, unusually fortunate in their promotion and not entitled to further or retrospective promotion by length of service, many of these officers have been, to a greater or less extent, superseded by officers of longer standing than themselves in the army, who have been promoted from a prior date by length of service.

8. I must remind your Government, that in considering the extent to which the interests of the officers of the army have been affected by the very extensive changes which it has been found necessary to make in the re-organisation of the Indian Army, no just or sound conclusion can be arrived at by a partial view of the operation of those measures.

9. I find, on looking over the list of the 32 lieutenant colonels forwarded by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that there are very few who have not benefited largely by the several recent measures, that eleven of them received promotion to the substantive rank of major as a consequence of the retiring scheme published in 1861, and their attainment to the rank of lieutenant colonel, in every case in less than three years from that time, has been the result of further measures carried out by Government and calculated to expedite promotion.

10. The average time in which an officer of the Madras Army passed through the grade of major, prior to 1861, is, as you will find by reference to the Army List of that year, seven years. There can be no doubt, therefore, of the substantial advantages conferred upon these officers by the proceedings of her Majesty's Government in connection with the reduction and re-organisation of the Army in India.

11. Of the remaining 21 officers, all have had their promotion to the substantive rank of lieutenant colonel expedited by recent measures, and many of them have been less than three years in the grade of major. Indeed, it ought to have attracted the notice of your Government, that two of the officers named in the list as having suffered great supersession (*viz.*, 45 places on the general list), by the recent orders, Lieutenant Colonels Radcliffe and Staniforth, were regimental captains in your Army List in July 1864, and have been raised through the grade of major to that of regimental lieutenant colonel within the year, solely by the operation of those measures.

12. With this fact before me, it is not without surprise that I have observed in the letter from the Adjutant General, forwarded with your Despatch, the expression of his Excellency the Commander in Chief's opinion, that of these 32 officers five only are in a better position than they would have been without the amalgamation changes.

13. I presume the meaning of the extraordinary statement made in the Adjutant General's Memorandum, forwarded on this occasion by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, "that the great grievance, supersession, has been aggravated 20, 40, and even 50 fold by the brevet promotions," to be that in a few such cases as the above, where the officers had already received unprecedented promotion as a consequence of recent measures, the operation of the further measures ordered by my Despatch of the 17th June 1864, has been such as to cause a loss of 20, 40, or even 50 places on the general list, but it is obvious that the terms in which the statement is made are so general as to lead to the very different and extremely erroneous conclusion that the amount of supersession experienced by the officers at large by the formation of the Staff Corps has been thus largely aggravated by the very measures that were introduced with a view to remedying that supersession.

14. I must observe, moreover, that it was at the present time especially incumbent upon your Government to have inquired carefully into the accuracy of statements of this nature, before giving to them tacit sanction and support, by submitting them to Her Majesty's Government for their consideration.

15. As far as the interests of the army at large are concerned, a system of army promotion by length of service, such as has been now introduced, is perhaps less open to objection than any other that could have been adopted under the circumstances.

16. Objections of a nature similar to those now forwarded by your Government were submitted by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India in September 1864.

17. On that occasion Sir William Mansfield, then Commander in Chief of Bombay, remarked, "Now this order, as respects rank, puts all officers remaining with their regiments on a par with the Staff Corps officers, and provides the remedy for the regimental supersession complained of and acknowledged to have been a breach of the guarantee."

18. Sir Hugh Rose, then Commander in Chief in India, after pointing out the general effects of the recent measure, observed, "These calculations may not be absolutely exact, as they are taken from an Army List, dated 1st April last; but they suffice to illustrate the favourable working of the new arrangements in regard to officers who have remained with their regiments, and they show to the satisfaction of the Commander in Chief, that the local officers gain very important and solid advantages under the recently sanctioned regulations;" and the Government of India justly added, "It is scarcely possible that extensive changes in the army should ever be made without unfavourably affecting the position of some individuals relatively, *i. e.*, as compared with that of some others, and the instance in question is no exception to this rule. But we think that there can be

be no doubt that by the measures ordered in your Despatch substantial hardship in the matter of promotion is avoided."

19. Your Government will, I trust, also discover that the general effect of recent measures has been favourable to the officers of the army as a body, and that, so long as this is the case, the circumstance of a few officers having gained or lost a few places on the general list of promotion, a circumstance that may probably never tell upon their substantial interests, cannot be considered as a valid objection to great and comprehensive measures designed for the benefit of the whole body.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Wood.*

(Military,—No. 194.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir,

India Office, London, 17 June 1864.

Para. 1. YOUR Excellency's Government is aware that numerous memorials and petitions from officers of the Indian Army have been presented to Parliament, or addressed through the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, complaining that the measures recently adopted as to the Indian Army were in violation of the assurances of Parliament contained in certain clauses of the Acts 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106, and 23 & 24 Vict. cap. 100.

2. In consequence of these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government felt it to be their duty to recommend to Her Majesty to appoint a Commission* to inquire into these alleged departures from the Parliamentary Guarantee, and to report their opinion thereon.

3. I herewith transmit for your Excellency's information a copy of their Report, which Her Majesty has been pleased to order to be laid upon the Tables of both Houses of Parliament.

4. I have at the same time to inform your Excellency of the steps which Her Majesty's Government have felt it to be incumbent upon them to take, in consequence of the opinions expressed by the Commissioners in that Report.

5. Before doing so, however, it seems to me to be necessary that I should advert shortly not only to the reasons for the changes which have been introduced into the Indian Army in the last few years, but also to the general character of those changes. It might otherwise be supposed, from the complaints which have been made by many of the Indian officers, that the changes were unnecessary, and that no advantages had been conferred upon them in the various measures which have been adopted. Neither of such suppositions is warranted by the circumstances of the case. That great changes in the state and condition of the Indian Army were necessary, was self-evident. The recent mutiny had shown the danger of maintaining an overgrown native army; Parliament had determined on abandoning the system of maintaining a separate European force for Indian service; the obvious evils of withdrawing officers from their regiments for staff employment had been forcibly pointed out by some of the ablest Indian officers; a re-organisation of the native army on the system of the regiments known as "Irregular Regiments," was recommended by many of the most experienced Indian servants. These two last mentioned considerations pointed unmistakably to a measure which had frequently been under consideration in former years, *i. e.*, the formation of a Staff Corps. It was also considered desirable on general grounds to remove as far as possible all distinctions between the officers of Her Majesty's general and Indian armies, and to form them prospectively into one united body, retaining for the Indian officers in the mean time such advantages as were peculiar to their service.

6. It might, perhaps, have prevented a good deal of misunderstanding if the measures for these various objects, which were distinct in themselves, had been undertaken separately, but so much change was inevitable, and it was so desirable

* Lord Cranworth.
Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B.
Lieutenant General Lord Hotham.
Right Hon. J. W. Henley.
Lieutenant General Sir Charles Yorke, G.C.B.
Major General Clarke.
Major General Sir P. Melvill, K.C.B.

that the full extent of any changes should be known at once, and that men's minds should not be left in uncertainty as to their future condition, that it was determined to carry into effect without loss of time all the measures required for the changes which were to be made.

7. It is hardly necessary to assure your Excellency that, in framing the various measures for this purpose, both Her Majesty's Government and the Secretary of State and Council of India were desirous of showing the greatest consideration for the officers and men who might be affected by the change, and it was their earnest wish to act towards them in the most liberal spirit, consistently with a due regard to the charge which might be imposed upon the finances of India.

8. The measures which have been adopted are, the transfer of nearly all the officers and men of the European cavalry and infantry of the Indian Army, with their own consent, to new regiments of the line in Her Majesty's general army; the completion of the assimilation of the organisation of the Indian Artillery and Engineers with that of the Royal Artillery and Engineers, which had been partly made in 1858; the reduction of the Native Army and its re-organisation on a different system; and the formation of a Staff Corps, as the best mode, under the altered circumstances of the service, of providing officers for the Native Army, as well as those required for the various and miscellaneous staff duties of several departments, civil and military, which have heretofore been so well performed by officers withdrawn from regimental duty for that purpose.

9. It was, perhaps, not to be expected that in such extensive changes every officer should retain his existing position unaltered, but a very short review of what has been done will show that upon the general body of the officers of the Indian Army great advantages have been conferred, and that many even of those who complain of being injured in some one respect have, nevertheless, gained, on the whole, in their position and prospects.

10. It is unnecessary to remark upon the position of those officers who voluntarily joined the new line regiments, except to observe that many of them have obtained more rapid promotion than they would have done under the old system.

11. The assimilation of the organisation of the Indian Artillery and Engineers to that of the Royal Corps has been greatly beneficial to the former in augmenting the proportion of officers of the higher grades,* giving promotion thereby and increasing the charge on account of their pay and allowances.

12. The only change unfavourable to them was that of a reduction of the number of colonels' allowances. Such reduction, however, is to be made very gradually; and, with a view of meeting the cases of certain officers whose prospects might be affected directly or indirectly by the reduction, a limited number of special annuities were offered to the colonels of these corps.

13. Seven colonels of Artillery and six colonels of Engineers have retired from the service on the pension of their rank, with the addition of these special annuities, and promotion has been made in their places.

14. The extent to which these two corps have upon the whole benefited by the recent changes may be, in some degree, measured by the fact that the increase in pay and allowances in the two corps, due to those changes, amounts to a sum considerably above 100,000 £. per annum.

15. I have already reminded your Excellency of the reasons which led to the formation of a Staff Corps, and to the arrangements connected therewith.

16. The system of promotion by length of service, introduced into these corps, was the only system suited to their position and circumstances. It was impossible to fix any number or establishment for these corps, inasmuch as the requirements of the service and the number of staff appointments must vary from time to time. The promotion of the officers could not, therefore, be made dependent upon vacancies in a fixed establishment of the several grades.

17. A certain length of service in each grade, calculated on about the average length of service in the British Army, was therefore fixed as qualifying for promotion.

18. It

* In the Bengal Artillery, for instance, from 36 Field Officers in 1858 to 49 in 1861.

18. It had been suggested that the Staff Corps should be formed gradually, and as required, by means of young officers from Her Majesty's general army, whilst those of the Indian Army who might be appointed to Staff situations should remain in their regiments as heretofore. The objections to this course have been already adverted to, and it was considered fair to give as far as possible to the officers of the old service the advantages of serving under the rules and conditions laid down for the Staff Corps. All officers, therefore, who were, or within certain periods had been, in permanent Staff employ, were invited to join it. About 1,300 officers have already joined those corps, and participated in the advantages given to the Staff Corps.

19. It thus appears that of the officers of the Indian Army, those who joined the line regiments, the whole of the Artillery and Engineers, and those who joined the Staff Corps, have been generally benefited by the change.

Line Regi- ments.	403
Artillery -	670
Engineers	277
Staff Corps	1,318
	2,668

* 679.

20. If to this number be added the whole of the officers* who entered the service since 1858, on conditions subject to any change that might be introduced into the service, it will be seen that there will remain a comparatively small number who can have any real cause of complaint. I will now advert to the circumstances by which some of them may have been affected.

21. That the reduction in the Native Army to the extent of about 130,000 men should render the existing number of officers too many for the future requirements of the service needs no demonstration.

22. During the mutiny, 62 regiments of Native Infantry and 10 of Native Cavalry in Bengal had disappeared from the service. The new regiments which were raised were organised on what has been called the irregular system, with fewer officers. In Madras four regiments of Native Cavalry and eight regiments of Native Infantry were reduced, and in Bombay three regiments of Native Infantry were reduced. Upon the whole, therefore, there was a reduction of 83 regiments officered on the old system.

23. That after the administration of India had been transferred to the Crown, it was the duty of Her Majesty's Government in the existing circumstances to reduce the Native Army, as it would have been the duty of the East India Company if such transfer had not been made, cannot be doubted; and it was the wish and intention of Her Majesty's Government to act towards the officers of that army as the East India Company would have done if the same necessity of reduction had been imposed upon them.

24. According to the system pursued in the British Army, all the officers of the regiments reduced would have been at once placed on half-pay. The Indian officers, on the contrary, were all retained on full pay, and with the prospect of promotion continued to them.

If the practice of the English Army had been adopted, a considerable saving of expense would have been made, to the extent of the difference between the permanent half-pay of the rank which each officer held on reduction, and the full pay not only of such rank but also of the increased rank which the Indian officer might attain; and in such case the promotion of the officers who remained would not have been affected.

When, however, the whole body of Indian officers was retained on full pay, it was nevertheless reasonable that some reduction in the expense of the officers who were retained beyond the requirements of the service should be effected, and such reduction could not be made without some retardation of promotion.

25. The actual retardation will be to a very small extent, and in particular ranks. The general promotion of the Indian officers will be accelerated, and to every officer, including the cadet who entered the service so lately as December 1861, his promotion through every grade, with the pay thereunto belonging, as if the whole Native Army of India had been kept up, is assured, and his right to Indian pension is maintained.

26. The two cases in which reduction is made and in which promotion may be effected are in the establishment of regimental colonels and in that of regimental lieutenant colonels.

27. With regard to the first, some reduction necessarily followed a diminution in the number of regiments, but the reduction will be gradual. In order to facilitate

facilitate the second, a certain number of the older officers, under the rank of colonel, were invited to retire on largely increased pensions. The whole of the vacancies in the rank of lieutenant colonel created by this extraordinary measure of retirement were not filled up, but it was accompanied by great and unusual promotion throughout the whole of the ranks below that of lieutenant colonel.*

*Majors to Lieut.-Colonel.	49
Captains to Major	87
Lieutenants to Captain.	123
Ensigns or Cornets to Lieutenant.	190
	†449

† This is exclusive of names of officers of the Staff Corps and new Line Regiments which are borne on the Indian lists in italics.

28. These are the only measures of reduction which affect the European officers; and for the complete reduction of the number of officers to a level with the requirements of the service, the Government look to the cessation of new appointments and the ordinary casualties by death and retirement.

29. That every officer should be in precisely the same situation as if no change had been made; that an officer should retain all the advantages which he would have enjoyed if the Native Army had been kept up to nearly twice its present amount; that a great reduction should have been effected, and everybody be left in the same position as before, was simply impracticable; but I think it may be confidently maintained that there never was a reduction and change of system effected with so large and liberal a consideration for the interests of the persons to be affected by the change, the immediate increase of pay and pensions being not less than a quarter of a million per annum, and that nothing has been done that the East India Company might not have done as regards the officers of the Indian Army.

30. The number of memorials and petitions, however, from Indian officers that have been presented upon this subject has shown the impossibility of carrying out any great change in an organised body such as the Indian Army, however beneficial such change might be in general, without giving some occasion to individuals for considering themselves aggrieved.

31. You will observe that the measures which, in the various memorials referred to the Commission, have been complained of as departures from the Parliamentary guarantee, have been classified by the Commission under the following heads:—

1st. The retention of the names of officers appointed to the Staff Corps on the cadres of their former regiments.

2d. The supersession in army rank to which officers remaining with their regiments have been subjected, by the promotion of officers joining the Staff Corps under the regulations established for promotion in that corps.

3d. The retention upon the cadres of their former corps of the names of officers who joined the new line regiments from the old European regiments of the Indian Army.

4th. The retention on the cadres of Native corps of the names of officers who joined the new line regiments from such corps.

5th. The retardation of promotion caused by the employment of officers of the Staff Corps whose names are retained, on duties involving less risk to health and life than those connected with regimental employment.

6th. The retardation to promotion caused by the retention on the cadres of the names of officers who have joined the new line regiments, they being employed generally on duties less likely to create casualties than if they had remained with their regiments.

7th. The arrangements made for regulating future succession to the colonel's allowance in the Ordnance Corps.

8th. The arrangements made for regulating future succession to the colonel's allowance in the Cavalry and Infantry.

9th. The reduction in the number of regimental lieutenant colonels, by making promotion in succession to one-half only of the officers of that rank who accepted the special annuities offered to them on retirement in 1861.

10th. The effect produced by the late measures in interfering with the operation of funds established with a view of offering inducements to senior officers to retire.

11th. The regulations under which officers in receipt of colonel's allowance are precluded from receiving Indian allowances while residing unemployed in that country.

12th. The Order of the Government of India, No. 1070, dated 23d July 1859,

1859, revoking so much of the Order No. 1238, dated 27th August 1858, as related to the ante-dating the commissions of certain lieutenant colonels of Artillery and Engineers.

13th. Arrangements for the future promotion of officers of the Indian Army to the rank of General Officer.

32. In addition to the above alleged grievances, the Commission have noticed, in the 82d and following paras. of their Report, a few further complaints to which they do not think it necessary to advert in detail. These are not considered by the Commission to be in violation of the Parliamentary assurance, and are merely noticed to show that they were not overlooked.

33. Her Majesty's Government have given the most serious attention to this report, which appears to have been drawn up with much deliberation and care. They are desirous of adopting such measures as shall meet the complaints declared by the Commission to be well founded as fully and completely as possible, and at the same time with the least possible disturbance of the now established order of things.

34. It will be seen that upon the 1st, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th and 12th of the above complaints, the Commission have given their opinion that the measures complained of cannot be considered as infringements of the Parliamentary guarantee.

35. With reference to the 8th and 9th they have expressed themselves unable to form an opinion at present, but consider that the measures should be judged by the effect which may be produced by them in the cases of individual officers.

36. In regard to these, the Commission consider doubtful—

1st. The regulation by which 12 years is made the period of service in the grade of lieutenant colonel, and

2d. The reduction of the number of regimental lieutenant colonels, by making promotion in succession to one-half only of the officers of that rank who accepted the special annuities offered to them on retirement in 1861.

37. Upon the first of these the Commission remark as follows:—"The new rule, however, is not to affect the lieutenant colonels who attained that rank before the date of the new system, and so the question whether 12 years is a fair average for the future for the three Presidencies will be tested by the time at which these lieutenant colonels will succeed to the allowances in question; and if it should be found that they have obtained them generally in less than 12 years, we consider that unless the shorter average period be adopted the guarantee will not have been strictly adhered to."

38. Upon the 2d, the Commission having given their attention to the amount of benefit in the shape of promotion derived by the several regiments by the retirement under those special annuities, observe, "We are unable to calculate the loss or the advantages, varying as they do, which may have fallen to the lot of the different regiments, but we think that where loss can be ascertained to have taken place, there the guarantee has not been strictly adhered to."

39. In reference to both these measures, it may be necessary to explain more fully their scope and object. They were connected with and arose out of the reduction in the Army in India.

40. While anxious to avoid, as far as possible, any interference with the prospects and privileges of the officers of the Indian Army, Her Majesty's Government considered themselves not only justified in making, but bound to make, such reduction in the Native Army of India as the exigencies of the service might admit of; nor did they consider themselves precluded from doing so by the Parliamentary guarantee.

41. In this view of the scope and intent of the Parliamentary guarantee, the Commission clearly concur, as they observe, "It could not have been intended to prevent the Crown, if, in the interests of India and of the empire at large, it should deem it necessary, from reducing the numbers of the Indian Army or altering its organisation. It would have been in the power of the Company to make such reductions and changes, and a similar power was transferred to the Crown."

42. The number of native regiments, as well as the aggregate strength of native force, having been largely reduced, and the whole of the remaining force being about to undergo a complete change of regimental organization, Her Majesty's Government considered that a reduction in the number of colonels and lieutenant colonels was not only necessary but just.

43. With the view of effecting the reduction in the former, it was, in the first instance, ordered by my Despatch No. 27, of the 18th January 1861, that three lieutenant colonels only should be promoted for every four vacancies among the colonels.

44. It was at a subsequent period determined that additional annuities, calculated generally at the value of the prospective colonel's allowance, should be offered to a limited number of field officers, and for the plan of reducing the number of colonels first proposed was substituted the more equable mode of effecting the same object, by allowing the names of the retired lieutenant colonels to remain on the list until they came into the position of colonel, and then removing them.

45. Certain officers low down in the list, complained that this would ultimately retard their promotion to a serious extent, and as a security against such retardation, the rule was adopted of giving the colonel's allowance after 12 years, to officers who might not have attained that position in the ordinary course at an earlier period.

46. To the lieutenant colonels of and subsequent to the 1st January 1862, who had, as a consequence of the numerous retirements under the annuity scheme, attained to that rank, in many cases several years before they otherwise would have done so, the period of 12 years was laid down absolutely as the term of service in the grade of lieutenant colonel qualifying for promotion to the colonel's allowance.

47. By this rule, one lieutenant colonel of the Madras Army has already obtained the colonel's allowance at a much earlier date than he would have done under the old system, and others are likely to be similarly benefited; nor is it probable that more than a very few cases can occur in which an officer will not attain the colonel's allowance after a shorter total period of service, even though he may remain rather longer in the grade of lieutenant colonel.

48. With regard to the contemplated reduction of lieutenant colonels, the offer of annuities acceptable to a large proportion of the existing officers of that grade presented a favourable opportunity of effecting this object, with little injury to the interests and prospects of the service at large.

49. Promotions to the full extent of these extraordinary retirements were not made. One-half only of the number of lieutenant colonels retiring have been filled up, but promotions were made in succession to the whole of the majors and captains who retired. By these extensive promotions many officers were placed several years in advance of the position they would otherwise have held, and the position of every officer below them in the army was more or less improved thereby.

50. Her Majesty's Government feel confident that while large reductions in the number of the British officers of the native army were imperatively called for, and will for the most part be effected by the cessation of new appointments to the Indian Army, the reduction now made, moderate in itself, has been carried out in a manner which will be found to have no injurious effect upon the interests of the army at large, while such an extraordinary impulse has been given to promotion as cannot fail to influence the whole career of each individual, and to compensate for any subsequent retardation that may be anticipated from a reduction in the higher grades.

51. The measure by which it was intended that some reduction of establishment should be combined with accelerated promotion, has been attended with unequal effect in the several Presidencies, and it appears necessary that the inequality should be rectified.

In 1861, the establishment of regimental lieutenant colonels at the three Presidencies was as follows:—

								Cavalry.		Infantry.
Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	80
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	58
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	35

52. It appears that the officers of the rank of lieutenant colonel accepted the annuities in 1861, in varying proportions for the several Presidencies, and that their present relative numbers, including the names of officers of the Staff Corps and new line regiments, vary accordingly, viz., in

								Cavalry.		Infantry.
Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	59
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	39
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	23

exclusive of general officers, who are supernumeraries. It has been determined to apply to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay the same proportionate reduction of officers of this rank as has been effected in Bengal by the annuities, so that the establishment of lieutenant colonels of cavalry and infantry in the three Presidencies shall stand hereafter as follows:—

								Cavalry.		Infantry.
Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	59
Madras	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	43
Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	26

such establishment being exclusive of lieutenant colonels having the rank of general officer.

53. I have now to notice the three subjects of complaint which the Commission have considered to be well founded. These are—

1st. The supersession of regimental officers by the promotion of their brother officers under the Staff Corps rules.

2d. The retention on the cadres of native regiments of the names of officers transferred to the new line regiments; and

3d. The arrangements laid down in the Royal Warrant of 1st January 1862 (as far as they affect the officers of cavalry and infantry of the Indian Army) for regulating the promotion of colonels of the Indian Army, of date subsequent to the 17th February 1861, to the rank of general officer.

54. The Commission are unanimous upon two, and those the most material, of these three points, and Her Majesty's Government, although their own views may not be changed, are, nevertheless, prepared to accept the opinion of the Commission on these questions, and have given their most careful attention to the various measures that have been suggested for meeting and remedying the grievances which, in the opinion of the Commission, appear to be well founded.

55. With respect to the second of the above three complaints, considered by only a majority of the Commission to be well founded, Her Majesty's Government have determined, in deference to the opinion of the majority, that the names of the officers who joined the new line regiments from native cavalry and infantry, including the cadres of the 4th and 5th Regiments of European Cavalry, and of the 4th, 5th, and 6th Regiments of European Infantry in Bengal, which were formed from native regiments, shall be removed from the cadres of their former regiments, and that promotions shall be made in their places.

These promotions will date from the 18th of February 1861.

56. The third of the complaints recognised by the Commission as well founded, is the proposed amalgamation of the list of Colonels of the British and Indian Armies, by which it is considered that the advancement of the Indian officers to the rank of General Officer would be unduly retarded.

57. The effects of the Royal Warrant of the 1st January 1862, by which the arrangements for the future amalgamation of the Field Officers of the British and Indian Armies were laid down, is altogether prospective. No promotions have

yet been made under that warrant, and there is no difficulty in altering this arrangement.

58. Her Majesty's Government have therefore determined so far to modify the provisions of that warrant as to retain the whole of the officers of the cavalry and infantry of the Indian Army on the general list of that service, as before, for promotion to the rank of General Officer.

59. With regard to the promotion of officers of artillery and engineers to the rank of Major General, the Commission have declared themselves unable to determine the effect produced by the Royal Warrant of 1st January 1862 upon the prospects which such of these officers as were not colonels before the amalgamation would have of becoming General Officer; but they state that the change will ultimately, to a small extent, be beneficial to the Ordnance Corps.

60. It is desirable that the officers of these corps, which have become united to the corps of Royal Artillery and Engineers, should as soon as practicable be withdrawn from the list of the Indian Army and placed on separate lists, as is the case with those of the old Royal Corps, who rise to the rank of Major General on separate lists. It has been determined, therefore, to give to each branch of the Ordnance Corps in India a separate establishment of general officers, calculated in the same proportion as that which governs the establishment of general officers of the old Royal Artillery and Engineers.

61. According to this rule, there will be ultimately 26 general officers allotted to the Indian Artillery, 12 to the Engineers.

62. All Artillery and Engineer officers, being colonels in the army of date prior to 18th February 1861, will continue to rise on the general list of the Indian Army.

63. Officers of those corps who attain the rank of Colonel in the army on or after the 18th February 1861, will rise on the separate lists above referred to towards the allotted establishment of general officers of each corps.

64. As regards the field officers of the Staff Corps, it is most desirable that they should be brought hereafter on to the general list of the British army, and that this should be effected with the least possible disturbance of the present rate of promotion in either service, and it has been determined, therefore, to bring on to the list of the British Army all colonels of the Staff Corps whose dates of commission as Lieutenant Colonel are subsequent to the 17th February 1861, leaving all those who attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel prior to the formation of those corps to rise to the rank of General Officer on the Indian list. In these measures his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has concurred, and a warrant for carrying them into effect has been submitted to and approved by Her Majesty. I enclose a copy for your information.

Dated 15th June
1864.

65. It only remains to consider the first of the above three complaints. In the opinion of the Commission, the extensive promotion made under the Staff Corps rules unnecessarily gave superior rank to many of the Indian officers selected for those corps, and caused extensive supersession of the officers remaining with their regiments.

66. It is evident that a complete remedy for this supersession in army rank must be found either in the withdrawal of the rank given to the Staff Corps officers, or in granting such army rank to the officers of the Indian Army as shall restore them to the relative position, as regards the Staff Corps officers, which they held before the formation of those corps.

67. Her Majesty's Government would have been very reluctant to adopt the first of these two courses, which must have been productive of much embarrassment and disappointment to a very large class of deserving officers, while the replacing of those officers in their regiments would not have been without its disadvantages, even to the complainants themselves.

68. It has been considered, therefore, that the only satisfactory course open to the Government is, to confer upon the officers of the Indian Army generally such army rank as shall entirely remove all ground for complaint upon this head, by restoring to all who had been superseded the relative position, as regards the Staff Corps officers, which they held before the formation of those corps.

69. Her

69. Her Majesty's Government, believe, that the object in view can be effectually attained by an extension of a system which has for many years existed in India, of giving brevet rank by length of service, heretofore applicable only to the promotion of subalterns, and by granting to the officers of the Indian service army rank under the following rules, the adoption of which has, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, been determined upon, viz. :—

That all officers whose commissions bear date on or before the 18th February 1849 shall be promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet.

All officers whose first commissions bear date on or prior to 18th February 1841 shall be promoted to the rank of Major by brevet; and

All officers whose first commissions bear date on or prior to 18th February 1835 shall be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel by brevet; all such promotions to bear date 18th February 1861.

After the 18th February 1861, officers of the several Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Army generally, shall be granted brevet rank under the following regulations :—

After 12 years' standing in the army, from date of						
first commission, to be	-	-	-	-	-	Captains.
After 20 years' ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	Majors.
After 26 years' ditto	-	ditto	-	ditto	-	Lieutenant Colonels.

On and after the 18th February 1866, all officers who have served 31 years on full pay, five of which shall have been in the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, to be promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet.

70. His Royal Highness, the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, has expressed his intention of recommending to Her Majesty that the officers of the British Army serving in India, including the Ordnance Corps, shall have army local rank in India conferred upon them after precisely the same periods of service and under the same rules, special provision being also made in cases where Line and Indian Officers may serve together elsewhere.

71. It is to be understood that the system of promotion to brevet rank now introduced will cease in its application to the several grades of the army on the extinction of those grades among the officers of the Indian Army. Thus, when the whole of the Lieutenants of the Indian Army shall have been promoted to the rank of Captain, the promotion of officers in the Staff Corps to the brevet rank of Captain under the above rule will be discontinued, and so on with the higher grades.

72. Her Majesty's Government have thus endeavoured fairly to meet the complaints which have been addressed either to Parliament or to the Government, and the measures which they have adopted, although not free from some objection, remove the three cases of grievances which the Commissioners reported to be well founded. Her Majesty's Government, however, being anxious to extend to the officers of the Indian Army every boon which can be given consistently with fairness to other branches of Her Majesty's service, and without imposing any undue charges on the revenues of India, have determined on adopting a further measure which will be attended with considerable benefit to the Indian officers.

73. Your Government will have observed, that one of the principal complaints made by the officers of the Indian Army related to the retention on the cadres of regiments of the names of officers who had joined the several Staff Corps.

74. The Commission do not consider that this arrangement, necessary as it was from the circumstances of the case, was an infringement of the Parliamentary guarantee.

75. Irrespective of the very great expense which would have been involved in the opposite course, *i. e.*, that of removing those names, and making promotions in their places, a serious objection presented itself in the very unequal promotion that would have been given in different regiments.

76. The latter objection does not apply to the removal of the names of officers

above the rank of major from the general regimental list of the Indian armies, and Her Majesty's Government have resolved that the names of officers of the Staff Corps and new line regiments shall, on coming into the position of regimental Lieutenant Colonel on those lists, be struck out, and that promotion shall be made in their places.

77. Such promotion will be equably distributed, instead of operating unfairly in different regiments, and although some additional expense will be thus thrown upon the finances of India, the amount will not be very serious.

78. Her Majesty's Government have not overlooked the large increase which this measure will make in the number of officers of the higher ranks serving in India. It is impossible, however, that any measure which accelerates promotion should not have this effect; and Her Majesty's Government are glad to give this additional proof of the estimation in which they hold the services of the officers of the Indian armies.

79. In carrying out this resolution, it will be necessary to remove from the list of Colonels with colonel's allowance the several officers who have been transferred to the new line regiments, making promotion in their room on the principle laid down in my Despatch, No. 320, dated 10th August 1861, paragraphs 17 and 18, and in like manner to strike out the names of all officers of the Staff Corps and new line regiments now borne in *italics*, upon the list of regimental Lieutenant Colonels of cavalry and infantry in the three Presidencies, making promotion in their places up to the establishment laid down in a preceding paragraph (52). In making promotion in future from the list of Majors to that of Lieutenant Colonel, the name of every Staff Corps officer, on coming on the list of regimental Lieutenant Colonels, will be struck out and promotion made in his place.

80. You will give the necessary orders for making the arrangements for the prescribed establishment of Lieutenant Colonels for the three Presidencies; for the promotions in the cadres of native regiments, from which officers have joined the new line regiments; for the promotions to brevet rank of the officers of the Indian Army and of the several Staff Corps; and for removing from the list of Colonels with colonel's allowance the names of the several officers who have been transferred to the new line regiments, as well as those of all officers of the Staff Corps and new line regiments now borne in *italics* on the list of regimental Lieutenant Colonels of the three Presidencies, and you will cause the necessary promotions to be made in connection with these arrangements, and submitted to me for Her Majesty's approval.

81. With this measure, the arrangements as regards the officers of the Indian Army will be closed. The advantages which have been conferred upon the majority of those officers have already been pointed out, and it cannot be doubted that, under the system now established, the officers of the Indian Army will, for the most part, attain to the several regimental grades, including that of Colonel with colonel's allowance, in a shorter period of service than they would have done had the several Staff Corps not been formed, and had no change in the constitution of the Indian Army taken place. Her Majesty's Government trust that the officers who are affected by these changes will feel that, whilst a reduction of the Indian Army was indispensable, and a regard for the finances of the Indian Empire was an imperative duty, neither of these considerations have prevented the Government from showing that regard for their interests which the gallantry and services of the armies of India deserved.

I have, &c.
(signed) Charles Wood.

No. 388 of 1864.—Military Department.

(Separate.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

WITH their letter, No. 55, dated 6th September 1864, the Bombay Government forwarded to you copy of their Military Secretary's letter, No. 2411, of the same date, with annexures, from which you will have learned that, in their opinion, the rule of promotion laid down in the 69th paragraph of your Despatch, No. 194, dated 17th June last, would fail to effect the object it was intended to secure, as expressed in the preceding paragraph, viz., the restoration to all officers of the Indian Military Services who had been superseded owing to the rules of promotion in the Staff Corps, the relative position, as regards the officers of those corps which they held before the formation of the latter.

2. We have now the honour to forward copy of a letter (and of our orders on it) from the Adjutant General, No. 1038 E., dated 29th September, communicating the opinion of the Commander in Chief of India on the representations of the Bombay Government, from which you will learn that, as supersession of officers of one regiment by those of another has been constantly occurring ever since the army has existed, and could indeed only be avoided by placing the whole in one general list for promotion, and as it is not asserted that your orders will not effectually prevent the supersession of every officer in the cadre of his own regiment, his Excellency cannot concur in the objections raised. So far from it, Sir Hugh Rose expresses his conviction that no more equitable scheme than the one adopted could have been devised to remedy the grievances complained of, without cancelling the amalgamation arrangements altogether.

3. It is scarcely possible that extensive changes in the army should ever be made without unfavourably affecting the position of some individuals relatively, *i.e.*, as compared with that of some others; and the instance in question is no exception to this rule. But we think there can be no doubt that, by the measures ordered in your Despatch, substantial hardship in the matter of promotion is avoided; and we therefore requested the Bombay Government not to delay the publication of the promotions in the Bombay Army.

We have, &c.

(signed) *John Lawrence.*
H. B. Harington.
Henry S. Maine.
C. E. Trevelyan.
W. Grey.

Fort William, 8 November 1864.

From Colonel *E. Haythorne*, Adjutant General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, (No. ¹⁰³⁸_E, dated Head Quarters, Simla, 29 September, 1864.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence referred to in your docket, No. 67, dated the 19th instant, and I am in reply to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that the Commander in Chief does not think the Government of Bombay has in these papers shown a sufficient reason for suspending the positive instructions of Her Majesty's Government for the relief and benefit of the officers of the Indian armies, who consider themselves aggrieved by the arrangements consequent on the amalgamation.

Some officers who have been fortunate in their regimental promotion, will doubtless suffer supersession under the new arrangements, but the mass of the army will benefit largely.

Under the measures directed by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the chief cause of complaint, as frequently brought to the notice of Government by his Excellency, viz., the supersession of regimental officers by their juniors of the staff corps, has been removed entirely. It may at the same time be observed that whilst some officers will continue to suffer supersession, the privileges now conferred on the army generally are specially advantageous to the officers who have not joined the staff corps, and to those who have been unfortunate in their promotion.

It is not for the Commander in Chief to question or discuss the measures deliberately sanctioned and directed by Her Majesty's Government in redress of the grievances of the officers of the Indian service, but his Excellency may be permitted to say that without cancelling the amalgamation arrangements altogether, he does not think that a more equitable scheme could have been devised than that which the Bombay authorities desire to suspend.

The Bombay Government adduce instances in which officers who remained with their regiments will be superseded by officers of the staff corps, but in no instance is it shown that any officer is or can be now superseded by a staff corps' officer of his own cadre. Since the army has existed, officers of one regiment have superseded their less fortunate brother officers in other regiments, but this kind of supersession it would be impossible to obviate unless the whole of the officers of the army were placed on one general list for promotion.

Whilst bringing prominently to notice cases in which field officers of the local service will be superseded by officers of the staff corps in army and local rank, the Bombay Government appears to lose sight of the cases in which staff corps officers will now be superseded by officers who have remained with their regiments.

For instance, Lieutenant Colonel Richards, of the 3d Native Infantry, supersedes (60) sixty staff corps field officers, besides field officers of other branches.

Lieutenant Colonel Beale, of the 22d Native Infantry, supersedes (12) twelve staff corps Lieutenant Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel Adams, of the 12th Native Infantry, supersedes (7) seven staff corps Lieutenant Colonels.

Lieutenant Colonel Grant, of the 3d Native Infantry, supersedes (69) sixty-nine staff corps field officers.

Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, of the 1st Cavalry, supersedes (14) fourteen staff corps field officers.

Lieutenant Colonel Ashburner, of the 3d Cavalry supersedes (58) fifty-eight staff corps field officers.

Lieutenant Colonel Graves, of the 3d Cavalry, supersedes (7) seven staff corps field officers.

Lieutenant Colonel Boyd, 11th Native Infantry, supersedes (45) forty-five staff corps field officers.

And Lieutenant Colonel Combe (at present 2d Captain in his cadre) of the 18th Native Infantry, supersedes every major in the Bombay Staff Corps and two Lieutenant Colonels.

These calculations may not be absolutely exact, as they are taken from an Army List dated 1st April last, but they suffice to illustrate the favourable working of the new arrangements in regard to officers who have remained with their regiments, and they show to the satisfaction of the Commander in Chief that the local officers gain very important and solid advantages under the recently sanctioned regulations.

The Enclosures received with your docket under reply are herewith returned.

From Major *A. B. Johnson*, for Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department, No. 157, dated Simla, 14 October 1864.

I AM directed to acquaint you that a telegram to the following effect has this day been despatched to you:—

“The Governor General in Council having consulted the Commander in Chief in India does not consider that sufficient grounds have been shown in your
Despatch,

Despatch, No. 2411, of 6th September 1864, for not making all the promotions ordered by the Secretary of State, and I am to request you to move the Governor in Council to cause them to be Gazetted."

No. 55 of 1864.—Military Department.

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, India Office, London.

Right Honourable Sir,

Bombay Castle, 6 September 1864.

WE have the honour to submit, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the accompanying copies of a letter, No. 2411, of this date (with its accompaniments),* which, in consequence of appeals by certain officers, has been addressed by our orders to the Government of India, on the subject of the operation of your Despatch, No. 194, of 17th June last.

We have, &c.

(signed) *H. B. E. Frere.*
W. R. Mansfield.
J. D. Inverarity.

* For Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay to the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 2411, dated 6 September 1864, with its accompaniments, *see* pages 22 to 31.

COPIES of LETTER of the Adjutant General Bombay Army, dated 10 May 1865, respecting the March of a Detachment of Artillery *Mhow* to *Kirkee*, and of all CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto; of LETTER of Lieutenant *Cooke*, Madras Army, to the Commander in Chief respecting the Effect of BREVET PROMOTION; of LETTER addressed by the Adjutant General St. George, dated 27 March 1865, forwarding the same, and of all CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto; &c.

(*Captain Jervis.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
28 June 1865.

[*Price 7 d.*]

425.

Under 8 c

EAST INDIA (BOMBAY ARMY).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 22 May 1865 ;—for,

“COPY of REMARKS of the BARRACK and HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION on a REPORT by Dr. *Leith* on the General SANITARY CONDITION of the BOMBAY ARMY.”

War Office, }
26 May 1865. }

HARTINGTON.

REMARKS by the BARRACK and HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION on a REPORT by Dr. *Leith* on the General SANITARY CONDITION of the BOMBAY ARMY.

As this Report has been submitted to us by the Secretary of State for India, we deem it necessary to make a few remarks on certain portions of it :—

1. Dr. *Leith*'s Report appears to have been drawn up in consequence of an instruction from the Bombay Government, the object of which, as stated in paragraph 4, is, that the Report might point out “how far the improvements “of late years, and the elimination of exceptional data, modify the conclusions “of the Royal Commission as to the General Sanitary Condition of the “Bombay Army.”

2. In directing such an inquiry, there has been apparently some misunderstanding regarding the nature of the Report of the Royal Commission, and the objects it was intended to fulfil.

That Report does not deal specially with the sanitary condition of Bombay Presidency. It discusses, generally, the sanitary question as regards the whole of India. And the conclusions arrived at are those following on a very general inquiry as to the sanitary condition of stations occupied by British and Native troops, and of groups of population in their vicinity. The conclusions were founded on the evidence of witnesses, and on answers to questions sent to all the leading stations. But neither the evidence nor the replies can be said to give a complete account of the sanitary condition of any one station.

The object of the inquiry was simply to enable the Commission to obtain a knowledge of the great leading facts of the case, so as to recommend general principles for future guidance, leaving their conclusions, together with the evidence on which they are founded, to be used by the authorities in India as a basis on which to rest a searching investigation on the spot, to be conducted by competent sanitary and engineering officers, in order that the real sanitary condition of every station might be reported on in detail, and suitable works devised for removing causes injurious to health which might be discovered.

This having been the object of the Report of the Royal Commission, it will be seen that the course directed by the Bombay Government could not have resulted in supplying the information required, either for enabling a correct judgment to be arrived at as to the real condition of any station, or for enabling sanitary works and proceedings to be devised and recommended for sanction.

3. Dr. *Leith*, in complying with his instruction, appears to have called for replies to questions sent by him to the stations ; and he has compared the information so received with the conclusions of the Royal Commission, which, as already stated, were not specially applicable to Bombay, and with the reports from the stations contained in the second volume of the Commissioners' Report. And the result is, that although Dr. *Leith* shows that certain improvements

have been carried out since the Commissioners began their inquiry, and although there are a few discrepancies between the two sets of replies, Dr. Leith's Report leaves the question of the sanitary condition of the Bombay stations very much in the same position it was left in by the Royal Commissioners, so that a thorough searching inquiry, followed by well-digested proposals for improving the stations, has yet to be carried out.

4. We might have concluded our remarks at this point, had it not been for certain statements which Dr. Leith has made, involving the accuracy of a few points in the Report, and in the estimates of mortality contained in it; as also, for certain views advanced by him on sanitary and engineering questions, which are of so much importance to the improvement of Indian stations generally as to require notice.

5. In paragraph 10 of Dr. Leith's Report, he directs attention to an apparent discrepancy between a statement in the Royal Commissioners' Report, that "some means of passing the time are provided for the soldiers at all stations. "The usual games are long bullets, quoits, fives, and cricket, and almost every station has its ball court and skittle alley," (which, he says, is the case in the Bombay Army); and the summing up in the recapitulation, that "the means of recreation are few, of exercise none."

The discrepancy is, however, only apparent, and only such as is incidental to a general conclusion, one object of which was to lead to a provision being made for exercise on such a scale as did not exist at any Indian station. Even with regard to the Bombay stations, the reports published by the Commissioners show the following results:—At the town barracks, Bombay, and at Malligaum, there were no means of recreation whatever. At Sattara there were no ball courts, skittle grounds, library, nor reading rooms, no gardens, workshops, nor gymnasia. At Surat there was no ball court, library, reading room, no gardens, workshops, nor gymnasia. With the exception of a small library and a reading room, not lighted at night, the deficiencies were the same at Baroda. At Ahmedabad and Neemuch there were no ball courts, workshops, nor gymnasia, nor any means of exercise except skittle grounds. At several of the larger stations which had ball courts, the provision was insufficient. At several the ball courts were uncovered and useless during the heat of the day. As a general rule, the men were confined to barracks from eight o'clock in the morning to four or five in the afternoon, eating all their heavy meals during the heat of the day, in eight or nine hours of inaction. There were no gymnasia, no covered places for exercise; although there were generally skittle grounds, these could certainly not be considered as sufficient. And from almost all the stations there were demands for increased means of exercise and occupation.

The next sentence in the recapitulation, not quoted by Dr. Leith, viz., "the soldier's habits are sedentary where they ought to be active," explains what the Commissioners meant.

6. In the same paragraph 10, Dr. Leith takes exception to the statement made by the Commissioners, that "the men's amusements, such as they are, are always connected more or less with drink." The statement was made on authority of Dr. Colvin Smith, one of the witnesses examined, in answer to a pointed question put by Colonel Greathead, who is one of our best authorities on such subjects. And another witness, of excellent authority, Brigadier General Russell, stated in evidence, that in endeavouring to improve the habits of the men, by providing day rooms, &c., it was necessary to keep the canteen as far as possible from the place of amusement, "the very smell of the liquor being a temptation." Besides, Dr. Leith himself confirms the statement in the Report that the cost of the means of recreation (Dr. Leith says "implements of play") is paid for out of the profits of what men drink at the canteen.

7. In sections 12 and 13, Dr. Leith touches upon a far more important subject, and one which the Royal Commissioners state to be an "indispensable sanitary improvement," for all Indian stations; viz., what is included in England under the general term of "house drainage." Dr. Leith states, that this recommendation was made "from imperfect data, derived probably from observations made on the banks of the great rivers of the Bengal Presidency and Burmah." The recommendation was certainly not based on such data.

data. He states, that such drainage requires a very copious water supply. But in reality no more water is required for house drainage than is required for household purposes. He is mistaken also in supposing that, for house drainage, an outfall is required into "an abundant ever-flowing current."

The question of drainage is one of ordinary sanitary engineering, not to be settled by general assertions as to its possibility or impossibility. The only way to arrive at sound conclusions on the subject in India, is to do what is required everywhere else, viz., to make an inquiry at the station which it is proposed to drain. Such an inquiry would include the levels and outfall, besides a survey and scheme of works. There may be exceptional cases, but so far as can be judged of from the Bombay Stational Reports, there is no station in this Presidency in which works of house drainage could not be executed, and an outlet found. Dr. Leith very properly objects to fouling streams by sewage. There is no difference of opinion on this point. But the fact that streams in England have been so fouled is no objection against drainage works, either in England or in India. The evil has been in selecting streams for outfalls, and thereby sacrificing a large amount of valuable manure, besides polluting the stream.

The evil and loss were all foreseen in England before the Public Health Act was passed. But although public opinion is slow in forming itself in England, it is satisfactory to know that at length attention has been awakened to the subject; and that the evils adduced by Dr. Leith, as affording an argument against draining Indian stations, will, it is hoped, be grappled with and removed by the application of sewage to agriculture. Dr. Leith is mistaken in saying that "in England there are as yet but comparatively few of even the larger provincial towns that have house drainage, such as is considered indispensable for our military stations." Not to speak of the immense population of the metropolitan districts, amounting to nearly three millions, which has house drainage, and the large provincial cities and towns, executing works under private Acts, there are between 400 and 500 towns and places in England which have been placed under the provisions of the Public Health Act and the Local Government Act, and at most of these places works have been completed.

It must not be forgotten that whether Indian stations are provided with "house drainage" or not, a water supply of from 20 to 30 gallons per head per day for every station must be brought into it for household purposes, and that it must be removed out of the station either by drains or by hand labour. The same drains which remove the ordinary refuse water would remove the latrine drainage, whilst the latrines might be so placed as to act as flushing tanks (which tanks must in any case be provided) for the main lines of sewer, so as to increase the general efficiency of the whole system. In any case an outlet must be found for the water supply; and the safest, as well as the most profitable outlet for it, would be on land under cultivation. There is not only no reason why the latrine drainage should not be disposed of in the same manner, but there is every reason to believe that it would be a very profitable use to make of it. It is highly probable that in the vicinity of every station in India, a few acres of waste land could be found on which to dispose of the whole sewage; or it might be used for gardens at a safe distance from barracks. The exceptional cases, both as regards barracks and towns, would probably be those in which the sea or a large river would form a more convenient outlet.

8. It may here be stated that in the 32d paragraph of Dr. Leith's Report, he considers that the impracticability of providing a proper outlet precludes the possibility of adopting the recommendation of the Royal Commission, that iron or earthenware latrines supplied with water be introduced instead of the present system. This, it will be seen, is the same question as that dealt with above; and if an outlet can be found for the drainage of any station, the difficulty of course vanishes.

As a point of experience we may mention that the camp at Aldershot was for a number of years provided with latrines, consisting of moveable vessels. But after sufficient experience of this system it was deemed desirable to abandon it, to drain the camp, introduce water latrines, and to find an outlet. This great improvement has already been carried out for three-fourths of the troops, occupying an area of 500 acres. Water latrines, quite inodorous, have been introduced over this large area; and 150 acres of sandy soil have been let on lease to a gentleman, who will apply the whole of the sewage for agricultural purposes, chiefly the cultivation of vegetables for the troops, and of fodder for cows, from

which milk and butter will be derived for the camp. In a few months the works will be in complete operation. This case in point shows what in all probability might be done at many stations in India.

9. The next matter of importance is the question of water supply, which is discussed in paragraphs 14 to 23 of Dr. Leith's Report.

In paragraph 21, Dr. Leith alludes to the classification of water sources, contained in the evidence given by the late Dr. R. D. Thomson before the commission. And as there has apparently been some misunderstanding as to the nature of the classification of sources, it may be well to re-state the points of importance in regard to it.

Three sources of water are recognised for sanitary purposes :—

(a.) Water proceeding from mountain drainage. As mountain districts at home are generally used for pasture, this water is called "pastoral water." It comprehends springs, heads of streams or rivers, mountain lakes, or artificial impounding reservoirs for collecting and storing the rain fall in upland districts. This water is the purest of all for sanitary purposes, especially when derived from primitive and igneous rocks. It contains very little solid matter, perhaps not more than two or three grains per gallon, and only a trace of organic matter of vegetable origin.

(b.) The next most pure water-source, but one much less pure than mountain drainage, consists of rivers. As rivers at home flow through agricultural districts, this water is usually called "agricultural water." It contains a considerable quantity, very often from 15 to 20 grains per gallon, of dissolved inorganic matter; and a sensible proportion of organic matter, often amounting to several grains per gallon, derived from soluble substances in the land through which the river passes.

(c.) The third sources are wells, which differ in many important points from either of the others.

Dr. Leith states that, from information collected by him, the wells in use throughout the Bombay Presidency belong to the two first sources, viz., mountain drainage and agricultural drainage, mentioned above. It is of importance to state that well-water can never belong either to the one source or to the other. It is true, that by driving a tunnel through primitive rocks a supply of water might be obtained. But this water would be essentially well-water, and would either have or want certain soluble constituents which would distinguish it from the mountain drainage of the district. The great characteristic of wells, that in which they differ essentially from the other water sources, consists in their being dug through the superficial strata; and it is these strata which confer upon the waters any peculiarities they may possess. Thus, if wells are dug through ground long occupied by population, such as the area of the metropolis, the well drainage will contain in solution whatever soluble matter it has been able to take up in its course in filtering from the surface to the bottom of the well. The matters held in solution are usually inorganic compounds of various kinds, organic matter, animal and vegetable, or compounds of nitrogen, resulting from the decomposition of organic matter of animal origin. None of the London well-waters are fit for use from this circumstance. But Dr. Leith is mistaken in supposing that these waters are "assumed" (by the Royal Commissioners in their Report) "as illustrative of what the wells of Indian cantonments are" (paragraph 19). The London experience is merely used to show what the water in shallow wells may become, under certain conditions of surface and population. Wherever in India these conditions are reproduced, we may feel satisfied that shallow well-waters will exhibit similar impurities. Where wells are dug through rich vegetable soil, the dissolved organic matter will, of course, be of vegetable origin. These conditions, derived from the surface soil, are quite independent of the rock in which the well is dug. The rock may be of the most insoluble character, and yet the water may be polluted by impurities in the surface soil. Notwithstanding this danger, wells may be made perfectly safe as water sources, provided they be dug to a sufficient depth to obtain water of the requisite purity, and provided the surface water be cut off by casing the well above, as recommended in our "Suggestions."

10. It is impossible to state whether the water from any source is sufficiently pure

pure for use in such climates as those of India, without a careful qualitative and quantitative analysis. And so far as this indispensable information is concerned, Dr. Leith's Report affords no additional information to that previously in our possession.

There are, it is true, the analyses of four well-water sources at Poona, given at pp. 18 and 19 of the report. They are stated as follows:—

Per Imperial Gallon.

"Of one well, organic matter, grains 0·635 ; saline matter, grains 32·80			
Other well	"	0·726	" 40·
First well	"	1·68	" 14·40
Second well	"	2·24	" 37·60 "

For sanitary purposes, analyses of this class are of little or no use. With one exception, they show the waters to be very impure, as a whole ; but before their probable effect on health could be stated, it would be necessary to give both the organic and inorganic constituents in minute detail.

We have given in our "Suggestions" the chief points requiring attention in the analysis of water ; but, we may add, that as impure drinking water is the most fruitful source of water diseases, it is necessary that the water in the condition in which it is drunk by the men should be analysed, both as regards its suspended and dissolved impurities, in addition to the analysis of water taken from the source of supply.

11. Dr. Leith states that "the physiological test," viz., the effect of water on the health of troops, may be presumed to supply in some degree the absence of a chemical test. In reports from the stations appended to Dr. Leith's Report, the writers state their opinion that the waters are not injurious to health, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera, dysentery, and other bowel diseases, and fevers at the stations. The point at issue is to determine to what extent the existing water supply contributes to this diseased predisposition. And the first step towards an answer is to ascertain accurately what is the composition of the waters. With our improved knowledge on such subjects at home, the occurrence of any extent of bowel disease, especially of dysentery or cholera, would necessarily lead to an analysis of the water. And our experience has certainly shown that not a few preconceptions as to the physiological effects of impure water have been erroneous, and that it is a far more frequent and important cause of disease than was formerly believed. In such cases no medical opinion taken by itself can settle the question.

12. There is one other point regarding the analysis of water which may be noticed, viz., the precautions required in using the microscope for ascertaining the extent of animalcular life in water. At paragraph 18, Dr. Leith takes notice of an apparent error on the part of a medical officer at Hyderabad, who writes, in regard to a certain water mentioned in the Stational Report, "Although I have never examined it microscopically, I have no doubt it swarms with animal life." In the abstract of the Stational Reports, the first member of this sentence was omitted in abstracting, as being apparently unnecessary, seeing that a medical officer was not likely to be mistaken in such an opinion. Dr. Leith says of it, that it was a "surmise," which "has been found to be groundless." We notice this, in order to call attention to the conditions absolutely necessary for ascertaining the amount of living organisms in water. And unless the method has been adopted in this case, it may be found, after all, that the water does contain them.

The following is the proceeding usually followed in examining water by the microscope :

(a.) Half a gallon of the water to be examined should be allowed to remain at rest in a scrupulously clean glass vessel for six or eight hours, and the sediment carefully collected and examined under the microscope.

(b.) If the sediment be small in quantity, the lower portion of the water should be transferred to a clean conical glass vessel, and allowed to stand for three or four hours. The sediment should then be submitted to the microscope.

13. There are one or two other points in regard to the water supply which require notice. Appended to the Report of the Royal Commission is a report from Asseerghur, giving an account of the water supply of the station. Dr. Leith, in paragraph 16 of his own Report, states that the Commissioners, misled by the want of precision in the Asseerghur Report, mislead others by the way in which they quote it. The statement in the Stational Report bearing on the question is as follows: "The water supply is derived from tanks and rainfall, these tanks being open and generally well filled. The tank surface is 163,000 square feet in the fort, and about 7,000 square feet in the lower fort and village." "One tank is used for drinking and bathing; for the former, the natives slightly clear away the surface. The water supply is sufficient for 3,500 inhabitants inclusive of the water in the fort. The water in the sweet well reserved for Europeans is good. But that in the tanks is very bad, though not considered so by the natives when filtered; and the tanks are preserved for the use of the garrison, and used only for drinking."

Now, at this station the Report states that there were present of Her Majesty's 95th Regiment (a detachment merely) 93 men and 9 pendalls (native barracks) for 50 native soldiers each, 450 in all. The water supply is intended for both; and it is such as is described above. It is surely not an inaccurate representation of the text quoted above, to state, in the abstracts Dr. Leith represents as misleading, "water derived from tanks, same tank used for drinking and bathing; for the former natives clear away surface. Water in the sweet well for Europeans is good, that in the tanks very bad."

But, besides, it must never be forgotten that the object is not only to provide a proper water supply at Asseerghur for a small European detachment, but for half a native regiment and a civil population, among which no epidemic disease (often arising from bad water) can occur without endangering the health of the troops.

It is a very limited view of such questions, to include in one's vision only the requirements of 93 men, and even these we should in this country consider were very imperfectly provided for by simply having a well from which they could draw water.

We are glad to find that Dr. Leith sees no valid reason why the recommendation of the Royal Commission for a constant water supply, laid on by pipes, over stations should not be adopted.

14. Dr. Leith deals with the question of the superficial area and cubic space allowed for men in barracks and sick in hospitals, in paragraphs 24, 25, 26, and 34. In these paragraphs and in the reports from the stations given by Dr. Leith, there is some discrepancy between the amounts of space and area per man and the amounts given in the Appendix and Report of the Royal Commission. Dr. Leith's Report gives the cubic space and superficial area available at the time he received the information: and both elements are calculated, after deducting guards, prisoners, and sick from the occupants of the rooms. The information asked for by the Royal Commissioners, in the barrack and hospital returns, was the *Regulation* space, *i. e.*, the number of men which could be placed by regulation in every barrack room and sick ward, together with the dimensions of the rooms and wards, and the superficial area and cubic space each man had a right to. The Stational Reports show this for most of the stations.

This element, namely, the "regulation space," is quite different from the accidental occupation. The cubic space and superficial area, recommended by the Commissioners for future adoption, was so recommended, with the intention of its being made matter of regulation.

15. In the same paragraphs, attention is directed to certain important discrepancies between the measurements of some barracks and hospitals, given in the Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission, and measurements of the same barracks and hospitals obtained by Dr. Leith. The mistakes were made in India, and though of no very great moment as regards the general result of the inquiry into the question of cubic space, still it would have been as easy for the committees at the stations to have been accurate in the measurements as not.

16. We are glad to find, from paragraph 29, that increased glazed window space has been introduced into both barracks and hospitals in the Bombay Presidency;

Presidency; although Dr. Leith informs us that there is still often a great deficiency of daylight both in barracks and hospitals.

We would call attention also to his statement that there is nothing, except the cost, to prevent barracks and hospitals from being lighted with gas.

There are several excellent forms of portable gas apparatus, such as are used at home for lighting country railway stations, which might be tried for lighting military stations in India.

17. In paragraphs 35 and 36, Dr. Leith deals with the recommendation of the Royal Commission as to the introduction of iron bedsteads and horse-hair mattresses into hospitals. He states that there is not at present a hospital in the Bombay Presidency in which the sick have any but iron-bedsteads. As it might be inferred from this that the recommendation of the Commissioners was unnecessary, it may be as well to state that the reports from the stations show that, at the date they were sent in, the hospital bedsteads at Malligama, Kolapore, Neemuch, and Hyderabad were of wood. At Nusseerabad they were chiefly wood; at Kurrachee partly wood; at Aden planks on iron trestles; at Surat the hospital bedsteads were the same as those in barracks. It is satisfactory to know that the great improvement of substituting iron bedsteads has been completed.

18. As regards the introduction of hair mattresses for hospitals, the commendation bestowed on this kind of bedding by the Commissioners was the result of experience both in civil and military hospitals. In the Bombay Presidency, Dr. Leith states that straw is the usual stuffing for hospital beds; but that cotton or coir are substituted in special cases. Both straw and cotton are inadmissible materials. The choice at present lies between coir and hair. After due consideration and experience the introduction of hair mattresses was made matter of regulation in the hospitals of Her Majesty's regiments; and in conformity with the regulation they should be introduced throughout India. This is, indeed, the object of the recommendation.

19. In paragraphs 39 to 42, Dr. Leith calls in question the representations made by the Royal Commissioners as to the sick-rate and death-rate of the Indian army. He adduces certain statistical tables to show that the Bombay army is much more healthy than could be gathered from the data referring to the whole of India given in the report. As the analysis of the Indian returns was made under the directions of Dr. Farr, he has been so good as to place at our disposal the following remarks on the subject:—

20. Dr. Leith says in his Report, "*The data on which the conclusions of the Royal Commission, regarding the sickness and mortality of the Indian army, were founded, are returns that extend to periods far back, during many years of which the troops were exposed in the field to the inclemencies of weather, and privations in food and shelter, as well as to losses in battle, and to periods during which much new territory was occupied with, as usual, increase of sickness and loss of life, from the now acknowledged rules of sanitary science having then been as little attended to in India as elsewhere. The heavy sickness and mortality of India have thus been made TO APPEAR IN BLACKER RELIEF THAN THEY WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE DONE.*"*

Dr. Leith charitably adds: "It is to be hoped that good will flow from attention having been thus directed, more forcibly than might have been expected, to the existing evils, which it is desirable should without delay be removed or at least lessened by all practicable means."

In the next paragraph, Dr. Leith intimates that the ratio of 84 men constantly sick in a battalion of 1,000 is too high; the Royal Commission has applied, he says, "a heavy ratio of sickness which existed in one Presidency" (Bengal) to the whole of India.

The Royal Commission writes, in the recapitulation, "the annual death-rate for the whole of India has hitherto been 69 per thousand;" and Dr. Leith proceeds to controvert this statement by showing from Returns "that for 15 years back there has been progressive improvement in the health of the troops [in Bombay]." (page 11).

The 15 years ended in 1863; and his returns relate only to the troops in Bombay;

* Report of Dr. Leith, page 11. [The italics and capitals are not Dr. Leith's.]

Bombay; and, after 1856, are based on the strength and mortality in regiments, neither including non-effectives nor deaths that happened among invalids after their embarkation. Dr. Leith gives no information about the numbers of invalids.

The Commission has been charged in other quarters, and on the same grounds, with having exaggerated the mortality of the army of India.

Now, this charge is unfounded, and the Commission cannot accept the equivocal compliment that good may possibly flow from the overcolouring of their Report.

The dates are of some importance. The Commission was no sooner appointed (31st May 1859), than the members who were specially intrusted with the statistical part of the inquiry proceeded to the India House, and were supplied with all the documents available in the department. They were anxious to obtain information down to the latest date, but found nothing later than 1856.

The mutiny and consequent campaigns had produced great disturbances in the returns, and some of the records of regiments which had suffered most severely were, it appears, entirely lost.

All the Commission could then gather was that the mortality of the battalions of the East India Company in the mutiny had been excessively high.* This was confirmed by subsequent information, and to avoid uncertainty on the one hand, and any overstatement on the other, the investigation was closed at the end of 1856:—thus not including the excessively high rate of mortality in the mutiny, which began in May 1857, and ended early in 1859.

The deaths of the whole of the European troops in India during the years 1857, 1858, and 1859, have never yet been published; and the Director General's second Report begins with the Indian Returns of 1860.

The Report of the Royal Commission was written earlier than, but it was dated 19th May 1863, in order to include the latest information which the Director General could supply. That information related to 1860,† and was used to show the rates of mortality in particular stations down to recent mes.‡

But the collective information available respecting the four years 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860, confirmed the Commissioners in the opinion they expressed in their Report of the average losses of the armies in India exposed to the evils which continued to exist down to the date of its appointment.

Their statement is to the following effect, and it has often been misquoted:—

“ Sir Alexander Tulloch gave, in his evidence, a series of War Office Returns of the strength, deaths, and mortality of the Royal Army in India during 39 years, 1817–55, from which it appears that the mean strength in the three Presidencies was 20,332, and the deaths, 55,584, so that the annual rate of mortality was 70 per thousand. The Mahratta, Pindaree, Bermese, Afghan, Sinde, Sutlej, Punjab, and Chinese campaigns, account, according to his estimate, for 10 of the 70 annual deaths.§ Those who are conversant with military statistics, are well aware of the difficulty of obtaining results at once exact and precise. This difficulty is increased in India, and the necessary calculations are further complicated by the distribution of European officers among the Native corps, by the mixing up of officers and men, or of the
“ Royal

* The Director General of the Army Medical Department could give no information in 1861 about India in 1859, in his Report. (See Dr. Balfour's letter attached to the Report, dated March 1861.) The Annual Returns of Bengal for 1860 were not received by the Director General in the early part of 1862. (See Second Report, dated May 1862.) He gave the mortality from Quarterly Returns, including neither the European nor Asiatic troops of the late East India Company.

† The Returns of India are necessarily, and perhaps unnecessarily, slow in reaching England. Dr. Balfour, in all his Indian Reports, has to say, “ the Annual Reports from the Bengal Presidency being still in arrear, &c.” (Report for 1861, p. 108.)

‡ See pp. 38–39 of 8vo. Report of Royal Commission. To prevent confusion, it may here be stated that there are three editions of this Report, viz., (1) the folio Edition of 1863 with Précis and Minutes of Evidence and Addenda (two vols. folio); (2) the 8vo. Edition of 1863, with Précis of Evidence only; and (3) the 8vo. Edition of 1864, with Abstract of Evidence and of Reports received from Indian Military Stations. The (1) folio edition, and (3) 8vo. edition, of 1864, are quoted in these remarks.

§ See p. 319 of Evidence, folio edition, and p. 283, 8vo. edition, 1864; also, pp. 178–186 of Evidence before Commission of Inquiry into the Organisation of the Indian Army, 1859.

“ Royal Army with that of the late Company, or of men at home in dépôt with men in India, and by the confusion of invaliding from disease with the discharge of soldiers whose terms of service have expired. The medical returns for some time appear to have included only the deaths in hospitals.

“ After carefully examining all the documents at our disposal, we selected for analysis the nominal rolls of strength and casualties at the India House relating to the late Company’s European troops. The collection of annual casualty rolls at the India House was ‘ compiled upon the principle of accounting for every man becoming ineffective in the year.’ Verified by the signatures of the commanding officers and adjutants of corps, the rolls are perfectly intelligible and substantially correct; they have been, therefore, analysed elaborately for the purposes of this inquiry. The troops of the Company, unlike the Royal Army, served only in India, where they remained until death, or until they returned home. The deaths in the 57 years, 1800–56, among all the Company’s non-commissioned officers and men, including invalids in India, amounted to 40,420 out of an aggregate of 588,820 years of life, obtained by adding up the average annual strength in those years; so the annual rate of mortality has been 69 in 1,000 during the present century. The mortality rate was as high as 134 in 1804, in the first Mahratta war, and it was as low as 41 in 1852. It was high again in the years of mutiny, and it has been subsequently lower than the Indian standard. From the rate of 55 in 1700–99, the rate rose to 85 in the 30 years, 1800–29; and the mortality fell to 58 in the 27 years, 1830–56; so that the death-rate of the British soldier, since the first occupation of the country down to the present day, has oscillated round 69 per 1,000. If the mortality is set down at 69 in 1,000, it follows that, besides deaths by natural causes, 61, or taking the English standard, 60 per 1,000 of our troops perish in India annually. It is at that expense that we have held dominion there for a century; a company out of every regiment has been sacrificed every 20 months. These companies fade away in the prime of life, leave few children, and have to be replaced at great cost, by successive shiploads of recruits.” (*Report, 8vo Edition of 1864, pp. 9 and 10.*)

It will be observed, that the mortality, deduced from the latest War Office Returns which Sir Alexander Tulloch could give in, closely agreed with the mortality deduced by the Commission from still better materials, the nominal returns of the Company’s European troops. By the one, the mortality of our European troops was 70, by the other 69, in 1,000.

The soldiers who were invalided from the Royal Army and from the Company’s force included many who laboured under slow fatal diseases, such as chronic dysentery or consumption, which were contracted in the service. The Commission did not bring them into account; yet the returns showed that, while in a strength of 1,000 the annual deaths during 57 years were at the average rate of 69 in 1,000, the other casualties were 82 in 1,000, making the total “ casualties ” from all causes, including invaliding and discharges, 151 in 1,000.* The Commissioners only brought 69 per 1,000 into account.

The Commission discussed the effects of war in a special chapter,† and showed that the years of war were those in which the mortality was generally highest, but that the greater part of this mortality was the direct effect of cholera and other diseases, leaving a small proportion from deaths in battle and wounds.

Sir Alexander Tulloch, who estimated the mortality of the Royal Army at 70 deaths in 1,000, referred 10 of the 70 to casualties in the field; and the Commission was of opinion, that more than 10 of the 82 men discharged for other casualties, including chronic maladies, would die of diseases induced in India.

It is evident that the mortality of an army in war cannot be omitted in any investigation of the general mortality to which armies are liable; and it is in war chiefly that the deficiency of their sanitary organisation is seen. Thus, as it

* See Report, vol. 1 (*folio*), p. 531. This is clearly set forth in the Report, and in the Tables; yet Dr. Bird, in a paper which appears in the Journal of the Statistical Society (Vol. 26, 1863, p. 401), says, “ The above-mentioned high rate (69 per 1,000) is not simply the mortality, but includes other rates of decrement from the effective strength, as those of *invaliding*, and of *extraordinary war service in climates not Indian*.”

† See Report, vol. 1 (*folio*), p. xvi; and pp. 19, 20 of 8vo Report.

it would not be right to leave out the years of the Crimean War, in investigating the aggregate mortality of the British Army, neither could the Commission exclude the years of war in India from their survey. The suggestion that, to reduce the mortality of the army, the sole course is to avoid war in future, requires no discussion.

For the reasons stated, the Commission did not include the years of the Persian War and of the mutiny, for, imperfect as the returns in their possession were, the returns by the commanding officers of regiments, published in detail (at pages 757-79 of Vol. I., folio Report), convinced the Commission that, had the returns been brought down to the latest period, the rate of mortality would not have been lowered by that operation.

This is evident in the Table A. appended to these remarks, by which it appears that in the military year April 1857, the 64th Regiment engaged in Persia lost in deaths 237 men; the 70th, 117 men; the 1st battalion of the 60th, 194 men; the 81st, 170 men, and other regiments also great numbers. In the year following, 12 regiments or battalions lost 105, 384, 223, 280, 128, 175, 107, 106, 228, 284, 140, and 121 men out of strengths often below 1,000 at the beginning of the year. In the military year 1859, 17 regiments lost 116, 187, 107, 104, 120, 123, 118, 113, 141, 176, 123, 139, 112, 165, 141, and 148 men in India; and of other regiments the losses were heavy. After the war, the invalids and disabled, many of whom died, were sent home in large numbers, and thus reduced the deaths in India during the following years.

The following Table, not including all the deaths in India, shows that the mortality during the excluded years must have been higher than the average of the previous years of Indian experience :—

Military Years, ending 1st April.	Estimated Mean Strength.	Deaths.	Mortality per 1,000.
1857 - - - - -	21,260	1,504	70.74
1858 - - - - -	22,057	2,956	134.02
1859 - - - - -	42,194	4,355	103.21
1860 - - - - -	62,110	2,329	37.50
3 years 1857-59 - - - - -	85,511	8,815	103.09
4 years 1857-60 - - - - -	147,721	11,144	77.51

Note.—The facts from which this Table is derived will be found in Vol. I. of folio Report, pp. 757-79, "Statistics of regiments which have served in India;" an analysis of which is given in the Table A. annexed to this paper, and referred to above.

The estimated mean strength in each of the years is obtained by taking the mean of the strength at the beginning and end of the year, excepting in 1857, which is the number given as the actual strength on the 1st April of that year.

These Regimental Returns will be of use to the future historian of the war of the mutiny; but the Commission, desiring to avoid anything like over-statement of the case, did not bring the mortality of any regiment during the years 1857-8-9 into account; they only paid a just tribute to the men whose military virtues were so loudly proclaimed by their deaths :—

"It is impossible to read the losses of particular regiments in the war of the mutiny without being struck by the inextinguishable valour of the British soldier; but it was disease and not the enemy that killed him; for out of 9,467 men dying among regiments in India prior to the mutiny, or sent out in 1857-8, only 586 were killed in action or died of wounds." (*8vo Report*, 1864, p. 19.)

The reform in the Army Statistics of India, which Lord Herbert's Commission suggested, had not come into operation in 1859, and the Indian returns gave very little information respecting the proportional numbers constantly in hospital for sickness, and no information about the diseases by which that constant sickness was caused.

Dr. Leith says, "The existing returns of the daily sick in the hospitals of the Bombay Army extend only four years back, from 1863 to 1860; they show 73 sick in every 1,000 of strength" (*p.* 11).

The

The estimate of the Commission for all India was 84 in 1,000; a "heavy ratio of sickness," which Dr. Leith thinks inapplicable to the Bombay Presidency.

No returns exist, but it is found that there is a certain relation between the "sick" and the dying; and Dr. Leith shows, that while in the four years (1860-3) the mortality was at the rate of 21, the sick were 73 in 1,000. Now, following out this proportion, and taking his figures, if 21 deaths gave 73 constantly sick, 29 deaths annually, his rate of mortality from 1849 to 1863, would imply that the sick were 101 per 1,000 of the strength. This is Annesley's proportion,* and it is higher than the low rate (84) which the Commission intentionally adopted.

It was a current opinion among Indian writers, the able author of "Vital Statistics of the Anglo-Indian Armies," for instance, that the "European army in India has hitherto disappeared in about 13½ years." This result, deduced from the facts by a mathematical oversight, and some unintentional exaggerations of other writers, the Commission corrected;† and to calculate the prevailing loss of men by death, invaliding, and other causes, the life table for the English soldier in India, and the greater part of the deductions, were based upon the facts observed in the last available 10 years, 1847-56, when the current annual rate of mortality was 51·2 per 1,000 in India; namely, 67 in Bengal, 39 in Madras, and 38 in Bombay.‡

Public attention has been directed to the health of the army; the measures which Lord Herbert and Miss Nightingale originated began to bear fruit; the appointment and the inquiries of the Royal Commission gave an impulse to sanitary affairs in India; and finally, the new stations in Oude and the Punjab opened to the Bengal army some of the advantages of a healthier country, which had before been realised by the European forces of Madras and Bombay. Thus it happened, as subsequent returns prove, that the mortality was reduced in the year 1862 to 35 per 1,000, in the year 1861 to 37 per 1,000, and in the year 1862 to 26 per 1,000.§ During the latter year, 28 per 1,000 were invalided from India for discharge or for change of climate.

The mortality per 1,000 of Bengal was at the rate of 28, of Bombay 25, and of Madras 21.

This most happy occurrence, which has come to light since the inquiry of the Commission commenced, is cited by a certain class of writers to prove that the Commission, in their Report, overstated the deplorable mortality which prevailed during the present century down to the year of the mutiny. Other critics, by excluding years of war, as well as even the deaths from cholera, and selecting years after war had cleared the army of invalids, contrived to exhibit low rates of mortality; but none have impeached the accuracy of the calculations of the Commissioners. They have only reasoned in this inconclusive form:—"The mortality in the years since the Commission was appointed has been lower than 69 in 1,000, therefore that rate could not have accurately represented the mortality of soldiers in India up to the date of the last returns." The answer is, that the mortality which the Commission cites is an incontestable fact.

With regard to recent lower death-rates, it is necessary to bear in mind that numerical records made for short periods (still more for a single year) are usually either in excess or in deficiency. And no general law, either as regards sickness or mortality, can be deduced from them. By selecting particular years, all the stations even on the West Coast of Africa might be shown to be among the healthiest places in our foreign possessions.

It is always possible, by selecting years and localities skilfully, to prove that the mortality of the troops in a great country is either high or low. The Commission was well aware of this; and to avoid all such misleading fallacies, based their estimate on returns during long series of years; displaying, however, the facts for each year, and for each Presidency. The Commission not only described the mortality of each Presidency separately, but, as far as was practicable, of each station, each regiment, and each arm of the service.

Dr.

* 8vo Report (1864), p. 20

† 8vo Report (1864), pp. 12-14.

‡ 8vo Report (1864), pp. 133-5.

§ See Dr. Balfour's Reports to the Director General of Army Medical Department, on Returns for 1860, 1861, and 1862.

Dr. Leith is apparently able to show that in 1863 the mortality was so low as 12 in the 1,000 in Bombay (*p.* 12). This result may require some correction for deaths not included by Dr. Leith, as he makes the mortality of Bombay in 1862, the previous year, 20·8, while Dr. Balfour shows that the mortality was 24·6* per 1,000 in that year.

But allowing for any necessary correction, the reduction of the mortality of the Bombay army, which for 56 years had been 66 per 1,000 (68 in the 10 years 1840–50 and 31 in 1850–6), to (say) 15 per 1,000 is a most gratifying fact, particularly as Dr. Leith is able to say that “the progressive decrease of mortality may reasonably be attributed to the increasing attention that has been paid to the welfare of the soldiers in barracks and in hospital” (*p.* 12).

So far as the Commission could discern, there was less disposition among Indian authorities to believe that the mortality of European troops had been high, particularly during active service, than to admit that the mortality could possibly be reduced below the past standard; it was all the fault of the burning implacable sun, according to popular belief. The Commission addressed itself, therefore, especially to this branch of the inquiry; and they proved (1) that in several of the hottest stations of India the mortality had been as low as 30 and 20 in 1,000 during a series of years; (2) that the mortality was mainly due to certain diseases which are the result of various excremental organic compounds, and marsh malaria, producing the same class of diseases in Europe; (3) that the mortality of the population from the same class of diseases was formerly higher in London than it is now in Calcutta; (4) that the dietary, regimen, barracks, sanitary arrangements, particularly in the field, had been inconceivably defective during a long series of years; (5) that the native cities and bazaars of India were in a deplorable sanitary condition, that they were centres of disease, but that the native troops of the East India Company lost less than 20 per 1,000 by death; (6) that the military officers of the Company died at the rate of 31 in 1,000, while the civil servants exposed to the climate died at the rate of 20 in 1,000.

All this seemed to show that if British soldiers died at the rate of 69, or even 50 per 1,000 annually, it was not the uncontrollable “climate” that killed them.

From these and other elaborate inquiries, the Commission concluded that the “climate” of India includes various elements, and that the mortality of our army in India and of the European race is due chiefly to those elements which are to a large extent under control. The diet of the men could be improved, the excessive doses of poisonous spirits under a burning sun could be commuted into other drinks, the mind of the soldier could be occupied; troops could be transferred from stations irreclaimably bad to stations proved by experience to be comparatively salubrious, and susceptible of being rendered more salubrious still; the same sanitary measures, too, as had driven plague from Europe, and mitigated malarious fevers, must, it was inferred, produce the same salutary effects in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and the other cities of India.

Upon all these grounds the Commission saw a brighter prospect before the English Army in India.

It is thus described:—

“We have, in the course of our inquiries, endeavoured to ascertain the probable excess of mortality in the Indian Army, occasioned by the sanitary defects we have described, as well as the reduction of mortality which would follow on the adoption of improvements in existing stations, combined with the use of hill stations, and the abandonment of as many unhealthy localities as may be practicable. The statistical evidence shows that the mortality varies from 11½ per cent. in the most unhealthy to about 2 per cent. in the most healthy places, even in their present unimproved state. It has been estimated that the lowest of these rates, or 2 per cent. (double the rate at home stations since the introduction of sanitary improvements) may be taken as the possible mortality under improved sanitary conditions.”†

Nay, they go further, and hypothetically predict a still better state of things:—

“A careful examination of the causes of disease, and of the character of diseases

* Dr. Balfour states the strength of the troops in Bombay to be 11,870, and the deaths among them in India to be 274, while 18 of the invalids died. Dr. Leith makes the strength 11,971 and the deaths in India 249. (*Report of Army Medical Department, 1862, p.* 123.)

† 8vo Report (1864), pp. 124–5.

“diseases prevalent at the more healthy stations, would lead us to hope eventually for a greater saving of life than we have here estimated. Causes of disease, such as exist at these stations, would even at home be sufficient to account for one half of the 20 per 1,000; and if the time should ever arrive when, under the influence of improved culture, drainage, and sanitary works, India should be freed from the local malaria which exists everywhere there now, as it once did in some form or other over Europe, we may cherish the hope of realising what statistical inquiries appear to point to, namely, that the natural death rate in times of peace of men of the soldiers’ ages in India will be no more than 10 per 1,000 per annum.”

Now, although Dr. Leith and other writers have not proved that the mortality of the British Army in India, down to the date of the inquiry, was less than the calculations of the Commission indicate, they have shown that the somewhat sanguine prediction of the Commission, that a future low rate of mortality is to be obtained in India, may be realised, and Dr. Leith tells the Government that the mortality in Bombay is at the rate of 12 in 1,000. He ascribes it to an unusual degree of freedom from cholera, and to “increasing attention to the welfare of the soldier.” But very much remains to be done before such a rate can become permanent.

21. After a careful consideration of Dr. Leith’s report, although we are glad to find that there has been a lower death rate since the Royal Commission began its work, and although there have been some improvements in a few matters of detail regarding barracks and hospitals, we are of opinion that the report contains no satisfactory evidence that any material improvement has yet been effected in the sanitary condition of the Bombay Presidency.

In comparing its statements with the recommendations of the Royal Commission, we find—

(1.) That the sale of spirits in canteens, at the date of the report, was pretty much in the same condition as represented by the Commissioners. But we are somewhat surprised to find that at Colaba Sanitarium, where men are sent for the recovery of their health, “a quart of malt liquor and two drams of spirits are allowed to be bought by each of the invalids in the barracks at the canteen,” and that, at Ahmednuggur, the quantity of spirits which the men can purchase at the cavalry canteen appears to have been doubled since the date of the report made to the Royal Commissioners. Surely this requires reform.

(2.) That the means of instruction, exercise, and recreation are still very deficient.

(3.) That invalids are not yet embarked for home with the necessary speed.

(4.) That works of drainage and water supply have still to be carried out at all the stations, that the existing water sources still require to be analysed, and that means of filtration, combined with improved distribution of water, have still to be provided.

(5.) That plans for improving the existing barracks and hospitals, as nearly as practicable in conformity with the principles laid down by the Royal Commission for building new barracks and hospitals, have yet to be prepared and carried out.

(6.) That the ventilation of barracks and hospitals has still to be completed on sound principles.

(7.) That a sufficient amount of glazed window space has still to be provided for lighting barracks and hospitals, and that gas has still to be introduced.

(8.) That the ablution and bath accommodation for barracks and hospitals is still very deficient, and the supply of water for cleanliness quite inadequate. [Dr. Leith shows that at Hyderabad, on the banks of the Indus, the allowance of water is only five gallons per head per day, and even shower baths cannot be used.]

(9.) That drinking fountains, supplied with pure, cool, filtered water, have still to be provided.

(10.) That barrack cook-houses are pretty much in the state they were.

(11.) That in consequence of the want of drainage and water supply, improved

improved latrines, water-closets, and urinals cannot be provided for barracks or hospitals.

22. With the view of supplying these deficiencies, we would recommend as follows :

(1.) That each station be carefully examined by competent sanitary and engineering officers, and that a careful survey be made, and a well-digested scheme for improving the station be prepared and submitted for sanction. This scheme to include—

(2.) Levelling, filling up, paving, and otherwise improving the surface drainage of the station.

(3.) Drainage and water supply, including sub-soil drainage, house drainage, filtration, and distribution of water over the station.

(4.) Improving existing barracks and hospitals, including raised floors, with ventilation beneath, or providing upper floors for sleeping rooms, in localities where it may be necessary to do so.

(5.) Ventilation of barrack rooms and hospital wards, on the principles laid down in our “ suggestions.” Improvements in lighting barracks and hospitals.

(6.) Fixing, *by regulation*, the superficial and cubic feet to be allotted per bed in barracks and hospitals, the amount being regulated according to the healthiness or otherwise of the locality, on the principles laid down by the Royal Commission. In doing this, rooms or wards unfit or doubtful for occupation should be excluded ; and the amount of additional barrack and hospital accommodation necessary to admit of the regulation being complied with should be stated.

(7.) Sub-dividing long barrack rooms and sick wards, so as to have no more than from 20 to 24 beds per room, and providing that each room is completely cut off from the others, and ventilated separately.

(8.) Improved latrines, water-closets, and urinals for barracks and hospitals.

(9.) Improved and extended ablution and bath accommodation for barracks and hospitals.

(10.) Improvements in cook-houses, hospital kitchens, and cooking apparatus.

(11.) The provision of sufficient accommodation for exercise, recreation, and instruction in the way of gymnasia, workshops, reading and day rooms, soldiers' gardens, covered ball courts, &c.

23. It is impossible for us to do more than indicate generally the more important points of such an inquiry. Nothing short of actual examination on the spot, by persons competent to conduct such an examination, is of any real use in determining the nature of the influences affecting the health of troops at any given station, and the nature of the works required for improving its sanitary condition. Such an inquiry, followed by a carefully drawn up Report on each station, accompanied with the necessary maps, plans, and surveys, affords the only basis on which a practical opinion could be arrived at as to the extent and class of improvements required.

(signed) *Richard Airey*, Quartermaster General and President.
Douglas Galton,

Assistant Under Secretary of State for War.

John Sutherland.

T. G. Logan, Inspector General of Hospitals.

Edward Belfield,

Deputy Director of Works, War Office.

Proby T. Cautley, Member of the Council of India.

J. Ranald Martin, Inspector General of Hospitals.

Robert Rawlinson, Local Government Act Office.

J. J. Frederick, Secretary,
Barrack and Hospital Improvement Commission,
War Office, 6 January 1865.

A.—STATISTICS of REGIMENTS which have served in *India* during the Years which the Commissioners did not include in their Estimate of the Mortality.

Returns are by Commanding Officers of Regiments, and are given in detail in the Report of the "Royal Commission on Sanitary State of Army in India," Vol. I., pp. 757-779.)

REGIMENT OR CORPS.	1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.		1861.	
	Strength on 1 April.	Deaths in previous Year.	Strength on 1 April.	Deaths in previous Year, 1857-8, 1 April.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.	Strength.	Deaths.*
Assars	656	7	706	18	630	62	-	-	-	-
Regiment (1st Battalion)	952	79	954	105	1,141	27	1,058	16	633	11
Regiment	949	69	913	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regiment	742	82	510	384	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highlanders (Persian Ex. 1856-7)	-	-	756	223	540	48	-	-	-	-
Regiment	940	18	1,006	45	1,101	54	1,048	30	965	18
Regiment	918	29	803	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regiment (Persian Ex. 1856-7)	1,088	237	852	39	1,228	24	993	12	-	-
Regiment (1st Battalion)	898	30	796	128	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regiment (1st Battalion)	891	40	845	175	870	56	-	-	-	-
Regiment	937	40	977	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regiment	745	117	963	82	975	59	915	18	-	-
Officers	611	13	547	107	399	41	-	-	-	-
Regiment	890	58	889	58	943	58	1,036	27	-	-
Regiment	1,093	35	961	106	863	13	807	64	-	-
Regiment	937	22	816	228	1,091	39	1,039	27	951	57
Regiment (1st Battalion)	882	194	789	43	900	61	-	-	-	-
Regiment	871	63	888	25	1,204	12	1,131	13	-	-
Regiment	945	27	787	284	885	44	-	-	-	-
Regiment	1,047	170	1,044	32	1,074	41	-	-	-	-
Regiment	1,094	50	1,041	31	979	116	950	26	969	11
Highlanders	978	22	972	18	1,065	40	911	27	932	13
Regiment	930	33	988	140	935	34	1,040	12	1,042	22
Regiment	656	66	933	66	934	187+	959	38	1,162	19
Goon Guards	-	-	632	71	661	28	659	13	-	-
Officers	610	3	644	20	608	52	404	34	-	-
Regiment	-	-	841	121	705	36	862	37	998	84
Regiment (1st Battalion)	-	-	-	-	663	88	828	104	805	38
Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	858	32	929	25
Regiment	-	-	-	-	1,233	12	1,162	41	991	64
Regiment	-	-	-	-	979	38	1,058	81	-	-
Regiment (1st Battalion)	-	-	-	-	1,191	107	1,046	53	1,166	23
Regiment (1st Battalion)	-	-	-	-	1,058	98	917	61	989	36
Regiment	-	-	-	-	1,112	104	1,039	31	1,153	27
Regiment	-	-	-	-	730	83	1,175	58	-	-
Regiment (1st Battalion)	-	-	-	-	1,079	120	1,279	43	1,013	18
Highlanders	-	-	-	-	961	123	1,009	20	990	23
Regiment	-	-	-	-	1,047	50	1,037	32	985	38
Regiment	-	-	-	-	916	118	961	43	1,000	25
Alion Rifle Brigade	-	-	-	-	1,043	113	1,106	48	1,133	18
Alion Rifle Brigade	-	-	-	-	1,069	141	1,156	29	1,047	79
Goon Guards	-	-	-	-	701	16	663	30	657	14
Goon Guards	-	-	-	-	605	9	704	11	699	25
Regiment	-	-	-	-	982	176	1,059	40	1,014	22
Regiment (1st Battalion)	-	-	-	-	1,108	87	965	65	905	40
Regiment (1st Battalion)	-	-	-	-	1,015	123	964	56	975	17
Regiment	-	-	-	-	799	139	1,013	93	986	35
Regiment (1st Battalion)	-	-	-	-	1,222	68	1,182	30	1,254	19
Highlanders	-	-	-	-	911	42	1,069	41	1,098	1
Goon Guards	-	-	-	-	604	112	605	22	585	29
Regiment	-	-	-	-	1,139	83	1,176	18	-	-
Assars	-	-	-	-	546	112	723	19	737	19
Regiment	-	-	-	-	949	105	967	25	1,016	12
Regiment (3d Battalion)	-	-	-	-	1,178	24	1,176	13	934	23
Highlanders	-	-	-	-	1,061	48	892	23	968	15
Regiment	-	-	-	-	1,270	18	1,204	25	1,036	9
Assars	-	-	-	-	559	41	711	24	704	19
Regiment	-	-	-	-	969	29	974	38	1,010	9
Regiment	-	-	-	-	1,188	33	1,148	46	1,070	19
Goon Guards	-	-	-	-	568	39	601	9	645	15
Regiment	-	-	-	-	1,081	46	1,125	31	1,023	15
Regiment	-	-	-	-	991	17	1,046	17	-	-
Regiment	-	-	-	-	858	67	838	22	-	-
Regiment	-	-	-	-	792	21	976	51	924	30
Regiment	-	-	-	-	1,057	141	1,004	47	1,011	52
Officers	-	-	-	-	568	21	599	74	632	28
Right Infantry	-	-	-	-	967	65	907	40	868	106
Regiment (1st Battalion)	-	-	-	-	1,179	61	1,031	18	992	4
Regiment (1st Battalion)	-	-	-	-	679	148	798	43	951	32
Highlanders	-	-	-	-	1,150	65	991	22	-	-
Regiment	-	-	-	-	1,261	13	1,202	25	1,112	9
Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	934	51	877	116
Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	875	18	1,085	14
Goons	-	-	-	-	-	-	686	13	702	5
Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	893	27	1,090	30
Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	787	71	979	40
Regiment (1st Battalion)	-	-	-	-	-	-	991	37	933	50
Regiment	-	-	-	-	765	49	765	34	704	4
TOTAL	21,260	1,504	22,853	2,956	61,534	4,355	62,687	2,329	50,029	1,526

It is not clear whether the Deaths in this Return always refer to the military year ending April 1. No satisfactory information on that head could be procured from the Adjutant General's Office, to which application was made. The Returns of Deaths for this year are imperfect; the regiments not having remained in India during the whole of the military year, their returns for a portion only of the year were returned. Thus the 93d Highlanders, 1,093 strong, return 1 death; that is, in a week or so. killed in action.

EAST INDIA (BOMBAY) ARMY.

COPY of Remarks of the Barrack and Hospital
IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION on a Report by
Dr. Leith on the GENERAL SANITARY CON-
DITION of the BOMBAY ARMY.

((Colonel Sykes.))

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 May 1865.

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EAST INDIA (EMPLOYMENT OF OFFICERS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 February 1865 ;—for,

RETURNS “ of the Number, Names, and Date of FIRST COMMISSIONS of all FIELD OFFICERS at each PRESIDENCY in *India* now Unemployed or placed for General Duty, and the CHARGE for the India Pay and Allowances of each : ”

“ Of the Amount of CHARGES if all such Unemployed OFFICERS in *India* were Pensioned in *Europe* with an additional £.100 per Annum in Addition to the Pension to which they might be entitled : ”

“ Of the Names and Numbers of all FIELD OFFICERS, whether of the Staff Corps or otherwise, who are Employed upon Duties which, before the Organization, were limited to Officers of a Lower Grade : ”

“ And, of the Number of all OFFICERS at each PRESIDENCY of a Lower Rank than Field Officers who are Unemployed or placed on General Duty, and the Total Amount of CHARGES at each PRESIDENCY for such Unemployed OFFICERS.”

Military Department, India Office, }
18 April 1865.

T. T. PEARS, Major General,
Military Secretary.

(Colonel Sykes.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 April 1865.

RETURN of the Number, Names, and Date of FIRST COMMISSIONS of all FIELD OFFICERS at each PRESIDENCY in *India*, now Unemployed or placed for General Duty, and the CHARGE for Indian Pay and Allowances of each.

RANK.		NAME.	Date of First Commission.	Per Month.		
Army.	Regimental.			Rs.	a.	p.
BENGAL :						
Colonel -	Lieut. Colonel	E. R. Mainwaring -	9 Jan. 1824	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	E. Darvall -	1 May 1823	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	H. Palmer -	13 Feb. 1826	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	W. B. Wemyss -	22 May 1826	1,157	- -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	G. W. Bishop -	26 April 1826	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	F. W. Burroughs -	9 Jan. 1825	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	C. Pattenson -	4 Dec. 1825	1,032	4 -	
Lieut. Colonel -	- ditto -	H. E. S. Abbott -	19 Dec. 1833	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	F. Maitland -	17 Aug. 1827	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	J. L. Walker -	25 Sept. 1834	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	S. B. Faddy -	30 April 1835	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	W. C. Gott -	9 May 1842	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	J. Barrett -	30 Sept. 1826	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	R. J. Hawthorne -	2 Dec. 1831	1,157	- -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	S. F. Macmullen -	5 Feb. 1835	1,157	- -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	R. N. Raikes -	23 April 1830	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	R. C. Tytler -	16 Feb. 1835	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	R. Duffin -	11 Dec. 1841	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	R. A. Smith -	9 Oct. 1836	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	C. Harris -	13 Mar. 1835	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	G. Strangways -	16 June 1838	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	J. Henessey -	4 Nov. 1828	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	T. R. Snow -	18 June 1839	1,157	- -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	F. W. Drummond -	2 June 1837	1,157	- -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	J. P. Clarkson -	10 Dec. 1839	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	G. Caulfield -	23 Mar. 1835	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	H. D. Twysden -	9 Sept. 1840	1,032	4 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	W. M. Cafe -	11 June 1842	1,032	4 -	
Major -	Major -	J. P. P. T. Hawkey -	18 July 1837	789	3 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	A. K. Moffat -	8 Jan. 1842	789	3 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	J. N. Thomas -	9 Feb. 1836	789	3 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	J. S. Philpotts -	15 Feb. 1840	789	3 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	N. C. Boswell -	12 June 1840	789	3 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	H. R. Shelton -	13 Jan. 1839	789	3 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	J. W. L. Bird -	23 Sept. 1838	789	3 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	W. R. Forster -	1837	789	3 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	W. R. Cunningham -	31 Jan. 1837	789	3 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	W. Forbes -	25 Jan. 1841	789	3 -	
MADRAS :						
Major -	Major -	W. J. Doveton -	3 Aug. 1839	789	3 -	
Ditto -	- ditto -	A. D. McDougall -	30 Jan. 1843	789	3 -	
BOMBAY :						
Lieut. Colonel -	Lieut. Colonel	J. Forbes -	1 Mar. 1835	1,157	- -	

RETURN of the Amount of CHARGES if all such Unemployed OFFICERS in *India* were Pensioned in *Europe* with an Additional 100 *l.* per annum in Addition to the Pension to which they might be entitled.

£. 19,776. 15 *s.*

Note.—This amount is given on the assumption that these officers are entitled to pensions for the full period of their service, without deducting their furloughs.

RETURN of the Names and Numbers of all FIELD OFFICERS, whether of the Staff Corps or otherwise, who are employed upon duties which before the Organization were limited to Officers of a lower Grade.

Name.	Rank.	
BENGAL:		
STAFF CORPS:		
Gastrell, J. E. - - -	Lieut. Colonel	Revenue Survey Department.
Nicoll, H. - - -	- ditto -	Assistant Adjutant General.
Davies, S. H. J. - - -	- ditto -	Executive Engineer.
Trower, C. P. - - -	- ditto -	Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Bacon, B. E. - - -	- ditto -	1st Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Military Department.
Hamilton, C. - - -	Major	Paymaster and Superintendent of Native Pen- sioners.
Holmes, G. E. - - -	- ditto -	Assistant Adjutant General.
Sneyd, N. R. - - -	- ditto -	Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent of Abkaree.
Fraser, J. E. - - -	- ditto -	Brigade Major.
Simeon, R. G. - - -	- ditto -	Assistant Adjutant General.
Christopher, L. R. - - -	- ditto -	Assistant Commissary General.
Leigh, R. T. - - -	- ditto -	Assistant Commissioner.
Young, J. N. - - -	- ditto -	Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Baird, A. F. - - -	- ditto -	Executive Engineer.
Johnstone, H. C. - - -	- ditto -	Revenue Survey.
Unwin, R. - - -	- ditto -	Cantonment Magistrate.
Hire, S. J. - - -	- ditto -	Brigade Major.
Hunter, A. - - -	- ditto -	Paymaster.
Dwyer, H. A. - - -	- ditto -	Assistant Commissioner.
McMullin, A. L. - - -	- ditto -	Assistant to General Superintendent for Suppression of Thuggee.
Irwin, W. B. - - -	- ditto -	Sub-Assistant, Stud Department.
Wright, J. A. - - -	- ditto -	Cantonment Joint Magistrate.
Bartlett, H. T. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Macpherson, R. D. - - -	- ditto -	Assistant Commissary General.
Hamilton, J. J. - - -	- ditto -	Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Commission.
Mills, H. - - -	- ditto -	Sub-Assistant Commissary, Stud Department.
Dawson, J. - - -	- ditto -	Executive Engineer.
Alexander, F. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Dunbar, J. S. - - -	- ditto -	Sub-Assistant Commissary General.
Wright, T. - - -	- ditto -	Assistant Adjutant General.
Row, W. S. - - -	- ditto -	Revenue Survey Department.
Gibbs, J. I. - - -	- ditto -	Cantonment Magistrate.
Sandilands, E. N. - - -	- ditto -	Executive Engineer.
Allen, A. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Carnejie, G. F. - - -	- ditto -	Cantonment Magistrate.
Dickens, A. D. - - -	- ditto -	Assistant Commissary General.
Mercer, T. W. - - -	- ditto -	Assistant Commissioner.
Rose, H. - - -	- ditto -	Executive Engineer.
Thomson, J. E. - - -	- ditto -	Sub-Assistant Commissary General.
Elwyn, W. - - -	- ditto -	Cantonment Joint Magistrate.
Anderson, H. C. - - -	- ditto -	Brigade Major.
Emerson, J. - - -	- ditto -	Cantonment Magistrate.
Macqueen, A. - - -	- ditto -	Sub-Assistant Commissary General.
Fullerton, A. - - -	- ditto -	Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Ross, E. D. R. - - -	- ditto -	Executive Engineer.
Moncrieff, A. P. S. - - -	- ditto -	Cantonment Magistrate.
Macbean, G. S. - - -	- ditto -	Assistant Commissary General.
Willes, J. I. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Poulton, H. B. A. - - -	- ditto -	Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Warde, C. - - -	- ditto -	Cantonment Magistrate.
Babbage, H. P. - - -	- ditto -	Assistant Commissioner.

RETURN of the Names and Numbers of all Field Officers, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Rank.	
BENGAL—Staff Corps—<i>continued.</i>		
Barwell, C. A. - - -	Major -	Assistant Adjutant General.
Bean, J. W. F. - - -	ditto -	Cantonment Joint Magistrate.
Boileau, N. E. - - -	ditto -	Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Hume, J. J. - - -	ditto -	Executive Engineer.
Ryder, S. C. D. - - -	ditto -	Cantonment Joint Magistrate.
Thompson, G. H. - - -	ditto -	Revenue Survey Department.
Hankin, G. C. - - -	ditto -	Brigade Major.
Sibley, T. H. - - -	ditto -	Assistant Commissary General.
Lowe, J. R. A. S. - - -	ditto -	Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Brown, C. L. - - -	ditto -	Paymaster and Superintendent of Native Pensioners.
Corbett, T. A. - - -	ditto -	Assistant Commissioner.
Taylor, H. A. - - -	ditto -	Sub-Assistant Commissary General.
Davidson, R. - - -	ditto -	Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Roberts, G. R. - - -	ditto -	Ditto.
Leeds, Sir E. - - -	ditto -	Executive Engineer.
Nightingale, C. W. - - -	ditto -	Ditto.
Elderton, A. - - -	ditto -	Paymaster.
Browne, C. F. - - -	ditto -	Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Weld, G. - - -	ditto -	Fort Adjutant.
Not belonging to the STAFF CORPS:		
Edgell, R. J. - - -	Major -	Brigade Major.
Simpson, E. J. - - -	ditto -	Assistant Commissary General.
Cookson, G. R. - - -	ditto -	Cantonment Magistrate.
Shute, D. C. - - -	ditto -	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Maisey, F. C. - - -	ditto -	Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Anderson, G. G. - - -	ditto -	Paymaster.
MADRAS:		
STAFF CORPS:		
Thornhill, A. R. - - -	Lieut. Colonel	Assistant to General Superintendent for Suppression of Thuggee.
Tod, A. - - -	ditto -	Paymaster.
McCallum, C. C. - - -	ditto -	Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Greenlaw, A. J. - - -	ditto -	Paymaster.
Russel, G. W. - - -	ditto -	Ditto.
Fraser, A. R. - - -	ditto -	Ditto.
Steele, A. L. - - -	ditto -	Brigade Major.
Shakespeare, G. F. - - -	ditto -	Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Kennedy, A. K. C. - - -	ditto -	Military Joint Magistrate.
Howlett, A. - - -	ditto -	Assistant Quartermaster General.
Hoseason, H. - - -	ditto -	Brigade Major.
Peyton, T. - - -	ditto -	Assistant Quartermaster General.
Longcroft, H. - - -	Major -	Assistant Adjutant General.
Mayne, J. E. - - -	ditto -	Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Stoddard, J. F. - - -	ditto -	Executive Engineer.
Mainwaring, S. - - -	ditto -	Assistant Quartermaster General.
Phillips G. R. - - -	ditto -	Executive Engineer.
Elphinstone, J. - - -	ditto -	Sub-Assistant Commissary General.
Travers, E. A. B. - - -	ditto -	Assistant Adjutant General.
O'Connell, H. H. - - -	ditto -	Assistant Quartermaster General.
Rankin, R. - - -	ditto -	Assistant General Superintendent for Suppression of Thuggee.
Taylor, C. P. - - -	ditto -	Paymaster.
Ewart, A. J. P. - - -	ditto -	Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Campbell, W. R. - - -	ditto -	Joint Magistrate.
Young, F. - - -	ditto -	Cantonment Joint Magistrate.
Palmer, J. G. - - -	ditto -	Executive Engineer.
Davidson, J. - - -	ditto -	Assistant Commissioner.
Marsack, A. B. - - -	ditto -	Cantonment Joint Magistrate.
Hilliard, G. F. - - -	ditto -	Executive Engineer.
Farewell, W. F. T. - - -	ditto -	Ditto.
Power, E. H. - - -	ditto -	Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Saunders, E. A. - - -	ditto -	Executive Engineer.
Paxton, L. - - -	ditto -	Ditto.
Babington, R. C. - - -	ditto -	Ditto.
Tynell, F. - - -	ditto -	Ditto.
Sherard, G. P. B. - - -	ditto -	Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Renton, R. - - -	ditto -	In charge of Resident's Escort.

RETURN of the Names and Numbers of all Field Officers, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Rank.	
MADRAS—Staff Corps—<i>continued.</i>		
Ramsay, E. B. - - -	Major -	Military Assistant to Commissioner of Mysore.
Pearse, J. L. - - -	- ditto -	Superintendent Astagram Division, Mysore Commission.
Dawson, F. - - -	- ditto -	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.
Fulton, J. J. - - -	- ditto -	Assistant Commissioner.
Clephane, A. R. - - -	- ditto -	Brigade Major.
BOMBAY:		
STAFF CORPS:		
Compton, D. T. - -	Lieut. Colonel	Paymaster.
Jones, W. S. - - -	Major -	Cantonment Magistrate.
Champion, J. H. - -	- ditto -	Assistant Adjutant General.
Hewett, W. S. - - -	- ditto -	Brigade Major.
Dickson, W. D. - -	- ditto -	Cantonment Magistrate.
Etheridge, A. T. - -	- ditto -	Assistant Rev. Commissioner.
Shewell, W. O. - -	- ditto -	Assistant Quartermaster General.
Warden, R. P. - - -	- ditto -	Paymaster.
Aitchison, C. T. - -	- ditto -	Assistant Adjutant General.
Annesley, J. T. - -	- ditto -	Paymaster of Pensioners and Superintendent of Family Payments.
Bacon, E. A. H. - -	- ditto -	Brigade Major.
Maude, C. O. - - -	- ditto -	Deputy Judge Advocate General.
Everard, G. C. - -	- ditto -	Superintendent of Bazaars and Cantonment Magistrate.
Wood, H. H. A. - -	- ditto -	Assistant Adjutant General.
Hewett, F. S. - - -	- ditto -	Cantonment Magistrate.
Westropp, J. E. - -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Ross, F. T. - - -	- ditto -	Ditto.
Macgowan, F. - - -	- ditto -	Brigade Major.
Not belonging to STAFF CORPS:		
Price, G. U. - - -	Major -	Executive Engineer.
Reynolds, W. - - -	- ditto -	Paymaster of Pensioners.

RETURN of the Number of all OFFICERS at each RESIDENCY, of a Lower Rank than Field Officers, who are Unemployed or placed on General Duty, and the Total Amount of CHARGES at each PRESIDENCY for such Unemployed Officers.

	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Per Month.		
				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
BENGAL - - - -	69	205	3	84,686	13	11
MADRAS - - - -	23	2	-	11,248	-	8
BOMBAY - - - -	27	40	-	27,830	2	-

RETURNS of the Number, Names, and Date of
FIRST COMMISSIONS of all FIELD OFFICERS at
each PRESIDENCY in *India* now Unemployed
or placed for General Duty, and the CHARGE
for the India Pay and Allowances of each; of
the Amount of CHARGES if all such Unem-
ployed OFFICERS in *India* were Pensioned in
Europe with an additional £. 100 per Annum
in addition to the Pension to which they might
be entitled, &c.

(*Colonel Sykes.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 April 1865.*

EAST INDIA (EUROPEAN FORCES).

485

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 27th April 1865;—for,

“RETURN of the Mean Strength and of the Deaths and other Casualties among the NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN of the EUROPEAN FORCES of the late EAST INDIA COMPANY in each of the three Presidencies of *India* during each of the Years from 1857 (inclusive) to the Date of their Incorporation with Her Majesty's Forces, in the following form :

Years.	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.			
	Mean Strength.	Deaths.	Other Casualties.	Total Casualties.	Mean Strength.	Deaths.	Other Casualties.	Total Casualties.	Mean Strength.	Deaths.	Other Casualties.	Total Casualties.
1857	-	-	-	-								
1858	-	-	-	-								
1859	-	-	-	-								
1860	-	-	-	-								
1861	-	-	-	-								

In continuation of Tables 8, 9, and 10 (pp. 535-7) of Vol. I. Report of Royal Commissioners on the Sanitary State of the Army in *India* (folio edition). The Tables include both Effectives and Non-Effectives.”

Military Department, India Office, }
5 July 1865.

T. T. PEARs, Major-General,
Military Secretary.

RETURN of the Mean Strength and of the Deaths and other Casualties among the NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN of the EUROPEAN FORCES of the late EAST INDIA COMPANY in each of the three Presidencies of *India* during each of the Years from 1857 (inclusive) to the Date of their Incorporation with Her Majesty's Forces.

Years.	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.						
	Mean Strength.	Deaths.	Other Casualties.	Total Casualties.	Mean Strength.	Deaths.	Other Casualties.	Total Casualties.	Mean Strength.	Deaths.	Other Casualties.	Total Casualties.			
1857	-	-	-	No return of Local Army	4,761	293	83	376	No return of Local Army.						
1858	-	-	-	7,115	345	194	539	4,757	193	178	371	4,308	156	No Return.	—
1859	-	-	-	9,169	368	79	447	4,282	116	308	424	4,417	154	158	312
1860	-	-	-	8,690	318	249	567	*3,181	85	389	474	4,312	113	No Return.	—
1861	-	-	-	No separate return of Local Army.	4,172	81	296	377	3,898	65	120	188			

* The Madras Return for 1860 is for nine months only, from April 1 to December 31.

EAST INDIA (EUROPEAN FORCES).

RETURN of the Mean Strength and of the Deaths and other Casualties among the NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN of the EUROPEAN FORCES of the late EAST INDIA COMPANY in each of the three Presidencies of *India* during each of the Years from 1857 (inclusive) to the Date of their Incorporation with Her Majesty's Forces.

(*Lord Stanley.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 July 1865.*

EAST INDIA ARMY (REGIMENTAL NUMBERS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 February 1865;—for,

“ RETURNS of the Number of DEATHS, INVALIDS, and TIME-EXPIRED MEN Annually in each Brigade of ARTILLERY, and each Regiment of EUROPEAN CAVALRY and INFANTRY serving in *India*, from the 1st day of January 1860 to the latest Date :”

“ Of the Number of TIME-EXPIRED MEN Annually who have RE-ENLISTED :”

“ Of the Number of INVALIDS and TIME-EXPIRED MEN who have been sent Annually to *Europe*, and the Total Charge for Passages :”

“ Of the Names and Strength of REGIMENTS Relieved from Duty in *India* Annually, and Cost of Transit :”

“ Of the Number of RECRUITS sent out Annually to fill up Vacancies in each Brigade and Regiment, and the Total Charge for their Passage :”

“ And, of the Names and Strength of REGIMENTS sent Annually to relieve REGIMENTS serving in *India*, and the Cost of their Transit; in all of the above Items the Commissioned Officers to be distinguished from the Men.”

War Office, }
3 July 1865. }

HARTINGTON.

(Colonel Sykes.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 July 1865.

— No. 1.—

RETURN of the Number of DEATHS, INVALIDS, and TIME-EXPIRED MEN Annually in each BRIGADE, ARTILLERY, and each Regiment of EUROPEAN CAVALRY and INFANTRY serving in India, from the 1st of January 1860 to the latest Date; distinguishing the Commissioned Officers from the Men.

REGIMENTS AND BRIGADES.		DEATHS.										Invalids with each Regiment in India.		Time-expired Men in each Regiment in India.			
		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1860-64.		1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.
1st Dragoon Guards -	-	1	13	1	29	-	10	-	12	-	7	-	-	12	17	20	2
2d Dragoon Guards -	-	1	31	1	7	1	4	1	7	-	10	-	-	8	12	7	1
3d Dragoon Guards -	-	1	13	3	27	-	21	2	4	2	3	-	-	6	14	12	1
6th Dragoon Guards -	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	20	-	-
7th Dragoon Guards -	-	-	18	1	6	-	14	1	3	-	7	-	-	16	15	14	1
5th Lancers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
6th Dragoons -	-	1	4	-	9	-	28	1	7	-	16	-	-	4	4	8	-
7th Hussars -	-	-	19	-	16	-	6	-	12	-	17	-	-	8	8	7	-
8th Hussars -	-	-	20	3	58	1	10	1	7	-	1	-	-	8	6	12	1
12th Lancers -	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
14th Hussars -	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-
17th Lancers -	-	1	61	1	12	-	13	-	13	1	9	-	-	9	3	7	-
18th Hussars -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
19th Hussars -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	3	-
20th Hussars -	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-
21st Hussars -	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	9	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL CAVALRY - - -		6	194	10	165	2	136	7	93	3	110	-	-	152	99	93	17
Royal Horse Artillery.	A. Brigade -	1	25	1	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C. Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	31	-	16	-	-	7	7	5	-
	D. Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	9	-	-	1	39	17	-
	E. Brigade -	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	3	-	14	-	-	7	11	16	-
	F. Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	12	-	11	-	-	8	10	12	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Artillery.	11th Brigade -	2	89	1	43	2	38	3	18	-	19	-	-	12	16	10	-
	13th Brigade -	-	45	-	32	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	30	-	-
	14th Brigade -	-	56	2	50	1	40	1	22	1	24	-	-	11	16	10	-
	16th Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	25	2	42	-	-	6	4	13	-
	17th Brigade -	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	10	-	8	-	-	21	31	20	-
	18th Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	15	1	15	-	-	10	13	2	-
	19th Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	40	1	27	-	-	6	5	8	-
	20th Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	11	-	14	-	-	9	11	24	-
	21st Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	20	-	-	24	19	16	-
	22d Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	30	2	15	-	-	1	2	6	-
	23d Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	21	-	23	-	-	14	11	7	-
	24th Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	24	2	13	-	-	2	3	13	-
	25th Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	26	-	11	-	-	-	1	2	-
TOTAL ARTILLERY - - -		3	215	4	159	5	235	12	303	10	281	-	-	182	229	181	15
ROYAL ENGINEERS - - -		-	14	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Foot - 1st Battalion -	-	-	29	-	14	-	17	-	15	-	32	-	-	29	37	54	4
4th Foot - 1st Battalion -	-	1	55	-	11	-	11	1	6	-	10	-	-	10	20	54	4
5th Foot - 1st Battalion -	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	37	-	-
6th Foot - 1st Battalion -	-	2	39	-	34	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	26	-
7th Foot - 1st Battalion -	-	-	19	-	17	1	34	1	18	-	18	-	-	17	22	46	6
8th Foot - 1st Battalion -	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
11th Foot - 1st Battalion -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
12th Foot - 2d Battalion -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
13th Foot - 1st Battalion -	-	1	49	-	21	1	73	-	28	-	2	-	-	28	19	20	2
18th Foot - 1st Battalion -	-	2	23	1	26	1	14	1	12	-	19	-	-	13	17	45	7
19th Foot - 1st Battalion -	-	1	52	1	27	-	107	-	33	-	20	-	-	15	13	30	5
19th Foot - 2d Battalion -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
20th Foot - 1st Battalion -	-	2	28	-	19	1	42	-	38	-	17	-	-	34	19	32	-
21st Foot - 2d Battalion -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
23d Foot - 1st Battalion -	-	1	28	3	17	-	11	1	20	1	16	-	-	28	15	19	2
24th Foot - 1st Battalion -	-	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	39	-	-
27th Foot -	-	1	16	2	193	-	12	1	15	1	23	-	-	27	34	53	6
28th Foot -	-	1	26	2	37	1	19	1	15	-	10	-	-	10	12	15	8
31st Foot -	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-
33d Foot -	-	-	69	-	4	1	15	1	15	2	14	-	-	10	5	11	6
34th Foot -	-	1	39	1	11	-	10	-	12	-	14	-	-	7	19	40	5
35th Foot -	-	-	20	1	49	1	76	2	20	-	10	-	-	16	43	38	6
36th Foot -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
37th Foot -	-	1	91	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	22	-	-
38th Foot -	-	-	23	-	31	1	17	1	16	1	21	-	-	9	20	23	5

This information can only be furnished in the form shown in Return No. 3.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Number of Deaths, Invalids, and Time-Expired Men, &c.—*continued.*

REGIMENTS AND BATTALIONS.	DEATHS.										Invalids with each Regiment in India.		Time-expired Men annually in each Regiment in India.				
	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		1860-64.		1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.
1st Battalion	1	26	1	66	1	27	-	19	-	21	-	-	7	10	49	40	49
2d Battalion	1	20	2	7	-	23	-	20	-	18	-	-	73	79	114	51	-
3d Battalion	-	2	-	-	-	17	1	15	1	18	-	-	14	27	22	23	118
-	1	11	1	12	2	22	-	35	-	13	-	-	6	13	26	37	27
-	1	43	-	14	3	23	-	30	2	23	-	-	-	10	39	36	100
-	-	22	1	288	-	16	-	12	-	11	-	-	13	11	29	9	26
-	-	13	1	41	-	77	-	22	-	24	-	-	24	47	112	52	88
-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	26
-	-	49	-	57	1	14	1	15	-	20	-	-	10	21	44	49	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
-	2	38	2	48	1	57	1	16	-	11	-	-	15	14	18	31	44
-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	54
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Battalion	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	15
2d Battalion	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-
3d Battalion	1	25	-	20	-	24	3	45	2	20	-	-	2	4	18	26	116
-	1	14	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	35	-	-	-
-	-	13	2	11	-	14	-	19	-	19	-	-	33	21	53	65	185
-	-	16	-	12	1	7	-	10	-	-	-	-	11	32	21	47	100
-	-	15	-	11	-	21	1	17	-	-	-	-	17	20	29	20	42
-	2	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-
-	-	101	-	17	1	7	3	39	1	8	-	-	115	66	72	88	59
-	-	14	-	14	-	15	2	11	-	14	-	-	18	20	19	28	60
-	-	33	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	24	-	-	-
-	-	14	1	13	2	38	-	16	-	8	-	-	40	55	123	26	24
-	2	56	2	33	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	15	37	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	130	1	15	-	12	1	78	-	35	-	-	3	6	26	43	104
-	-	15	-	11	-	11	2	18	-	17	-	-	18	39	57	60	79
-	-	20	1	18	-	14	-	17	-	18	-	-	12	23	17	17	133
-	-	21	-	17	-	33	1	24	-	11	-	-	44	119	123	68	33
-	-	36	1	108	1	36	-	36	-	15	-	-	7	13	37	38	169
-	1	20	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	42	-	-	-
-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	-
-	1	31	-	24	-	15	-	21	1	24	-	-	10	22	23	29	68
-	-	82	2	61	-	8	1	13	-	11	-	-	17	35	38	50	102
-	-	23	4	61	-	20	2	21	1	24	-	-	10	15	41	68	99
-	1	31	1	13	1	21	1	22	1	15	-	-	32	42	42	39	113
-	-	29	1	41	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	24	24	-	-
-	-	11	1	10	4	79	1	14	-	11	-	-	16	38	42	56	93
-	1	14	-	234	-	5	1	4	-	14	-	-	8	20	26	12	80
-	1	43	1	18	2	15	2	15	-	7	-	-	28	21	20	14	77
-	-	32	-	24	-	26	-	22	-	16	-	-	12	4	2	44	114
-	-	18	-	26	-	23	-	18	-	14	-	-	33	43	24	32	25
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	48	-	11	-	-	-	-	20	19	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	8	-	14	-	-	-	-	1	23	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1	16	1	22	-	-	-	-	9	27	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	40	1	11	-	17	-	-	-	-	22	13	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	9	-	12	-	-	-	-	10	17	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	11	-	15	-	-	-	-	14	21	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	38	2	23	-	-	-	-	1	16	44
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	27	11	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	12	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	5	9
2d Battalion	2	18	-	23	-	13	1	20	1	13	-	-	16	15	18	15	95
3d Battalion	-	79	-	18	-	16	-	17	1	11	-	-	-	3	2	2	86
AL INFANTRY	34	1,946	37	1,917	28	1,393	42	1,126	23	988	-	-	1,418	1,455	1,998	2,078	4,465
GENERAL TOTAL	43	2,369	51	2,241	36	1,764	64	1,522	40	1,379	-	-	1,752	1,783	2,272	2,346	4,794

This information can only be furnished in the form shown in Return No. 3.

W. Paulet, A. G.

— No. 2. —

R ETURN of the Number of TIME-EXPIRED MEN annually who have RE-ENLISTED
in *India*.

REGIMENTS AND BRIGADES.		1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
1st Dragoon Guards - - -		2	3	6	12	8
2d Dragoon Guards - - -		1	-	2	9	—
3d Dragoon Guards - - -		2	9	1	5	—
6th Dragoon Guards - - -		4	9	—	—	—
7th Dragoon Guards - - -		3	5	5	4	3
5th Lancers - - -		-	-	-	-	3
6th Dragoons - - -		3	1	2	1	3
7th Hussars - - -		3	2	2	5	—
8th Hussars - - -		-	3	7	11	3
12th Lancers - - -		6	—	—	—	—
14th Hussars - - -		5	—	—	—	—
17th Lancers - - -		6	-	3	1	3
18th Hussars - - -		—	—	—	—	—
19th Hussars - - -		-	-	2	2	2
20th Hussars - - -		-	-	2	6	6
21st Hussars - - -		-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL CAVALRY - - -		35	32	32	56	34
Royal Horse Artillery.	A. Brigade - - -	—	—	—	—	—
	C. Brigade - - -	-	-	-	8	5
	D. Brigade - - -	-	-	20	12	9
	E. Brigade - - -	-	-	-	-	5
	F. Brigade - - -	-	-	-	2	5
	- - -	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Artillery.	11th Brigade - - -	3	11	12	9	20
	13th Brigade - - -	5	10	—	—	—
	14th Brigade - - -	7	12	9	3	17
	16th Brigade - - -	-	-	3	1	—
	17th Brigade - - -	-	-	12	4	1
	18th Brigade - - -	-	-	-	1	4
	19th Brigade - - -	-	-	3	3	6
	20th Brigade - - -	-	-	-	17	16
	21st Brigade - - -	-	-	-	2	4
	22d Brigade - - -	-	-	2	2	2
	23d Brigade - - -	-	-	5	33	7
	24th Brigade - - -	-	-	-	1	2
	25th Brigade - - -	-	-	1	4	3
TOTAL ARTILLERY - - -		15	33	67	102	106
ROYAL ENGINEERS - - -		—	—	—	—	—
1st Foot - 1st Battalion -		23	18	20	17	33
4th Foot - 1st Battalion -		2	11	33	30	70
5th Foot - 1st Battalion -		5	26	17	21	10
6th Foot - 1st Battalion -		-	12	22	18	21
7th Foot - 1st Battalion -		3	2	15	11	24
8th Foot - 1st Battalion -		8	—	—	—	—
11th Foot - 1st Battalion -		-	-	-	-	5
12th Foot - 2d Battalion -		-	-	-	-	13
13th Foot - 1st Battalion -		7	8	4	14	77
18th Foot - 1st Battalion -		10	4	16	34	42
19th Foot - { 1st Battalion -		6	1	19	24	51
20th Foot - { 2d Battalion -		—	—	—	—	—
20th Foot - 1st Battalion -		5	7	10	9	29
21st Foot - 2d Battalion -		-	-	-	2	10
23d Foot - 1st Battalion -		12	4	11	10	29
24th Foot - 1st Battalion -		37	26	—	—	—
27th Foot - - - - -		19	24	48	59	44
28th Foot - - - - -		4	5	12	54	94
31st Foot - - - - -		6	—	—	—	—
33d Foot - - - - -		2	4	11	35	77
34th Foot - - - - -		2	7	22	33	9
35th Foot - - - - -		9	24	23	29	95

No. 2.—RETURN of Number of Time-Expired Men annually who have Re-enlisted in *India*—*contd.*

REGIMENTS AND BRIGADES.		1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
36th Foot -	- - - -	-	-	-	9	3
37th Foot -	- - - -	23	8	-	-	-
38th Foot -	- - - -	4	12	10	26	46
42d Foot -	- - - -	1	6	23	11	14
43d Foot -	- - - -	22	57	66	47	-
44th Foot -	- - - -	4	13	8	11	53
45th Foot -	- - - -	-	-	-	-	21
46th Foot -	- - - -	4	7	10	30	36
48th Foot -	- - - -	-	3	22	30	25
51st Foot -	- - - -	4	2	15	8	31
52d Foot -	- - - -	13	26	75	41	4
53d Foot -	- - - -	10	-	-	-	-
54th Foot -	- - - -	5	10	31	17	28
55th Foot -	- - - -	-	-	-	-	23
56th Foot -	- - - -	2	1	10	19	24
57th Foot -	- - - -	25	-	-	-	-
58th Foot -	- - - -	-	-	-	-	4
60th Foot -	1st Battalion	8	-	-	-	-
	2d Battalion	11	-	-	-	-
	3d Battalion	-	4	9	13	56
64th Foot -	- - - -	9	26	-	-	-
66th Foot -	- - - -	7	12	26	26	114
68th Foot -	- - - -	4	19	14	19	7
69th Foot -	- - - -	12	4	16	10	8
70th Foot -	- - - -	19	-	-	-	-
71st Foot -	- - - -	32	35	43	62	42
72d Foot -	- - - -	1	6	13	20	12
73d Foot -	- - - -	-	11	24	8	7
74th Foot -	- - - -	18	33	10	20	11
75th Foot -	- - - -	16	12	29	-	-
76th Foot -	- - - -	-	-	-	-	4
77th Foot -	- - - -	3	4	11	9	31
79th Foot -	- - - -	1	6	11	23	22
80th Foot -	- - - -	7	10	9	10	83
81st Foot -	- - - -	22	71	82	58	29
82d Foot -	- - - -	3	7	24	27	99
83d Foot -	- - - -	6	19	-	-	-
87th Foot -	- - - -	41	-	-	-	-
88th Foot -	- - - -	6	6	10	16	24
89th Foot -	- - - -	10	17	24	35	47
90th Foot -	- - - -	3	5	19	102	35
91st Foot -	- - - -	18	13	20	33	37
92d Foot -	- - - -	9	14	11	-	-
93d Foot -	- - - -	9	14	22	25	30
94th Foot -	- - - -	2	5	4	5	29
95th Foot -	- - - -	16	14	12	13	24
97th Foot -	- - - -	4	-	-	23	36
98th Foot -	- - - -	11	18	10	15	8
99th Foot -	- - - -	-	-	-	-	-
101st Foot -	- - - -	-	-	10	14	12
102d Foot -	- - - -	-	-	-	13	18
103d Foot -	- - - -	-	-	9	25	9
104th Foot -	- - - -	-	-	21	12	16
105th Foot -	- - - -	-	-	10	13	6
106th Foot -	- - - -	-	-	3	13	5
107th Foot -	- - - -	-	-	1	15	33
108th Foot -	- - - -	-	-	23	10	12
109th Foot -	- - - -	-	-	-	2	7
Rifle Brigade	2d Battalion	3	3	4	3	8
	3d Battalion	-	-	1	2	25
TOTAL INFANTRY - - -		588	716	1,088	1,343	1,991
GENERAL TOTAL - - -		638	781	1,187	1,501	2,131

(signed) W. Paulet, A. G.

— No. 3. —

RETURN of the Number of INVALIDS and TIME-EXPIRED MEN who have been sent Annually to Europe and the Total Charge for Passages.

REGIMENTS AND BRIGADES.			Number of Invalids and Time-Expired Men who have been sent Annually to Europe									
			1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1st Dragoon Guards -	-	-	3	23	3	24	5	29	2	27	2	-
2d Dragoon Guards -	-	-	-	31	2	15	5	30	1	21	2	-
3d Dragoon Guards -	-	-	2	38	6	12	4	31	2	63	-	-
6th Dragoon Guards -	-	-	1	30	2	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
7th Dragoon Guards -	-	-	1	31	4	34	-	29	2	26	2	-
5th Lancers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
6th Dragoons -	-	-	-	14	1	24	-	21	3	26	3	-
7th Hussars -	-	-	-	18	1	22	2	21	-	13	3	-
8th Hussars -	-	-	-	16	1	21	1	13	-	13	-	-
12th Lancers -	-	-	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14th Hussars -	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17th Lancers -	-	-	5	33	2	36	3	26	3	45	-	-
18th Hussars -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19th Hussars -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	14	1	-
20th Hussars -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	2	-
21st Hussars -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	33	-	-
TOTAL CAVALRY - - -			19	251	22	219	22	210	17	290	17	2
Royal Horse Artillery.	A. Brigade -	-	4	51	2	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C. Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	29	4	-
	D. Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	3	11	2	-
	E. Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	-	-
	F. Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	28	2	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Artillery.	11th Brigade -	-	1	75	4	93	5	97	6	51	2	-
	13th Brigade -	-	3	81	4	44	-	13	-	-	-	-
	14th Brigade -	-	4	92	7	85	1	56	3	43	5	-
	16th Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	27	2	-
	17th Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	14	1	-
	18th Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	41	5	-
	19th Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	27	3	-
	20th Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	1	-
	21st Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	16	3	-
	22d Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	10	3	-
	23d Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	30	3	-
	24th Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	18	3	-
	25th Brigade -	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	17	6	-
TOTAL ARTILLERY - - -			15	299	17	264	22	196	42	396	45	6
ROYAL ENGINEERS - - -			-	33	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1st Foot -	1st Battalion	-	4	118	2	51	3	43	2	53	4	-
4th Foot -	1st Battalion	-	3	53	1	48	3	36	1	39	2	-
5th Foot -	1st Battalion	-	-	60	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
6th Foot -	1st Battalion	-	2	100	3	29	1	11	-	-	-	-
7th Foot -	1st Battalion	-	2	75	-	70	5	76	3	63	4	-
8th Foot -	1st Battalion	-	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13th Foot -	1st Battalion	-	1	65	3	30	1	64	2	43	-	-
18th Foot -	1st Battalion	-	2	67	7	50	-	42	2	41	3	-
19th Foot -	1st Battalion	-	4	65	1	25	1	38	1	44	1	-
-	2d Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
20th Foot -	1st Battalion	-	-	82	2	28	1	65	5	24	3	-
21st Foot -	2d Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
23d Foot -	1st Battalion	-	2	65	1	33	2	43	1	67	2	-
24th Foot -	1st Battalion	-	1	129	1	37	-	-	-	-	-	-
27th Foot -	-	-	4	60	3	60	1	73	2	50	4	-
28th Foot -	-	-	1	27	2	39	2	59	2	58	4	-
31st Foot -	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33d Foot -	-	-	2	38	1	42	1	38	-	46	1	-
34th Foot -	-	-	4	79	3	24	3	75	2	89	2	-
35th Foot -	-	-	3	43	3	48	-	56	5	50	2	-
36th Foot -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
37th Foot -	-	-	5	80	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
38th Foot -	-	-	3	69	1	42	2	78	4	74	1	-

No. 3.—RETURN of the Number of Invalids and Time-Expired Men, &c.—continued.

REGIMENTS AND BRIGADES.	Number of Invalids and Time-Expired Men who have been sent annually to Europe.									
	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
d Foot - - - - -	3	56	1	38	2	42	-	64	-	38
d Foot - - - - -	2	130	2	85	2	112	2	107	-	-
th Foot - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	31	2	35	2	31
th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
th Foot - - - - -	1	33	3	36	1	54	2	7	4	34
th Foot - - - - -	-	46	2	30	-	57	3	48	3	20
st Foot - - - - -	2	29	3	57	1	26	1	45	2	54
d Foot - - - - -	5	111	3	42	4	67	1	73	1	41
d Foot - - - - -	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
th Foot - - - - -	2	26	2	62	2	54	-	77	3	102
th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
th Foot - - - - -	3	117	1	46	2	70	5	34	4	42
th Foot - - - - -	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
th Foot - - - - -	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
th Foot { 1st Battalion	3	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2d Battalion	2	35	4	18	5	9	3	36	4	57
3d Battalion	3	41	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
th Foot - - - - -	1	74	-	53	-	76	1	56	-	73
th Foot - - - - -	3	55	4	56	5	74	4	70	-	-
th Foot - - - - -	-	73	1	68	2	70	1	43	-	4
th Foot - - - - -	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
st Foot - - - - -	1	61	2	54	3	48	1	53	3	32
d Foot - - - - -	1	43	5	56	2	39	3	41	2	37
d Foot - - - - -	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
th Foot - - - - -	1	70	5	86	1	73	2	94	1	28
th Foot - - - - -	7	66	2	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
th Foot - - - - -	2	56	2	7	-	42	1	16	1	43
th Foot - - - - -	2	49	2	37	-	44	2	54	1	58
th Foot - - - - -	3	47	4	57	2	46	2	42	5	36
st Foot - - - - -	2	73	4	78	3	115	2	68	4	62
d Foot - - - - -	-	33	2	41	3	35	-	62	3	39
d Foot - - - - -	2	63	1	46	-	36	-	-	-	-
th Foot - - - - -	2	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
th Foot - - - - -	1	19	2	48	2	43	3	70	1	20
th Foot - - - - -	3	63	3	70	-	44	4	46	2	68
th Foot - - - - -	2	58	3	26	4	72	2	47	2	117
st Foot - - - - -	3	57	1	50	2	63	2	68	2	27
d Foot - - - - -	3	62	-	43	-	48	-	-	-	-
d Foot - - - - -	-	37	3	35	-	52	2	54	1	47
th Foot - - - - -	3	56	1	84	4	45	2	26	4	32
th Foot - - - - -	5	41	2	46	-	49	2	41	4	74
th Foot - - - - -	4	74	2	62	3	49	2	45	4	24
th Foot - - - - -	3	67	1	69	1	31	1	74	-	59
th Foot - - - - -	2	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
st Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	70	1	85	-	59
d Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	34	2	27
d Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	20	3	9
th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	42	1	34
th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	39	3	21
th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	16	4	71	2	43
th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	68	1	17
th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	8	1	8
th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	27	2	30	4	24
le Brigade { 2d Battalion -	-	65	-	83	-	53	2	56	4	66
3d Battalion -	1	18	1	32	1	25	-	22	1	29
TOTAL INFANTRY - - -	181	3,696	112	2,467	84	2,742	114	2,812	128	2,516
GENERAL TOTAL - - -	165	4,279	151	2,952	128	3,148	173	3,498	190	3,383
TOTAL CHARGE FOR PASSAGES - - - } £.	£. 6,839	£. 157,813	£. 9,841	£. 70,148	£. 8,695	£. 74,737	£. 9,311	£. 95,969	£. 11,999	£. 97,678

RETURNS RELATING TO THE ARMY (EAST INDIA).

— No. 4. —

RETURN of the Names and Strength of REGIMENTS Relieved from Duty in *India* Annually, and Cost of Transit.

1860.			1861.		
REGIMENT.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	REGIMENT.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.
Lancers - - - - -	25	339	6th Dragoon Guards - - - - -	25	506
Hussars - - - - -	14	391	Royal Horse Artillery, A. Brigade, Three Batteries	16	494
al Engineers { 4th Company - - - 3 11th Company - - - 1 21st Company - - - 2	3	100	Royal Artillery { 13th Brigade, Head Quarters, and One Battery - - - 10 14th Brigade, One Battery - - - 3	10	175
	1	100		3	49
	2	94			
Foot - 1st Battalion - - - - -	24	510	5th Foot - 1st Battalion - - - - -	24	560
Foot - - - - -	30	1,084	24th Foot - 1st Battalion - - - - -	28	629
Foot * - - - - -	34	1,072	37th Foot - - - - -	27	538
Foot - - - - -	22	403	64th Foot - - - - -	28	592
Foot - - - - -	29	899	70th Foot - - - - -	26	859
Foot { 1st Battalion - - - - - 22 2d Battalion - - - - - 28	22	447	73d Foot - - - - -	27	509
	28	879			
Foot - - - - -	27	1,044			
Foot - - - - -	30	905			
TOTAL - - -	291	8,267	- - - - -	214	4,911
Cost of Transit - - - £.	£. 15,040	£. 95,780	- - - - -	£. 23,619	£. 125,03

1862.			1863.			1864.		
REGIMENT.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	REGIMENT.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	REGIMENT.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.
al Horse Artillery, A. Bri- } ade, One Battery - - - }	4	171	Royal Artillery, 13th Bri- } gade, One Battery - - - }	7	161	8th Hussars - - - - -	27	407
al Artillery, 13th Bri- } ade, Three Batteries - - }	15	464	43d Foot - - - - -	23	693	13th Foot - 1st Battalion	27	586
Foot - 1st Battalion - - - - -	28	471	68th Foot - - - - -	22	859	28th Foot - - - - -	23	544
Foot - - - - -	22	679	92d Foot - - - - -	32	514	48th Foot - - - - -	27	561
Foot - - - - -	15	396				52d Foot - - - - -	24	516
TOTAL - - -	84	2,181	- - - - -	84	2,227	69th Foot - - - - -	22	482
						74th Foot - - - - -	25	454
Cost of Transit - £.	£. 10,590	£. 47,045	- - - - -	£. 9,842	£. 75,200	- - - - -	£. 22,125	£. 95,20

* The 44th Regiment returned from China to India in October 1861.

— No. 5. —

TURN of the Number of RECRUITS sent out Annually to fill up Vacancies in each Brigade and Regiment, and the Total Charge for their Passage.

REGIMENTS and BRIGADES.	Number of Recruits sent out Annually.									
	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Dragoon Guards - - -	3	50	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-
Dragoon Guards - - -	-	41	-	-	-	-	1	62	-	2
Dragoon Guards - - -	2	25	-	-	-	4	-	3	1	33
Dragoon Guards - - -	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dragoon Guards - - -	2	50	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	4
Dragoons - - -	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hussars - - -	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	1
Hussars - - -	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Lancers - - -	3	70	2	25	-	2	-	-	-	-
Hussars - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	56	-	1
Hussars - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hussars - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
TOTAL CAVALRY - - -	11	337	2	31	-	20	2	132	2	41
al se ery. {	A. Brigade - - -	1	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	C. Brigade - - -	-	-	-	-	63	-	57	-	56
	D. Brigade - - -	-	-	-	-	126	1	51	1	36
	E. Brigade - - -	-	-	-	-	140	-	55	-	14
	F. Brigade - - -	-	-	-	-	96	-	52	1	65
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
al ery. {	11th Brigade - - -	4	49	6	-	8	-	2	-	62
	13th Brigade - - -	6	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14th Brigade - - -	5	153	7	-	6	-	3	1	-
	16th Brigade - - -	-	-	-	-	468	1	106	4	70
	17th Brigade - - -	-	-	-	-	51	5	-	2	88
	18th Brigade - - -	-	-	-	-	253	5	-	3	13
	19th Brigade - - -	-	-	-	-	320	3	63	-	84
	20th Brigade - - -	-	-	-	-	155	2	35	1	128
	21st Brigade - - -	-	-	-	-	307	7	-	3	15
	22d Brigade - - -	-	-	-	-	422	-	94	3	111
	23d Brigade - - -	-	-	-	-	226	1	63	2	125
	24th Brigade - - -	-	-	-	-	134	1	-	7	101
	25th Brigade - - -	-	-	-	-	241	1	-	1	86
TOTAL ARTILLERY - - -	16	411	14	1,047	42	3,002	32	576	31	1,054
L ENGINEERS - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	19	-
Foot - 1st Battalion - -	2	81	1	55	1	33	2	40	-	30
Foot - 1st Battalion - -	2	61	2	120	-	1	2	42	1	7
Foot - 1st Battalion - -	3	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foot - 1st Battalion - -	2	40	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foot - 1st Battalion - -	4	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	22
Foot - 1st Battalion - -	2	124	3	80	-	1	-	-	-	-
Foot - 1st Battalion - -	3	80	2	21	1	38	-	39	3	20
Foot - { 1st Battalion - -	1	60	3	120	1	14	3	60	1	21
Foot - { 2d Battalion - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	53
Foot - 1st Battalion - -	5	126	4	60	1	15	2	70	1	26
Foot - 1st Battalion - -	2	70	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	41
Foot - - - - -	3	135	-	1	2	69	2	78	-	33
Foot - - - - -	2	139	-	-	2	21	-	1	-	-
Foot - - - - -	-	-	4	61	1	20	1	14	1	33
Foot - - - - -	5	74	3	26	1	29	3	27	2	22
Foot - - - - -	2	96	1	20	-	-	-	-	2	34
Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6

RETURN of the Number of Recruits sent out Annually to fill Vacancies in each Regiment, &c.—continued.

REGIMENTS and BRIGADES.	Number of Recruits sent out Annually.									
	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
37th Foot - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38th Foot - - - - -	2	133	-	2	1	5	1	20	1	28
42d Foot - - - - -	2	100	1	35	1	37	2	61	1	51
43d Foot - - - - -	3	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	35	1	14	-	-
46th Foot - - - - -	3	77	1	3	-	-	-	52	2	11
48th Foot - - - - -	2	26	3	170	1	29	-	-	-	-
51st Foot - - - - -	1	31	-	-	2	172	1	41	-	-
52d Foot - - - - -	4	50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
54th Foot - - - - -	4	125	-	-	1	32	1	12	-	-
56th Foot - - - - -	1	152	2	72	1	37	2	74	2	7
57th Foot - - - - -	5	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60th Foot - 3d Battalion -	-	-	1	103	-	5	2	24	2	3
64th Foot - - - - -	2	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	32	2	27	-	-
68th Foot - - - - -	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
69th Foot - - - - -	3	124	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
70th Foot - - - - -	3	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71st Foot - - - - -	4	145	2	99	1	30	-	-	-	-
72d Foot - - - - -	4	180	1	50	2	23	3	39	-	-
73d Foot - - - - -	4	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74th Foot - - - - -	4	140	3	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
75th Foot - - - - -	3	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
77th Foot - - - - -	4	116	2	120	1	14	1	14	1	2
79th Foot - - - - -	3	134	-	-	1	22	3	20	3	2
80th Foot - - - - -	5	282	-	-	2	20	2	41	1	1
81st Foot - - - - -	3	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82d Foot - - - - -	1	115	-	-	-	7	1	8	1	3
83d Foot - - - - -	1	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88th Foot - - - - -	1	169	-	1	1	49	1	16	1	2
89th Foot - - - - -	2	112	2	50	-	-	1	39	-	-
90th Foot - - - - -	2	132	4	72	-	-	2	52	2	2
91st Foot - - - - -	2	273	-	1	1	28	1	11	1	2
92d Foot - - - - -	2	95	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
93d Foot - - - - -	2	111	-	1	-	6	2	36	2	1
94th Foot - - - - -	-	61	-	-	1	24	2	183	2	3
95th Foot - - - - -	3	96	2	50	2	3	2	37	1	5
97th Foot - - - - -	1	140	2	70	1	29	-	-	-	1
98th Foot - - - - -	4	110	-	-	-	3	3	38	-	-
101st Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
102d Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	115	1	6
103d Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	232	1	3
104th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	63	2	7
105th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	120	3	6
106th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	86	2	12
107th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	45	-	-
108th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	163	1	22
109th Foot - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	1	7
Rifle Brigade { 2d Battalion -	3	146	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	4
{ 3d Battalion -	4	38	-	-	-	23	3	35	-	-
TOTAL INFANTRY - - -	135	5,659	56	1,588	32	930	63	2,228	54	1,564
GENERAL TOTAL - - -	162	6,407	72	2,666	74	3,952	111	2,936	106	2,658
TOTAL CHARGE FOR } PASSAGE - - -	£. 16,830	£. 67,695	£. 7,010	£. 22,801	£. 7,640	£. 34,563	£. 9,860	£. 29,694	£. 10,855	£. 25,897

— No. 6. —

RETURN of the Names and Strength of REGIMENTS sent Annually to Relieve Regiments Serving in *India*, and the Cost of their Transit.

1860.			1861.			1862.		
REGIMENT.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	REGIMENT.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	REGIMENT.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.
— None. —			— None. —			— None. —		
1863.			1864.					
REGIMENT.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	REGIMENT.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.			
h Lancers - - - - -	34	512	18th Hussars - - - - -	31	494			
h Foot - 2d Battalion - -	39	842	Royal Horse Artillery, A. Brigade, } Head Quarters and two Batteries }	13	297			
t Foot - 2d Battalion - -	38	922	10th Foot - 2d Battalion - -	*38	901			
h Foot - - - - -	38	865	11th Foot - 1st Battalion - -	39	849			
h Foot - - - - -	39	913	12th Foot - 2d Battalion - -	39	877			
h Foot - - - - -	38	855	45th Foot - - - - -	39	905			
h Foot - - - - -	38	855	58th Foot - - - - -	40	768			
TOTAL - - -	226	4,909	- - - - -	239	5,091			
COST OF TRANSIT - - -	£. 23,185	£. 54,146	- - - - -	£. 21,165	£. 42,750			

* Left England for Cape of Good Hope on the 11th January 1860; arrived at Madras on the 6th February 1865.

Note.—In computing the total cost of passage in Returns 3, 4, 5, 6, it has been necessary to assume an average charge for the passages of a small proportion of the officers and men, the data for a Return of the actual charge being wanting at the India Office. It is possible that some of the officers in question may have paid for their own passages.

HARTINGTON.

EAST INDIA ARMY
(REGIMENTAL NUMBERS).

RETURNS of the Number of DEATHS, INVALIDS,
and TIME-EXPIRED MEN Annually in each Brigade
of ARTILLERY, and each REGIMENT of EUROPEAN
CAVALRY and INFANTRY serving in *India*, from
1 January 1860 to the latest Date; of the Number of
TIME-EXPIRED MEN Annually who have RE-ENLISTED;
of the Number of INVALIDS and TIME-EXPIRED MEN
who have been sent Annually to *Europe*, and the
Total Charge for Passages; &c.

(Colonel Sykes.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 July 1865.*

EAST INDIA (STAFF CORPS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 March 1865;—for,

A “COPY of all RULES now in force regulating the Appointment of OFFICERS to the STAFF CORPS and to the STAFF in *India*, and the Transfer of OFFICERS from the STAFF and STAFF CORPS in *India* to REGIMENTS and BATTALIONS, both in *India* and elsewhere, and to the STAFF out of *India*.”

Military Department,
India Office, 3 April 1865. }

T. T. PEARS,
Major General, Military Secretary.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a body of officers for Our service in India, by whom various offices and appointments hitherto held by officers borne on the strength of the several corps or regiments of Our forces in India shall in future be held; and whereas Our Secretary of State for India in Council has resolved to charge upon the revenues of India the sum necessary to provide the pay, half-pay, and pensions of such body of officers on the scale hereinafter contained: Our will and pleasure is, that a corps be formed in each of the Presidencies of Our Indian dominions, to be denominated the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay staff corps respectively, to consist of such officers as may be required for such employment and are selected for such purpose by Our Governments in India, with the approbation of Our Secretary of State for India in Council.

General Order,
paras. 66, 67.

It is also Our will and pleasure, that all officers now holding, or who immediately before the commencement of their present unexpired furlough may have held, such appointments, and in future officers belonging to any of Our land forces serving in India, under the rank of regimental field officer, who shall have served three years with a regiment, of which two shall have been in India, shall be eligible to enter such staff corps, but such officers will not be permanently transferred to the staff corps unless fully qualified, and until they shall have passed such periods of probation as may be determined on for the branch of the Indian service for which they may be selected. Officers will receive commissions in the staff corps on their names being submitted to Us by Our Secretary of State for India.

General Order,
paras. 68, 72, 73, 75,
80, 86.

It is Our further will and pleasure, that the promotion and pay of the staff corps shall be regulated as follows:—

1. Ensigns, when permanently transferred to the staff corps, to have the rank of lieutenant. Other officers to have the rank which they may hold in their regiments.

General Order,
para. 84.

2. Promotion in the staff corps to be governed by length of service.

Officers, after twelve years' service, of which four must have been in the staff corps, to become captains.

General Order,
para. 84.

After twenty years' service, of which six must have been in the staff corps, to become majors.

After twenty-six years' service, of which eight must have been in the staff corps, to become lieutenant-colonels.

Five years' service in the staff corps as lieutenant-colonel to entitle the officer so employed to the brevet rank of colonel.

3. Officers now in staff employment in India, joining the staff corps on its formation, shall count their previous staff service towards promotion to the following extent:—

One step of rank will be given to every officer whose period of service would qualify him for it, according to the above rules. An interval of two years, at least, must intervene between each succeeding step.

General Order,
para. 85.

4. Officers in the staff corps will be eligible for brevet rank in common with the rest of the army.

General Order,
para. 101.

5. Officers of the staff corps holding military appointments will take military command according to their army rank, but officers whilst holding only civil appointments will not be entitled to assume such command.

General Order,
para. 88.

6. Exchanges may be allowed between officers of the staff corps under the substantive rank of field officer and regimental officers of the same rank, on the recommendation of the Indian Governments. Officers of the staff corps exchanging into a regiment will become the juniors of their regimental rank.

General Order,
para. 104.

7. The power of removing officers from the effective list of the staff corps will be exercised by us through Our Secretary of State for India.

General Order,
paras. 93, 99.

8. Officers of the staff corps will receive pay according to the following scale:—

				Whilst required to remain in India.	Out of India.		
				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>		
General officers	-	-	-	1,295 5 -	per mensem.	1 5 -	per diem.
Brevet-colonel and Lieut.-colonel	-	-	-	827 14 -	"	1 - -	"
Major	-	-	-	640 14 -	"	- 16 -	"
Captain	-	-	-	374 1 6	"	- 10 6	"
Lieutenant	-	-	-	225 12 -	"	- 6 6	"

General Order,
para. 99.

Every officer when in active employment will also receive, in addition to the above pay, such a sum as will make his total pay and allowances up to the sum assigned by the Governments in India, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, as the consolidated pay of the office which he may hold. Eventually, a certain proportion of the senior officers of the staff corps will receive colonel's allowance.

General Order,
para. 95.

9. Officers of the staff corps will be allowed to retire on the following scale of pension, provided that not less than half of the required periods of service shall have been passed in the staff corps.

SCALE.

				<i>£. s. d.</i>		
After 20 years' service in India	-	-	-	191 12 -	per annum.	"
" 24	"	"	"	292 - -	"	"
" 28	"	"	"	365 - -	"	"
" 32	"	"	"	456 5 -	"	"

Officers of Her Majesty's Indian forces joining the staff corps will be entitled to pensions under the regulations of the Indian service.

General Order,
para. 96.

10. Officers of the staff corps in England who may not wish to retire, but who are unable to return to India, and officers removed from the effective list who may not be entitled to retire on the above scale of pension, will be placed on a half-pay list, provided they have served three years in India in the staff corps, on the same rate of half-pay and on the same conditions as officers of a similar rank in Our army.

11. It is also Our will and pleasure, that this Warrant shall be administered and interpreted by Our Secretary of State for India in Council, who shall be the sole and standing authority upon the matters therein contained.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this 16th day of January 1861, in the Twenty-fourth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,
Charles Wood.

(Military, No. 27.)

To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 18 January 1861.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information and guidance, copies of a Royal Warrant authorising the formation of staff corps for each of the three Presidencies in India. You will cause the institution of these corps to be notified in such manner as may seem to you best calculated to make the provisions contained in the Warrant generally known, and to afford to such officers as may wish to join the new corps the opportunity of doing so.

2. I proceed, at the same time, to communicate to your Lordship the general views of Her Majesty's Government as to the measures to be adopted in reference to the officers of Her Majesty's Indian army.

General Order,
para. 23.

3. In the execution of those measures, the pledge that due regard shall be paid to the rights

rights and claims of the officers of Her Majesty's Indian forces will be scrupulously adhered to.

4. The events of the late mutiny have impressed upon Her Majesty's Government the absolute necessity of a large reduction of the native army; and, with a view to that economy, which is imperatively called for by the state of Indian finance, it appears to them that the number of officers hitherto attached to the native regiments, organised on what is called the regular system, may be considerably reduced. Your Lordship has recommended that six European officers should be employed with those regiments which are formed on the irregular system, and your Lordship has already received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to this arrangement. I am of opinion that a very considerable saving will thus be effected, as nearly one-half the charge of a regular regiment consists of the pay and allowances of its officers. I am inclined to believe, also, that the efficiency of the regiments will in no respect suffer, whilst an opportunity will be given of raising the character and position of the native officers, and, probably, of affording an opening for the employment of natives of higher position, which I consider to be an object of considerable importance.

General Order,
paras. 61, 64.

5. The irregular native regiments, both of infantry and cavalry, have hitherto been officered by officers specially appointed to them. There is also a large number of appointments of different kinds, political, civil, &c., held by officers, and comprehended under the general name of staff employment. For both these descriptions of employment, officers, though borne on the strength of their regiments, have been taken. Indeed, the number of officers borne on the strength of regiments has been increased beyond that required for regimental duty, expressly in order to allow of their being so taken away. In addition to this, application was some years ago made by the Government in India to the Home Government, that officers in the regiments of the line stationed in India might be similarly employed, and arrangements were made as to the number and rank of the officers of such regiments, in order to allow of this being done.

General Order,
para. 61.

6. This system of withdrawing officers for such employment, while permanently remaining on the strength of their regiments, has been condemned by various high authorities as impairing the efficiency of the regiments; and it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government that it should be discontinued, and that, ultimately, all officers selected for such employment should be transferred to staff corps, which will be formed expressly for this service. There will be, as at present, two great divisions of employment for officers of the staff corps:—

General Order,
para. 66.

1st. Purely military, as in regiments of the native army.

General Order,
para. 71.

2d. Various civil appointments, as political, public works, &c.

There will also be practically many subdivisions of employment, for each of which there may be, as at present, separate departmental lists.

The staff corps will be drawn from the two classes of officers which at present furnish officers for staff employment, viz., the officers of Her Majesty's general army serving in India, and those of Her Indian army.

General Order,
para. 68.

7. The list of general officers of the Indian army and their promotion will remain exactly as at present. It will be desirable to provide for the early consolidation of the list of officers attaining this rank in the general and Indian branches of Her Majesty's service, but this subject requires further consideration, and will form the subject of a separate despatch.

General Order,
para. 46.

8. The promotion of field officers will go on as usual, in separate lists of "majors," "lieutenant-colonels," and "colonels regimentally" of cavalry and infantry; but a gradual reduction will be made in the number of regimental colonels entitled to colonel's allowances, in due proportion to the reduction in the number of regiments. The extent to which this reduction is to be carried will be determined hereafter; but it must be commenced at once in Bengal, by promoting only three lieutenant-colonels for every four vacancies in the rank of colonel regimentally.

General Order,
paras. 47, 48.

9. Officers of the Royal or Indian corps of engineers who may be employed in the public works or survey departments, and officers of the Royal or Indian regiments of artillery doing duty with batteries of native artillery, or employed in the ordnance department, or as superintendents of ordnance manufacturing establishments in India, will not be required to relinquish their regimental position; but artillery officers holding appointments in the ordnance department will be seconded, and officers of either of these regiments accepting any other description of staff employ than those above specified will be subject to the same rules as officers of infantry or cavalry of the line or local services respectively.

General Order,
paras. 26, 45.

10. The Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 100, of the last Session of Parliament, prohibits the further enlistment of troops for the local European army of India; and under the operation of that Act the European regiments of the local army would in course of time be extinguished. But it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government to preserve, in the ranks of the British army, the names and traditions of certain of the older European regiments of the late East India Company's service, and to convert these regiments at once into regiments of Her Majesty's line army.

General Order,
para. 11.

General Order,
para. 5.

11. The details of the measures by which this object is to be effected are communicated to you in a separate despatch* of this date; and it is sufficient to state here that no soldier of the local army will have the conditions of his service altered without his own consent; and that the proper establishment of officers for the converted regiments will be filled up with officers of the local army who may volunteer to transfer their services to the line, and who will thenceforth rise by seniority in the regiments to which they may be posted.

General Order,
para. 65.

12. The present and prospective advantage which these officers derive from the Military and Orphan Funds will be secured to them, and they will be allowed retiring pensions under the present rule (two years' future service out of India counting as one year in India in completion of the service required for the several grades of pension).

General Order,
paras. 50, 58, 61.

13. In my despatch, No. 31 of this date, you are informed that commissions from Her Majesty, conferring rank and command in Her armies, will be given to all the European commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Indian army; but these commissions, like those which they now hold from the Commander in Chief in India, will not contain an appointment to particular regiments. The European commissioned officers of cavalry and infantry will be placed on two general lists of cavalry and infantry for each presidency. Those officers who may not join the staff corps or regiments of the line will be available for any duty to which they may be appointed, either continuing to serve with the regiments to which they have been attached, or in staff employment, or otherwise, at the discretion of the Governments of India. The promotion of officers who have been posted to regiments will go on to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in conformity with the usages of the Indian army, by regimental seniority, and that of unposted officers in the manner specified in my despatches, Nos. 343 of 30th September 1859, paragraph 5, and 287 of 31st July 1860.

General Order,
paras. 49, 59, 60,
2.

General Order,
paras. 58, 59, 60.

14. Officers of the local army who may be transferred to the staff corps will thenceforward be promoted under the rules of that corps. Their names, however (which may be printed in italics in the Army List), will remain on the rolls of the Indian army, and the promotion of the officers who do not join the staff corps will be unaffected by their removal, and will be made in the same manner as if these officers had not joined the staff corps. The same rule will apply to promotion in the general lists of field officers, on which the names of officers so transferred will be placed in the same position which they would have held had they not joined the staff corps. Thus, until the death or retirement of such officers, their names will remain on the rolls of the Indian army, to regulate the promotion of their juniors.

General Order,
para. 76.
Adjutant-general's depart-
ment.
Quartermaster-general's
department.
Battalion majors and fort
adjutants.
Personal staff.

15. Appointments on the general staff of the army, specified in the margin, can only be held for five years, either by officers of the staff corps or by other officers, and will be subject to the limitations as to the rank of the officers holding them, which are laid down in the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," in clauses 30 to 33 of the section entitled "Duties of General and other Officers employed upon the Staff of the Army."

General Order,
para. 74.

16. Officers of regiments of the line now in staff employment other than the appointments specified in the margin, will have the option of joining the staff corps, with the consent of the Commander in Chief in India, within six months from the date of the notification of the Warrant in India, or of retaining their appointments on their present footing, if their services are required by your Government, for the unexpired term of a period of five years from the date of their appointment, unless the regiment to which they belong shall be previously removed from the Indian establishment.

General Order,
para. 72.

17. Officers in the local army holding such appointments, if they do not join the staff corps, may be allowed to continue in staff employment without vacating their appointments on the attainment of a certain rank, or will be at the disposal of Government for such other service as they may be competent to perform.

General Order,
para. 75.

18. Officers now holding staff appointments, who have held them for short periods only, will not be transferred permanently to the staff corps unless they shall possess the requisite qualifications, and until they shall have completed the period of probation that may be prescribed for the department in which they may be serving.

General Order,
paras. 76, 80.

19. The option of joining the staff corps, referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, will be open to those officers only who may have fulfilled the conditions prescribed for original appointments, previously to their being transferred to it, and who may be considered by your Government to be in all respects fit for the staff corps.

General Order,
paras. 79, 80, 81.

20. The selection of officers for the staff corps will rest with the Governments in India. No officer, however, should be admitted on probation without the consent of the Commander in Chief, and without a certificate from the commanding officer of his regiment that he has efficiently performed his regimental duty for the prescribed period. I desire that, after communication with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, your Government will prepare a scheme of the tests and periods of probation suitable for the several departments of military and civil staff employment.

General Order,
paras. 82, 83.

21. The promotion of officers while on probation will go on in their respective regiments. Officers of the British army, when permanently transferred to the staff corps, will be removed from the strength of the regiment to which they belonged.

22. It

22. It will be discretionary with the Governments of India to employ the officers of the staff corps, in such manner as they may think best, in the situations for which their respective qualifications may render them most fitted. The appointments and promotions in the several departments will rest with the Governments in India, and will be made irrespectively of the rank which the officer may hold in the staff corps. General Order, para. 90.

23. Officers of the staff corps, whilst employed, will receive, in addition to the pay of their rank, such a sum as will make up the salary and allowances which may be assigned to the office which they hold. When unemployed they will receive pay, or half-pay, on the scale fixed in the Warrant, according to their military rank. It is desirable that you should at once prepare a list of all officers in staff employ, and of the situations filled by them, with the amount of salary which you consider suitable for each appointment respectively. General Order, paras. 99, 100.

24. The aggregate number of officers of the staff corps will be strictly limited, with a due allowance for furlough and sick leave, to the number of appointments which the Governments of India require to be filled by officers of that corps.

25. In these, as in all other matters, the proceedings of the Governments in India will be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

26. It is provided in the Warrant that officers now in staff employment in India, on joining the staff corps on its formation, may count, to a certain extent, their past staff service, towards promotion only, as if it had been performed in the staff corps. This privilege will be restricted to those officers who may join the staff corps within six months of the date of the notification of the Warrant in India. General Order, paras. 73, 87, 85.

27. The exchange permitted by the 6th rule of the Warrant, between officers of the staff corps under the substantive rank of field officer and regimental officers of the same rank, can only be made with the sanction of the Government and Commander in Chief in India, and will be subject to confirmation by Her Majesty. No officer will be allowed to exchange into the staff corps unless he be duly qualified for the department of the staff on which the Government desire to employ him. General Order, para. 88.

28. Officers of the staff corps of one presidency may, with the sanction of the Government of India, be employed in any other presidency. General Order, para. 91.

29. The periods of service specified in the 9th rule, as a title to pensions of various amounts, will include the proportions of leave of absence in India or elsewhere, laid down in the new furlough regulations, viz. :— General Order, para. 95.

2	years	in	20	years' service.
3	"		25	" "
4	"		30	" "

30. The 8th rule provides that a certain proportion of the senior officers of the staff corps shall receive colonel's allowance. Eventually the number will be fixed in the proportion of one for every 30 officers on the staff corps, but this number can only be filled up as the establishment of colonels on the old footing diminishes, so that the aggregate number of officers receiving colonel's allowance at one time shall never exceed the regulated number of colonel's allowance for each presidency. General Order, para. 94.

31. The 10th rule specifies the circumstances and conditions under which an officer of the staff corps may be placed on a half-pay list, analogous to that of a regiment of the British army. Such officers will be eligible to return to the effective service, either in the staff corps or in regiments of the line, and will enjoy all the privileges of officers on the half-pay of the British army. General Order, para. 94.

32. Officers of the staff corps while on furlough will draw the pay of their rank, as laid down in the clause of the Royal Warrant for officers out of India, and in case of sickness will have the privilege of drawing for six months the allowances of officers in India. They will be allowed to retain their appointments during short periods of leave, not exceeding 20 months, during which time they will only receive the unemployed pay of their rank. With the above exceptions, the officers of the staff corps will be under the new furlough regulations of the Indian army. General Order, para. 93.

33. No unemployed general officer of the staff corps, who is not required by the Governments in India to remain there, will be allowed to receive pay on the Indian scale for a longer period than three years. No unemployed officer of the staff corps under the rank of major general will be allowed to draw pay for a longer period than one year on the Indian scale, and three years on the lower scale, after which period he will be placed on half-pay. General Order, paras. 97, 98.

34. The best method of dealing with the Military and Orphan Funds of the three presidencies is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. The Governments of India will be prepared to assume the liabilities of the funds, as far as may be requisite to maintain existing pensions, and to secure to the subscribers and their families the benefits to which they are entitled under the present system. General Order, para. 65.

I have, &c.
(signed) Charles Wood.

The following EXTRACTS from the Amalgamation G. O., 332 of 1861, relate to the Staff Corps:—

Royal Warrant,
clause 1.
Despatch 27,
para. 6.

66. THE organization and regulations of the staff corps to be formed in the several presidencies are given in full detail in the Royal Warrant, and the Despatch, No. 27, now published. The object of forming the staff corps is to supply a body of officers for service in India, by whom various offices and appointments, hitherto held by officers borne on the strength of the several corps of the Indian forces, shall in future be held; it having been resolved that the practice of withdrawing officers for such employment, while remaining on the strength of their regiments, be discontinued, and that ultimately all officers selected for such employment be transferred to staff corps.

Royal Warrant,
clause 1.

67. These corps will be denominated the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay staff corps respectively, and will consist of such officers as may be required for employment therein, and may be selected by the Governments of the several presidencies, with the approbation of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Royal Warrant,
clause 2.
Despatch 27,
para. 6.

68. Officers of the British and Indian armies now on staff employ in India, not having the substantive rank of colonel, are eligible for admission to the staff corps; and officers of either service, under the rank of field officer, not now on the staff, may, now or hereafter, become candidates.

69. Officers at present holding civil and political appointments of every description, and appointments in all public offices and departments; officers holding military appointments on the general and personal staff, and the appointments of commandant second in command, and adjutant of irregular and local corps; of adjutant, and interpreter, and quartermaster of existing local European and native regiments; will be held to be now on staff employ, and will be eligible, under the conditions hereafter noted, to have their names placed on the list of the staff corps; but officers doing duty with irregular and local regiments will not be regarded as being now in staff employ.

70. So soon as the proposed changes in the organization of the regular native regiments shall have come into operation, the whole of the officers who will be permanently attached to them will be held to be on staff employ.

Despatch 27,
para. 6.

71. There will then be, as at present, two great divisions of employment for officers of the staff corps:—

1. Purely military, as in regiments of the native army.
2. Various civil appointments, as political, public works, &c.

There will also be, practically, many subdivisions of employment, for each of which there will be, as at present, separate departmental lists.

Royal Warrant,
clause 2.
Despatch 27,
paras. 13, 17.

72. Officers of the Indian army, now holding staff appointments of any description, will have the option of joining the staff corps, if they do not possess the substantive rank of colonel, or of continuing in staff employment, whatever their regimental rank, without joining the staff corps; and, in the latter case, they will not, as heretofore, be required to vacate their appointments on the attainment of a certain regimental rank.

Royal Warrant,
clause 2.
Despatch 27,
para. 26.

73. Officers of the Indian army, not now on the staff, not having the substantive rank of colonel, but who, within the last three years, or who, at the commencement of their present unexpired furlough, may have served permanently on the staff, and who may make application within the next six months, will be considered eligible to join the staff corps on the same terms as those now on staff employ; provided always, that they have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostanee, and that they did not lose their appointments through misconduct, and are not otherwise disqualified.

Despatch 27,
para. 16.

74. Officers in the British army, now in staff employment, will have the option of declaring their desire to be transferred to the staff corps, with the consent of the Commander in Chief in India, within six months from the date of the notification of the Royal Warrant in India; or of retaining their appointments on their present footing, if their services are required by Government, for the unexpired portion of a period of five years from the date of their appointment, unless the regiments to which they belong shall be previously removed from the Indian establishment.

Royal Warrant,
clause 2.
Despatch 27,
paras. 18, 19.

75. Those whose tenure of staff appointments, at the time of transfer to the staff corps, shall have exceeded one year, will not be subjected to probation, or to any introductory test other than those already prescribed for any department in which they may be serving; but officers who may have held their appointments for less than one year will not be transferred permanently to the staff corps unless they possess the requisite qualifications, to be hereafter laid down, and shall have completed the period of probation to be prescribed. The option of joining the staff corps will be open to those officers only who may be considered by the Governments under which they are serving to be in all respects fit for the staff corps.

Despatch 27,
para. 15.

76. Appointments on the general staff of the army, specified in the margin, can only be held for five years; they may be held by officers of the staff corps, or by other officers
of

of either army, but will be subject henceforward to the limitations as to rank which are laid down in the "Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army," in clauses 30 to 33 of the section entitled "Duties of General and other Officers employed upon the Staff of the Army."

Adjutant-General's Department.
Quarter-Master General's Department.
Brigade Majors and Fort Adjutants.
Personal staff.

77. Officers now holding such appointments will not be required to vacate them for a period of two years from this date, or a period of seven years from the date of their appointment.

78. Officers not having the substantive rank of colonel, now holding appointments on the staff, as defined in paragraph 69, will at once be called upon to declare whether or not they desire to join the staff corps. To enable such officers to avail themselves of the advantages in the way of promotion, notified in paragraphs 84 and 85, they must communicate their decision to the adjutant general within six months of the date of the publication of the Royal Warrant in India.

Despatch 27,
para. 26.

79. The selection of officers hereafter, for the staff corps, will rest with the Governments in India; but no officer serving with any regiment will be admitted on probation without the consent of the Commander in Chief, or without a certificate from the commanding officer of his regiment, that he has efficiently performed his regimental duty for the period prescribed in paragraph 80.

Despatch 27,
para. 20.

80. For the future, officers not on the staff will not be eligible for the staff corps unless they be below the rank of regimental field officer, and have served three years with a regiment, of which two must have been in India, and have passed the prescribed examination in Hindoostanee. They will not be permanently appointed to the staff corps, unless, after due probation, they shall pass the prescribed tests for the branch of the Indian service for which they may be selected. This rule applies equally to officers of the British and Indian armies.

Royal Warrant,
clause 2.
Despatch 27,
paras. 19, 20.

81. A subsequent notification will prescribe the period of probation and the tests of qualification in the several departments.

Despatch 27,
para. 20.

82. The promotion of officers while on probation will go on in their respective regiments.

Despatch 27,
para. 21.

83. Officers of the British army, when permanently transferred to the staff corps, will be removed from the strength of the regiment to which they belonged.

Despatch 27,
para. 21.

84. The promotion of officers of the staff corps will be regulated as follows:—

Royal Warrant,
clause 3, paras. 1
and 2.

Ensigns, when permanently transferred to the staff corps, will have the rank of lieutenant. Other officers will have the rank which they may hold in their regiments.

Officers of 12 years' service, of which four must have been in the staff corps, will become captains. After 20 years' service, of which six must have been in the staff corps, they will become majors. After 26 years' service, of which eight must have been in the staff corps, they will become lieutenant colonels.

Five years' service in the staff corps, as lieutenant colonel, will entitle the officer so employed to the brevet rank of colonel.

85. Officers now in staff employment will be allowed to count, to the extent laid down in the Royal Warrant, as noted in the preceding paragraph, their past service towards promotion, as if it had been performed in the staff corps. One step of rank will be given to every officer whose period of service would qualify him for it according to the above rules. An interval of two years, at least, must intervene between each succeeding step. But these privileges will be restricted to those officers who, whether now in India, or on leave out of India, may declare their desire to be transferred to the staff corps within six months of the date of the notification of the Warrant in India.

Royal Warrant,
clause 3.
Despatch 27,
para. 26.

86. The officers referred to in paragraph 73 will also be allowed this privilege, should they be permitted to join the staff corps.

Royal Warrant,
clause 2.

87. The past service on the staff, counting for promotion in the staff corps, will include any service of a permanent nature which an officer now on the staff may, from the date of his first arrival in India, have passed on the staff.

Despatch 27,
para. 26.
Royal Warrant,
clause 3, para. 3.

88. Officers of the staff corps, under the substantive rank of field officer, will be allowed to exchange with regimental officers of the line of the same rank, on the recommendation of the Governments of the several presidencies, with the concurrence of the Government of India and the Commander in Chief in India, and subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty. But it is to be understood that the regimental officer entering the staff corps by exchange will not necessarily assume the staff appointment held by the officer with whom he exchanges. He will merely enter the staff corps, on being found qualified, for the department of the staff on which the Government may desire to employ him. Officers of the staff corps exchanging into a regiment will become the juniors of their regimental rank.

Despatch 27,
para. 27.
Royal Warrant,
clause 3, para. 6.

89. An officer of the staff corps, whose name is borne on the cadre of an Indian regiment, exchanging from the staff corps with an officer of a British regiment, other than the new line regiments about to be formed, will give an effective step in the cadre of his former regiment.

Despatch 27,
para. 22.

90. It will be discretionary with the Government in India, as at present, to employ the officers of the staff corps in such manner as they may think best, in the situations for which their respective qualifications may render them most fitted. The appointments and promotions in the several departments will rest, as at present, with the Governments in India, and will be made irrespectively of the rank which the officer may hold in the staff corps. Those appointments, promotions, and recommendations now in the gift of the Commanders in Chief remain as heretofore.

Despatch 27,
para. 23.

91. Officers of the staff corps of one presidency may, with the sanction of the Government of India, be employed in any other presidency.

92. Unattached officers of the Indian service are eligible for the staff corps on the same terms as other Indian officers.

Royal Warrant,
clause 8.
Despatch 27,
para. 32.

93. Officers of the staff corps, while on furlough, will draw the pay of their rank, as laid down in the clause of the Royal Warrant for officers out of India; and in case of sickness will have the privilege of drawing for six months the allowances of officers on sick leave in India. They will be allowed to retain their appointments during short periods of leave, not exceeding 20 months, during which time they will only receive the unemployed pay of their rank. With the above exceptions, the officers of the staff corps will be under the new furlough regulations of the Indian army.

Despatch 27,
para. 30.

94. A certain proportion of the senior officers of the staff corps will receive colonel's allowance. Eventually the number will be fixed in the proportion of one for every 30 officers on the staff corps, but this number can only be filled up as the establishment of colonels on the old footing diminishes, so that the aggregate number of officers receiving colonel's allowance at one time shall never exceed the regulated number of colonel's allowance for each presidency.

Royal Warrant,
clause 3, para. 9.
Despatch 27,
para. 29.

95. Officers of Her Majesty's Indian forces joining the staff corps will be entitled to pensions under the regulations of the Indian service. Officers of the British army entering the staff corps will be allowed to retire on the following scale of pension, provided that not less than half of the required periods of service shall have been passed in the staff corps:—

SCALE.				£.	s.	d.	
After 20 years' service in India	-	-	-	191	12	-	per annum.
" 24 "	"	"	-	292	-	-	"
" 28 "	"	"	-	365	-	-	"
" 32 "	"	"	-	456	5	-	"

These periods of service will include the proportions of leave of absence in India, or elsewhere, laid down in the new furlough regulations, viz.:—

2 years in 20 years' service.

3 " in 25 " "

4 " in 30 " "

Royal Warrant,
clause 3, para. 10.
Despatch 27,
para. 31.

96. All officers of the staff corps in England, who may not wish to retire, but are unable to return to India, and officers removed from the effective list of the staff corps who may not be entitled to retire on the above scale of pension, may, provided they have served three years in India in the staff corps, be placed on a half-pay list, on the same rate of half-pay and on the same conditions as officers of a similar rank in the British army. Officers belonging to the Indian forces who may avail themselves of this privilege will give an effective step in the cadres of their regiments. Officers placed on half-pay will be eligible to return to effective service, either in the staff corps or in regiments of the line. In the former case, their names will not be restored to their old cadres.

Despatch 27,
para. 33.

97. No unemployed general officer of the staff corps, who is not required by the Governments in India to remain there, will be allowed to receive pay on the Indian scale for a longer period than three years. At the expiration of that period he will be restricted to the pay fixed for officers of his rank "out of India." This rule in no way affects the colonel's allowance.

Despatch 27,
para. 33.
Cancelled, see
further.

98. Officers of the staff corps under the rank of major general, whom the Governments of India may not see fit to employ in any capacity, will not be allowed to draw pay for more than four years, of which one year may be on the Indian scale, and three years on the scale fixed for officers "out of India," after which period they will be placed on half-pay, or on pension according to the scale of their rank, if entitled thereto.

Royal Warrant,
clause 8.
Despatch 27,
para. 23.

99. The pay of officers of the staff corps, whilst unemployed, has been fixed at the following rates:—

	Whilst required to remain in India.				Out of India.			
	Rs.	a.	p.		£.	s.	d.	
General officers	-	-	-	per mensem.	1	5	-	per diem.
Brevet colonel and Lieut. colonel	1,295	5	-	"	1	-	-	"
Major	827	14	-	"	-	16	-	"
Captain	640	14	-	"	-	10	6	"
Lieutenant	374	1	6	"	-	10	6	"
	225	12	-	"	-	6	6	"

100. The

100. The pay and allowances to be established for the several staff appointments, in all departments of staff employ, will be announced in a subsequent notification, and meanwhile, the staff salary and other allowances of all appointments will remain unchanged. Despatch 27, para. 23.

101. Officers of the staff corps are eligible for brevet rank, and will take their places on the general gradation list in common with the rest of the army. Those holding military appointments will take military command, according to their army rank; but officers, whilst holding only civil appointments will not be entitled to assume such command. Civil appointments are those in any civil branch of the army, or under the civil administration of Government. Royal Warrant, clause 3, paras. 4, 5.

102. Officers of the staff corps will succeed to colonel's allowance according to their seniority as lieutenant colonels in the staff corps. Lieutenant colonels entering the staff corps on its first establishment will take rank for colonel's allowance, according to the dates of their commissions, as substantive lieutenant colonels. All officers entering the staff corps will take with them the substantive rank they held at the time of joining it. Should two officers of the same rank enter the staff corps, and be promoted on the same day, they will stand in the corps according to the dates of their previous substantive commissions. But officers of the staff corps will take precedence, and exercise command among each other, according to their army rank.

103. All promotions in the staff corps, in the case of officers who may join the staff corps within six months of the publication of the Royal Warrant, will take effect from the 18th February 1861, the date of the receipt of the Warrant in India.

104. The power of removing officers from the effective list of the staff corps will be exercised by Her Majesty, through the Secretary of State for India. Royal Warrant, clause 7.

105. The provisions of paragraph 90 are also applicable to appointments in the Ordnance, Survey and Public Works Departments.

[G. O., 10 April 1861, No. 332.]

HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, is pleased to notify that, in order to obliterate, as far and as soon as possible, the distinctions between officers of Her Majesty's British and Indian services, and to afford to such officers of the Indian army as may prefer the conditions of general service an opportunity of obtaining a position in the British army, Her Majesty has been pleased to approve that, for every vacancy caused in a line regiment by the transfer of an officer to the staff corps constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, a transfer of an officer of corresponding rank in Her Majesty's Indian army, who may be disposed to accept of such transfer, should be made to the regiment in which the vacancy takes place.

Appointments of officers of the Indian army to the vacancies in Her Majesty's line regiments will not, however, be made in India even provisionally; but his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India will submit, through the Government of India, for the consideration of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, and for submission to Her Majesty, the name, rank, date of commission, and nature of previous services of the officer whom his Excellency may recommend for each vacancy.

The officers so transferred will enter Her Majesty's line regiments as junior of their respective grades, as is the case with officers of the British army exchanging into regiments of the line, and they will be placed in all respects on the same footing as to pay, half-pay, and leave of absence, as other officers of Her Majesty's British regiments.

Officers desirous now or hereafter of being transferred to line regiments are to submit their application to the Commander in Chief of the presidency to which they belong, through the prescribed channel.

The applications from officers of the Madras and Bombay armies will be forwarded, with the opinion of the Governments of those presidencies, to the Government of India.

[G. O., 25 June 1861, No. 558.]

WITH reference to the delay, which has been unavoidable, in confirming the appointment of officers of the line forces to the staff corps, the Commander in Chief desires to call the attention of officers who are applicants for transfer to line regiments to the following Extracts from a Military Letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 286, dated 14th August 1862, on the subject of the appointment of officers of Her Majesty's Indian forces to vacancies in line regiments, caused by transfers of officers to the staff corps:—

5. "His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief regrets to be unable to assure to any officer who may be transferred from the Indian service the position which he would have occupied in a regiment had his appointment been made immediately on the occurrence of a vacancy, as it would, in the opinion of His Royal Highness, be unjust
186. hereafter

hereafter to supersede the officers of the British army who may have obtained promotion in the interval which will have elapsed before the officers of the Indian service are gazetted."

6. "Officers must therefore be allowed the option of withdrawing their applications for transfer to a line regiment, if they consider their interests prejudiced by this decision."

[G. O., C. C., Madras, 10 November 1862, No. 78. Despatch, Secretary of State to Government of India, dated 14 August 1862, No. 286.]

THE following Paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 318, dated 10th August 1861, are Published for general Information:—

1. It appears to me that paragraph 98 of your General Order does not accurately express the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, and is liable to misapprehensions on the part of the officers of the army. The words "Officers of the staff corps under the rank of major general, whom the Governments of India may not see fit to employ in any capacity," used in the paragraph, would appear to contemplate officers whom the India Governments, in point of fact, considered to be unfit for employment. Such officers ought to be removed from the staff corps under the authority specified in the 7th paragraph of the Staff Warrant, and placed upon half-pay or pension under the provisions of the 10th paragraph of the same Warrant.

2. The directions contained in paragraph 33 of my Despatch, No. 27, of January 1861, were intended to apply, not to officers unfit for employment, "whom the Governments of India may not see fit to employ in any capacity," but to officers who are perfectly fit for employment, but who, from circumstances of one kind or another, may be out of employment; for example, such as those who, in consequence of having overstayed the prescribed limit of absence, with retention of appointment, may find themselves, on their return to India, out of employment.

3. I proceed, therefore, to give you more precise directions on this subject.

4. Such officers are, on their return to India, to be placed on the rate of pay specified for their respective ranks in the Staff Warrant for officers "while required to remain in India," and they will retain this rate of pay for a year, before the expiration of which I expect that you will have an opportunity of placing them in some suitable situation. This it will be your duty to do at the earliest period, so that the revenues of India may not be charged for more unemployed officers than is inevitable, under the circumstances, at the time.

5. If, however, no opportunity should occur within the year of placing such an officer in a situation that you consider suited to him, you are authorised to continue such allowance until a suitable opening can be found.

6. I desire, however, that every such case shall be forthwith reported to me, and that a quarterly list of all such unemployed officers in India, at the date of their return to India, may be punctually transmitted to me.

7. You will modify the 98th paragraph of your General Order in accordance herewith.

With reference to the foregoing Despatch, Paragraph 98 of the General Order, No. 332, dated 10th April 1861, is Cancelled, and the following is substituted for it:—

Officers of the staff corps under the rank of major general, who may be considered unfit for employment, will be removed from the staff corps under the authority specified in the 7th paragraph of the Royal Warrant, and placed upon half-pay or pension under the provisions of the 10th paragraph of the same Warrant.

Officers who are perfectly fit for employment, but who, from any circumstances, as, for example, from having exceeded the prescribed limit of leave of absence, with retention of appointment, may be out of employment, will, on their return to India, be placed on the rates of pay specified in the Royal Warrant for officers respectively, "while required to remain in India," and such rates of pay they will retain for one year, within which time it will be the duty of the Government of India to find suitable employment for them, if possible; but, failing in this, the allowances above noted will be continued until an opening for employing them can be found.

[G. O., 17 September 1861, Nos. 825 and 826.]

44. WITH reference to the question raised in para. 67, whether officers of the line entering the staff corps are to receive the value of their commissions, I have communicated with the Secretary of State for War, and I am informed that H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief is of opinion that officers of the line are not to receive the value of their commissions on entering the staff corps. They transfer their services by their own desire, and must consider for themselves the gain or loss of the proceeding.

[G. O., 10 January 1862, No. 36.]

THE following Paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 1, of 9th January 1862, are Published for general Information :—

18. I HAVE already expressed my approval of your decision, that officers above the rank of subaltern shall not be eligible for appointments on the regimental staff. Those officers, therefore, who elected to join the staff corps while holding regimental staff appointments, and who attained to the rank of captain on so joining, must be called upon to vacate those appointments.

19. With respect, however, to all such officers as, being similarly situated, have not attained to the rank of captain, I regret to be under the necessity of requesting that the General Order by the Madras Government, No. 363, of 18th October 1861, may be cancelled, and that, in the event of these officers' services being required by the Commander in Chief for that purpose, they may be permitted to retain their appointments; but such officers will vacate their position on the regimental staff on attaining the rank of captain.

20. A consideration of what is due to the interests of the public service, no less than to the officers themselves, has led me to this decision; but at the same time I desire that it may be distinctly understood, not only that all officers of the Indian army who remain with their regiments have an equal claim to staff employment with officers of the staff corps, but also, that so long as any subaltern belonging under the regular system to the several regiments remain with those regiments they should be understood to have, on all occasions of future vacancies among the regimental staff, the same amount of prior claim to such appointments as they have hitherto been allowed to possess.

21. In such cases the nomination to regimental staff appointments will rest as heretofore with the Commander in Chief, who, should he find it necessary to appoint an officer of the staff corps, will apply to the Government for his services, should those services not be already at his disposal.

[G. O., 10 March 1862, No. 267.]

THE following Paragraphs of a Letter from the Secretary of State, No. 133, of 21st March 1862, are Published for general Information :—

1. I HAVE received and considered in council your letter, No. 375, dated 31st December 1861, transmitting correspondence relating to a memorial from Lieutenant —, praying for admission to the Madras staff corps, notwithstanding that he has not passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani.

2. Paragraphs 69, 72, 73, 74, 75 of your G. O. of 10th April 1861, No. 332, offer the privilege of joining the staff corps to officers now holding staff appointments upon certain conditions. Paragraph 72 requires of them simply that they do not possess the substantive rank of colonel.

3. Paragraph 75 declares that those whose tenure of staff appointment at the time of transfer to the staff corps shall have exceeded one year will not be subjected to probation, or to any introductory test other than those already prescribed for any department in which they may be serving.

4. Paragraph 73 admits to the staff corps officers who have held staff appointments within the last three years, upon the understanding that they shall have passed the prescribed examination in Hindustani, and did not lose their appointments through misconduct.

5. In paragraph 75 it is also declared that the option of joining the staff corps will be open to those officers only who may be considered by the Government under which they are serving to be in all respects fit for the staff corps.

6. It appears that Lieutenant — has been for some years adjutant of his corps, having passed the examination required in Madras for such appointment. A case has been also brought to my notice (and there may be other similar cases) of an officer in Bombay, who has been actually employed upon the general staff, having passed in a vernacular language

language common to the whole or a large portion of that presidency, though not in Hindustani.

7. It would appear hard if, by a too strict and literal application of the rule regarding the Hindustani language, the privilege of joining the staff corps on its first formation should be denied to officers who have been already pronounced by their own Government qualified for certain staff situations, and have performed their duties well therein.

8. Taking these circumstances into consideration, as also the necessity of adopting and enforcing one uniform rule in future for all staff officers in regard to the examination in Hindustani, I have determined that in cases of both kinds, that is, where an officer has qualified for a staff employment or department, as Lieutenant — appears to have done, by passing the prescribed examination for that office or department, and also in the case of an officer whose proficiency in any language other than Hindustani has already been accepted as qualification for general staff, such officers, if coming under the terms of paragraph 69 of your General Order, No. 332, of the 10th April 1861, may be appointed to the staff corps under paragraphs 72 and 73 of that Order, provisionally, and with the understanding that they pass the examination in Hindustani required for general staff within six months from the date of their appointment to that corps, failing which they will revert to their former corps and position in the service.

[G. O., 5 May 1862, No. 501.]

UNDER the authority of Government, the Commander in Chief is pleased to notify that officers applying to fill staff corps vacancies ought not to specify particular regiments, as transfers to them cannot be guaranteed.

2. Should an officer, however, be desirous of transfer to one regiment only, there is no objection to this being stated; but it must be understood that appointment thereto will be dependent upon a consideration of the services, and consequent claims to promotion, of other applicants, and of the officers of the regiment itself.

3. In the event of there being no candidate from the Indian army of the same rank as the line officer who may be appointed to the staff corps, the vacancy in the next grade, caused by the promotion in the regiment, will, if possible, be given to an officer of the Indian army.

4. A list will be kept in the Adjutant General's Department of all candidates in the three presidencies, and from this list the senior officer of corresponding rank will be ordinarily selected to fill staff corps vacancies as they arise.

5. Should circumstances not foreseen at the time of the original application induce an officer no longer to desire transfer to a line regiment, he should at once intimate the same, through his commanding officer, to the adjutant general of his presidency, in order that his name may be removed from the list of candidates.

6. All officers desirous of being enrolled as candidates are reminded that their applications are to be accompanied by statements of services.

[G. O., C. C., 15 February 1864.]

UNDER instructions* from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, no officer who had held permanent staff employ for less than a year on the 18th February 1861, is to be admitted to the staff corps until he shall have passed the tests and have completed the period of probation to be prescribed.

The tests and periods of probation for staff employment will shortly be laid down.

Under the above decision, the admission of
to the Bengal staff corps, announced in Government General Order, No.

is cancelled.

The Secretary of State has further directed that no officer is to be gazetted as a probationer, and can only be admitted in the "Gazette" as appointed to the staff corps on fulfilment of all the required conditions.

[G. O., 27 January 1863, No. 73.]

THE following Military Letter from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council, No. 158, dated 30th April 1863, is Published for general Information:—

1. I HAVE received and considered in council your letter, No. 45, dated 4th February 1863, inviting a re-consideration of the decision conveyed in my Despatch, No. 429, of the
13th

* Despatch dated 15th October 1862, No. 380.

13th November 1862, that field officers of the staff corps must be held to be in the same position as regards qualification for staff employ as the effective field officers of a regiment.

2. You observe that in the British service substantive field officers, if not effective field officers of regiments, can hold the appointments of brigade major or aide-de-camp, and that several substantive field officers, unattached, appear to be holding those situations at home and in the Colonies.

3. You consider the position of an unattached officer somewhat similar to that of an officer of the staff corps.

4. I have requested the opinion of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief upon the subject, and have pointed out to his Royal Highness that officers of the staff corps have been declared subject to the regulation which limits their tenure of such appointments to five years, and that the effect of calling upon them to vacate on promotion to the rank of field officer would be to throw an increased number on the unemployed list.

5. His Royal Highness has informed me, in reply, that he concurs in the opinion I had expressed as to the inexpediency of multiplying occasions upon which officers of the staff corps may be called upon to vacate appointments and remain unemployed.

6. His Royal Highness observes that in the British service field officers on full pay are not allowed to hold staff appointments, as they have important regimental duties to perform from which they cannot be spared, but this is not the case with officers of the staff corps, who may be employed in any capacity most convenient to the Government of India.

7. His Royal Highness is of opinion, therefore, that they should be treated as are unattached officers on half-pay in the British service.

8. Officers of the staff corps will not be required, therefore, to vacate their appointments on promotion, but their rank, on first appointment, should be that laid down in the Queen's Regulations as qualifying for the appointments in question, and they will still be subject to the five years' limitation rule.

[G. O., G. G., 8 June 1863, No. 72 A.]

THE following Extract from a Military Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, No. 171, of the 9th May 1863, is Published for general Information:—

2. You have informed his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that it was never contemplated to appoint officers of one Presidency to the Army Staff Departments, or to corps of the regular establishment of another Presidency, and that so long as there are officers of the Bengal army available for employment, you cannot sanction the appointment of Madras or Bombay officers to corps on the regular Bengal establishment.

3. You have also stated, I observe, that officers of other Presidencies have always been freely employed in the Punjaub and Hyderabad, and other irregular forces, under the orders of the Government of India, and are of course still eligible for such situations.

4. I approve of the decision you have formed upon the subject.

5. In my Despatch, No. 319, dated 18th August 1861, paragraph 46, I observed, with reference to the subject, that I should not object to the practice of officers of the staff corps in one Presidency being employed in another being extended on special occasions, but that I concurred in your opinion that ordinarily it would be inconvenient to bring officers of all the Presidencies promiscuously into the several Staff Departments of the armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

6. I consider, therefore, that so long as there are officers of the Bengal army available and qualified for employment, Madras and Bombay officers should not be appointed to corps on the regular Bengal establishment.

[G. O., G. G., 20 June 1863, No. 83 A.]

PARA. 1.* Among the Questions raised with reference to the Amalgamation General Order of 10th April 1861, No. 332, and forwarded with your Military Letter, No. 261, dated 17th October 1861, is the following one:—

Question No. 134 (not for publication).—“Whether adjutants and quartermasters of local regiments admitted to the Madras Staff Corps are, after such admission, eligible to continue in the performance of the duties of their appointments respectively, or are to be forthwith

* Paras. 18 and 21 of this Despatch have been published in India. See G. O. 10th March 1862, No. 267.

forthwith relieved therefrom, as well as from all regimental duties, and to remain unemployed until other employment can be found for them?"

2. To which you have replied as follows:—

"An officer admitted to the staff corps no longer belongs to the regiment, and he cannot hold a regimental appointment, which an officer of the regiment alone can hold.

"An officer obtains advantages by joining the staff corps, and he necessarily relinquishes all regimental advantages to which he would otherwise have been entitled."

3. I cannot concur in this decision, nor admit the soundness of the arguments brought forward by the Government of Madras in its support, for the following reasons:—

4. In your General Order, No. 332, of 10th April 1861, paragraph 69, you declared that among the officers held to be now in staff employ, and therefore eligible, under certain conditions, to have their names placed on the list of the staff corps, were adjutants, and interpreters, and quartermasters of existing local European and Native regiments. This was not in accordance with the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, in the first instance, but as you made the announcement in your General Order, I did not think it desirable to disturb that decision.

5. To admit officers in virtue of certain appointments held by them into the staff corps was to give to such appointments at once an "army staff" character. This was the view, and there can be no doubt it was the correct view of the subject taken by the Government of Bombay, with whose concurrence the following order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief of that Presidency:—

"Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona,
25 September 1861.

"In consequence of the staff corps having been thrown open to adjutants and quartermasters of Native regiments, his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with the sanction of Government, is pleased to rule that those situations are of army staff character, and that the officers selected to fill them must be taken from the army on general considerations, according to the principle adopted hitherto in so-called irregular corps."

6. Upon this occasion Sir W. Mansfield wrote to the Government in the following terms:—

"As adjutants and quartermasters of European and Native corps have been allowed to elect for the staff corps, it may be observed that nearly all the officers of this description in this army have entered that corps while they continue to perform their staff duties in their regiments.

"On the recent reduction of several regiments of Native infantry, the Commander-in-Chief distributed the adjutants and quartermasters of those regiments in other corps, where there were no passed officers.

"It may thus be ruled, that these situations are of army staff character, and, therefore, that the officers selected to fill them must be taken from the army on general considerations, irrespectively of purely regimental claims, according to the principle adopted hitherto in so-called irregular corps.

"This rule should, however, stimulate rather than slacken the efforts of young officers to qualify themselves for the offices of adjutant and quartermaster.

"On its being reported to the adjutant general by a commanding officer that a lieutenant or ensign has qualified in the departmental and language tests for the above-mentioned offices, his name will be recorded in a list, and all such appointments will be filled from that list."

7. The Madras Government argue in favour of the removal from their regimental staff appointments of all officers who have joined the staff corps, that they are clearly understood to disconnect themselves entirely from their old regiments.

8. It cannot be admitted, however, that officers of the staff corps not employed in staff situations should be considered ineligible to do duty with the regular regiments. The general principle for regulating the numbers of the staff corps was that no more should be admitted than were sufficient, along with officers of the Indian army holding staff employment, and with a due allowance for sick leave and furlough, to fill the existing or required staff situations. The admission by your Government of all men who within the last three years may have served permanently on the staff, to the privilege of joining the staff corps on its first formation, renders it certain that more officers may join the staff corps than there is staff employment for, and officers so circumstanced must continue, until otherwise provided for, to serve with their regiments.

9. If there be no insuperable objection to this, neither can there be any grave objection to officers similarly circumstanced doing duty on the regimental staff.

10. In fact, the effect of the measure proposed by the Madras Government, and sanctioned by you, would be to increase largely the number of unemployed officers of the staff corps; and the same officers, who had been removed from their situations on the regimental

mental staff in virtue of their appointments to the staff corps, would have to be employed doing subaltern's duty, and not improbably with the same regiment. In such a case, one officer would merely be substituted for another as adjutant, and, as it seems to me, with injustice to the displaced officer.

11. The Government of Madras assert that not to remove these officers would be to violate the pledge held out to regimental officers, who naturally look forward to the staff appointments in their regiments as peculiarly their own.

12. I do not understand that any pledge is violated in this case. An officer qualified by holding a regimental staff situation for joining the staff corps joins that corps, and continues to hold the situation as before till he would vacate it in the ordinary course, as if he had not joined the staff corps. No other officer is deprived of any advantage which he would have otherwise enjoyed; and as regards the case of the officers themselves, I entirely concur in the view taken by the provincial Commander-in-Chief at Madras on this subject, and believe that it never was contemplated to invite the regimental staff officers to join the staff corps, and on their joining to deprive them of the appointments which constituted their claims to be appointed to that corps.

13. The Government of Madras, in the last place, urge that, as the proposed scheme for officering the Native corps of that Presidency on the irregular system is to be only gradually carried out, the employment of staff corps officers generally with Native regiments should be deferred until the regiments have been formally organised on the irregular system.

14. If, however, the change is to be effected gradually, some steps towards it must be taken before the complete organisation on the irregular system can be effected.

15. In the 41st paragraph of your Despatch, No 65, of the 4th May 1861, you urged the desirableness of making the change from the regular to the irregular system gradually, without any disturbance of existing expectations on the part of the officers, and without leading the men to think that nearly all the officers to whom they are accustomed are to be suddenly taken from them.

16. Your acknowledgment of the claims of these officers to the staff corps was one step towards this gradual change, but I can see nothing in the statements and arguments before me to satisfy me of the justice or the necessity of adopting a course which would involve, in many cases, the sudden and uncalled-for removal of officers to whom the men have been accustomed, as exercising very important functions among them,—a measure which would be alike hard upon the officers themselves and prejudicial to the interests of the public service.

17. Under circumstances such as the present, when the whole army in India is undergoing a great and important change, it must be that questions occasionally arise not to be fully and directly met by existing regulations. Such questions must be disposed of on their own merits and after a careful consideration of the interests of the service, of the just claims of the officers immediately concerned, and of the ultimate aims and intentions of the Government.

18. I have already expressed my approval of your decision, that officers above the rank of subaltern shall not be eligible for appointments on the regimental staff. Those officers, therefore, who elected to join the staff corps while holding regimental staff appointments, and who attained to the rank of captain on so joining, must be called upon to vacate those appointments.

19. With respect, however, to all such officers as, being similarly situated, have not attained to the rank of captain, I regret to be under the necessity of requesting that the General Order by the Madras Government, No. 363, of 18th October 1861, may be cancelled, and that in the event of these officers' services being required by the Commander in Chief for that purpose, they may be permitted to retain their appointments, but such officers will vacate their position on the regimental staff on attaining the rank of captain.

20. A consideration of what is due to the interests of the public service, no less than to the officers themselves, has led me to this decision; but, at the same time, I desire that it may be distinctly understood, not only that all officers of the Indian army who remain with their regiments have an equal claim to staff employment with officers of the staff corps, but also, that so long as any subalterns belonging, under the regular system, to the several regiments, remain with those regiments, they should be understood to have, on all occasions of future vacancies among the regimental staff, the same amount of prior claim to such appointments as they have hitherto been allowed to possess.

21. In such cases, the nomination to regimental staff appointments will rest as heretofore with the Commander-in-Chief, who, should he find it necessary to appoint an officer of the staff corps, will apply to the Government for his services, should those services not be already at his disposal.

[Despatch, Secretary of State, 9 January 1862, No. 1.]

1. YOUR letter, No. 201, dated 3d June 1862, transmits a copy of a communication which you have made to the Commander in Chief in regard to the appointment to staff situations of officers of Her Majesty's line service.

2. The orders and arrangements under which officers of Her Majesty's line regiments have at various times been eligible for staff employment in India are fully and correctly explained in your letter, but they have now been superseded by the measures lately adopted for the re-organisation of the army in India.

3. From the date of the formation of the staff corps, officers of the line can only be permanently appointed to staff employment (except in such situations as are especially declared open to officers of all services, whether of the staff corps or not), if they have previously joined the staff corps.

4. This rule, however, does not exclude the temporary appointment of officers on probation for the branch of service for which they may be selected.

5. The appointment of 10 officers of the line to Native regiments, specified in the 10th paragraph of your letter, appears to have been made without reference to the rule at present applicable to such cases. These officers can only retain their appointments by joining the staff corps, and you will, therefore, offer to such of them as may wish to do so, and are properly qualified, the option of joining the staff corps.

6. In the places of the officers who may avail themselves of this option, officers of the local service will be transferred to the line regiments, according to the arrangements notified to you in my Despatch dated 8th April 1861, No. 154.

7. It is observed in your Secretary's letter, dated 29th May 1862, to the Officiating Adjutant General of the army, that "it is necessary for the financial interests of the Government that, without barring officers of the British service with special claims, all officers of the Indian local service should find employment as far as possible."

8. It is no doubt most desirable that officers of the late Indian armies, whose services are no longer required with their regiments, and who are qualified for staff employment, should be so employed. But, on the other hand, it is important, with reference to the future wants of the service, that the officers of Her Majesty's line regiments should be encouraged to qualify themselves for duty with Native troops, and that, if on the occurrence of a vacancy in staff employment any of such officers should be the best qualified person for it, he should be permitted to join the staff corps and receive such appointment. Nor will the financial interests of the Government of India be affected by the appointment of line officers to the staff corps, provided that, in the place of every officer so appointed, an officer of the local service is transferred to a line regiment in the manner above referred to.

[Despatch, Secretary of State, 30 August 1862, No. 326; also 8 October 1862, No. 366.]

4. THE appointment of officers to the staff corps, with the privilege of counting previous staff service towards promotion, has ceased, having been confined to those who possessed certain qualifications on the 18th February 1861, and whose applications were received prior to the 22d October of that year; and I request that, except under very special circumstances, no officer who is not actually holding a staff situation shall be recommended for appointment to the staff corps, so long as there are officers of that corps still unemployed and available for duty in India.

[Despatch, Secretary of State, dated 15 October 1862, No. 377.]

1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your letter, No. 272, dated 1st August 1862, referring for consideration and orders several points connected with the admission of officers to the staff corps.

2. The first question submitted in your letter is in regard to the manner of admission to the staff corps of those officers who, though on permanent staff employ on the 18th February 1861, and declared to be eventually entitled to the privileges attached to their having held such permanent employ by being allowed, on eventual admission, the benefit of reckoning their previous staff service, &c. have been declared liable, as a consequence of their short tenure of their appointments on that date, to qualify in those tests which will be specially laid down for all candidates for the staff corps.

3. It appears that no tests have yet been laid down by your Government, but that you have, in your communication to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, stated that officers who had served less than one year in their present appointments on the 18th February 1861 were to be admitted only as probationers, but that on completion of the full year's service they would, if possessed of the requisite qualifications, *i. e.*, if they had passed in Hindustani and in the prescribed tests for any department in which they were employed, be confirmed with effect from the date of the formation of the corps,

corps, and would be entitled to reckon their actual previous staff service towards promotion; and that all that was at present required was to gazette officers to the staff corps who had held appointments for less than one year as probationers.

4. Acting apparently on this authority, the Madras and Bombay Governments have admitted officers so situated as probationers, subject to the provisions of paragraph 75 of Government General Order, No. 332, of the 10th April 1861, and by subsequent orders have confirmed the appointment of these officers on the completion of their year's service, notwithstanding that they have not fulfilled these conditions, no tests having been yet laid down by the Government of India.

5. It is to be regretted that the proposed tests were not more expeditiously determined upon and promulgated.

6. I consider, however, that the whole of the officers to whom your inquiry refers should be called upon to pass those tests before their appointment to the staff corps is confirmed, and I trust that no further delay will be allowed to occur in fixing and making public the tests for the information of the service at large.

7. The second point connected with this subject upon which you solicit instructions is, whether officers applying for admission to the staff corps should be gazetted as probationers, and subsequently confirmed on passing the required tests; or whether, as they are not struck off the strength of their regiments during the period of their departmental probation, they should only be admitted in the "Gazette" on fulfilment of all the required conditions.

8. To this I have to reply that such officers should not be gazetted as probationers, and should only be admitted in the "Gazette" as appointed to the staff corps on fulfilment of all the required conditions.

[Despatch, Secretary of State, dated 15 October 1862, No. 380.]

1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your letter, No. 287, dated 8th August 1862, referring for consideration certain points in connexion with the admission of officers to the staff corps.

2. With reference to paragraphs 72 and 73 of the General Order by the Governor General, No. 332, of the 10th April 1861, you observe that, owing to the exigencies of the service during the mutinies of 1857-58, it became necessary to take officers for employment when available, and irrespectively of their having qualified in the native languages; but in May 1859, when tranquillity was restored, it was announced that this relaxation could no longer be permitted, and that no officer could thereafter be appointed to any situation who had not passed the prescribed examination.

3. Six months' grace was allowed, and officers were warned that those who failed to pass within that period would be remanded to their corps.

4. This was modified by a subsequent order of the 31st October 1859, by which it was declared that, in consideration of the difficulty of relieving at once all the officers who may fail to pass under the operation of the previous order, such officers were, after the expiration of the above six months' grace, to be considered as officiating, until it was found practicable to relieve them.

5. On the 18th February 1861 there were several officers who had thus failed to pass within the six months, and who had thus rendered themselves liable to be remanded to their corps, but who passed within the six months which were allowed to officers to make their election for joining the staff corps.

6. These officers were in due course admitted to the staff corps, the fact that they had passed subsequently to the 18th February 1861 having been only recently discovered.

7. The appointment of these officers to the staff corps was not strictly in accordance with the rule laid down upon the subject, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, as these officers had held and performed the duties of permanent staff appointments, it is presumed to the satisfaction of the Government, and were retained in those appointments for the public convenience, and as they had passed before they were admitted to the corps in General Orders, I shall not object to confirm their admission, their number being inconsiderable.

8. I shall not object either to the four or five officers referred to in the 11th paragraph of your letter being admitted to the staff corps, provided they are similarly situated with those above mentioned, viz., that they were on the 18th February 1861 actually holding permanent situations of a nature to give claim to admission to that corps.

9. In the 13th paragraph you observe that the question has been raised whether, under paragraph 72, in which there is no mention of the necessity for passing in the Hindustani language, the terms—all officers now holding staff appointments of any description, include every officer, whether passed or not.

10. With reference to this question, I would refer you to the 19th paragraph of my Despatch, No. 27, of the 18th January 1861, quoted in the margin,* wherein the views of Her Majesty's Government on this subject are clearly expressed.

11. As observed in paragraph 17, the officers of the Public Works Department, who have been hitherto specially exempted from passing in Hindustani, but subjected to special tests laid down for this department, will properly come under the rule laid down in my Despatch, No. 133, dated 31st March 1862.

12. With regard to the case of Lieutenant ———, Her Majesty's 42d Highlanders, I must remind you that in the remark upon Question and Answer No. 20, to which that officer refers, it was added, "provided that they shall have passed the prescribed test in Hindustani, and are in all other respects qualified."

13. In the General Order of the 9th January 1837, re-published with your General Order of the 25th June 1850, it is laid down that "no officer who may enter the service hereafter will be deemed eligible for any staff situation, except a temporary one during service in the field, or civil employ, until he shall have passed an examination in the Hindustani language."

14. It was assumed, therefore, that all officers holding staff situations had passed some test, and it never was intended that any officer should be admitted to the staff corps who had not so qualified.

15. Lieutenant ———, not having passed on the 18th February 1861, cannot be admitted to the staff corps.

16. With reference to the two questions submitted to you by the Government of Bombay, I have to observe,—

1st. That officers who have passed no test in Hindustani, although holding the appointment of regimental adjutant, are not to be considered eligible for the staff corps.

2d. That no officer who has not passed in Hindustani, or other test laid down by regulation, can be considered eligible for appointment to the staff corps.

[Despatch, Secretary of State, dated 23 October 1862, No. 399.]

1. CAPTAIN ———, Bengal Staff Corps, has applied to me to be transferred to one of the regiments of the line, in which there may be a vacancy caused by the appointment of an officer to the staff corps in India.

2. It was originally intended that transfers to fill such vacancies should be confined to the officers of the Indian forces; but as it is stated in the Royal Warrant that exchanges may be allowed between officers of the staff corps under the rank of field officer and regimental officers, I have caused Captain ——— to be informed that I would transmit the application to your Government, with an intimation that in the event of a sufficient number of officers of the rank of captain regimentally not having volunteered from the local army, there will be no objection, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to his name being submitted to the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief for transfer to fill one of the vacancies in question, should the Commander in Chief in India and your Government support the request.

[Despatch, Secretary of State, dated 8 April 1863, No. 130.]

1. I OBSERVE that Major ———, of Her Majesty's 7th Hussars, has been appointed in a General Order, dated the 4th May 1863, No. 223, as Assistant Commissioner of the 3d class in Oude.

2. With reference to this appointment, I have to request your attention to my Despatch, No. 326, of the 30th August 1862, in which you were informed, in reply to a representation made by your Government upon the subject, that officers of the line can only be permanently appointed to staff employment (except in such situations as are specially declared open to officers of all services, whether of the staff corps or not), if they have previously joined the staff corps.

3. If Major ——— has been appointed as a candidate for the staff corps on probation, it should be, on this and all future similar occasions, stated that the appointment is provisional. If he has not been appointed with that view, I must request that his appointment may be cancelled.

[Despatch, Secretary of State, dated 24 July 1863, No. 270.]

* "The option of joining the staff corps, referred to in the foregoing paragraphs, will be open to those officers only who may have fulfilled the conditions prescribed for original appointments, previously to their being transferred to it, and who may be considered by your Government to be in all respects fit for the staff corps."

1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your military letter, No. 190, dated 13th June 1863, forwarding copies of certain papers connected with the subject of the employment of an officer of the Madras Staff Corps in command of a Bengal cavalry regiment, and stating that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, as now submitted, you have considered it unnecessary to offer further objection to the employment of this officer in Bengal, should the Commander in Chief desire it.

2. You have informed his Excellency that the case is viewed as entirely special and exceptional, and that the Government still adhere to the principle laid down in the letter to the Adjutant General of the army, No. 948, dated the 23d January 1863, namely, that "so long as there are officers of the Bengal army available for employment, the Governor General in Council is unable to sanction the appointment of the Madras or Bombay officers to corps on the regular Bengal establishment."

3. These proceedings are approved.

[*Despatch, Secretary of State, dated 24 August 1863, No. 303.*]

1. THE Governor General's letter, dated 27th June 1863, No. 35A, encloses a General Order placing the services of Ensign —, 38th Foot, at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

2. This appointment is admitted to be at variance with the previously expressed opinion of your Government as to the eligibility of line officers for staff employment, and to the directions contained in my Despatch, dated 30th August 1862, No. 326.

3. On a consideration of the circumstances which have led to the appointment of Ensign —, I shall not require you to cancel the appointment; but unless Ensign — be prepared to join the staff corps (for which it is presumed he is qualified), he cannot be permitted to continue in the Public Works Department.

[*Despatch, Secretary of State, dated 24 August 1863, No. 306.*]

1. I HAVE received and considered in Council the papers accompanying the 5th paragraph of your letter, No. 111, of the 19th March 1864, relating to the proposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief to appoint Lieutenant —, 2d Dragoon Guards, to be 2d squadron officer in a regiment of native cavalry.

2. Lieutenant — has expressed a desire to enter the staff corps, but you have intimated to his Excellency, "that while every reasonable encouragement is held out to officers of British regiments to qualify for, and accept, an Indian career, the just claims and expectations of the officers of the late Indian service should be constantly kept in view, and that we consider it to be only just and proper that officers of British regiments permitted to join native corps, in view to entering the staff corps, should, as a general rule, and so long as there are officers present with such corps who are eligible for promotion, enter in the junior grade of doing duty officers."

3. I fully concur in this decision.

[*Despatch, Secretary of State, dated 16 May 1864, No. 150.*]

LETTER to Lieutenant —, 74th Highlanders, 6th March 1863, No. 777.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated —, requesting to be informed whether, in the event of your obtaining an unattached company, you will be eligible to join the — staff corps, and to inform you in reply that unattached officers are not qualified for admission to the staff corps, the Royal Warrant requiring that officers hereafter appointed to the staff corps should belong to the "land forces serving in India."

LETTER to Lieutenant Colonel —, Madras Staff Corps, dated 16th October 1863, No. 3230.

THE staff corps are expressly formed for service in India, but if an officer's services are not required by the local government under which he is serving, there is nothing to prevent Her Majesty's Government from sanctioning his employment elsewhere, should they think proper to do so.

Captain —, Staff Corps, 18th June 1864, No. 1682.

I AM directed, &c. and to inform you in reply to the inquiries made therein,—

1. That an exchange would be permitted between an officer of the staff corps and a
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properly qualified officer of a line regiment serving out of India, on the recommendation of the Indian Governments.

2. That an officer of the staff corps would not be entitled to be placed on half-pay under the circumstances referred to in your letter, *i.e.*, on account of private affairs rendering his return to India undesirable. It was announced in General Orders in India, on 17th September 1861, No. 827, that officers of the staff corps would not be placed on the half-pay list, except under the operation of one or other of the two clauses 7 and 10 of the Royal Warrant.

(Military, No. 44.)

To his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir,

India Office, London, 9 February 1864.

1. I HAVE received and considered in Council the letters, No. 104A, dated the 26th September 1863, and No. 333, dated 8th December 1863, forwarding certain papers connected with the tests to which it is proposed that candidates for admission to the staff corps shall be subjected.

2. The conclusion to which the late Governor General had arrived upon the subject, after a consideration of the opinions of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and of various officers who had experience of the various departments, are embodied in a memorandum by Colonel Norman, which has been forwarded with the Governor General's Despatch.

3. In considering this most important subject, it seems necessary, at the same time, to lay down more distinctly than has yet been done the principle upon which appointments to the staff corps shall be regulated hereafter.

4. The instructions contained in paragraph 20 of my Despatch of the 18th January 1861, were as follows:—"The selection of officers for the staff corps will rest with the Governments in India. No officer, however, should be admitted on probation without the consent of the Commander in Chief, and without a certificate from the commanding officer of his regiment that he has efficiently performed his regimental duty for the prescribed period. I desire that, after communication with the Governments of Madras and Bombay, your Government will prepare a scheme of the tests and periods of probation suitable for the several departments of military and civil staff employment."

5. The principle was more fully expressed in your General Order of the 10th April 1861, in which it was stated,—"They will not be permanently appointed to the staff corps unless after due probation they shall pass the prescribed tests for the branch of the Indian service for which they may be selected." And again (paragraph 81)—"A subsequent notification will prescribe the period of probation and the tests of qualification in the several departments."

6. It was clearly understood, therefore, that appointments should be made to the staff corps, as vacancies occurred in the several departments of the staff, by the appointment of officers to those vacancies, and, in virtue of such employment, to the staff corps, and the intention is further expressed in the first paragraph of Colonel Norman's memorandum, where, in the third condition of appointment, it is stated that,—"he must have passed certain tests, to be laid down for the department of the service he is about to join."

7. The system of recruiting the staff corps by the appointment of officers to vacancies in the staff as they occur is fully explained in the 29th paragraph of the memorandum, in which it is stated that,—"as probationer, the doing-duty officer, with cavalry or infantry, should be within the complement of six officers allowed to the corps," and, again, "in all other appointments the probationary officer might likewise be included in the complement of the department, if necessary a slight increase of the junior department being made for the purpose."

8. Upon further consideration of the subject, I am of opinion that the system, as originally proposed, requires modification.

9. It appears to me absolutely necessary that the several staff corps should be complete in themselves, *i.e.*, that they should bear on their rolls, not only officers enough to occupy all the situations and perform all the duties for which the corps have been formed, with a margin for absentees, as already explained, but also a sufficient number in excess of these requirements to form a reserve to meet casualties by death or retirement. This reserve may properly consist of a sufficient number of officers to meet the average casualties of one year.

10. It seems to be admitted, that the one year will be a sufficient probation for admission to the staff corps, irrespective of the further period of probation which may be deemed necessary for special departments, and the number of probationers to be admitted each year should be sufficient to form a reserve calculated on the principle above stated.

11. Any officer under the rank of field officer is eligible to the staff corps, and there will be cases, probably, in which officers of several years' standing may qualify themselves for staff service in India, and may desire to enter the staff corps; but there can be little doubt that, as a general rule, most of the new appointments to the staff corps will be

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among young officers, and the proper place for such, while on probation, will be native corps, in which they should be employed in excess of the regular establishment.

12. It appears to me, therefore,—

1st. That the strength of the several staff corps should be such as to meet, not only the demands of the service in India for officers required for staff employment, due allowance being made for furlough and sick leave, as stated in my Despatch of the 3d December 1861; but also to maintain a reserve equal to about four per cent. on the above, to meet casualties by death or retirement.

2d. That, as a general rule, the staff corps should be maintained at the above strength by appointing a number of probationers to the corps, with a view to forming the reserve, the whole of whom, with the exception of those who may be posted at once to special departments, should be posted and paid as additional doing-duty officers to regiments of cavalry and infantry.

3d. That the test for appointment to the staff corps should be the same in degree, without reference to the situation or department in which an officer's probation is to be passed.

4th. That the further test and periods of probation for the different departments may, and must, vary according to the nature of the duties, and the extent of the qualification required.

13. Thus, if, as I conceive would be commonly the case, an officer, on being appointed on probation, is posted to a native regiment, one year's probation would be sufficient to determine both his eligibility for the staff corps, and his fitness for employment in that department.

14. In his subsequent employment in any other department of the staff, not only should his peculiar qualification as probably fitting him for that special duty be considered, and reported upon before admitting him a probationer in such department; but a period of probation should be required before he is confirmed therein.

15. On the other hand, if it is proposed to appoint an officer to the staff corps on probation, by giving him direct employment in a department, say, the commissariat, one year's probation there should suffice to establish his eligibility for the staff corps; but, should further probation be considered necessary before his confirmation in that particular department, an officer might still be appointed to the staff corps, provided he had made satisfactory progress towards qualifying for the departmental test.

16. I shall now proceed to consider the proposed tests.

17. In the third and following paragraphs of Colonel Norman's memorandum, the general qualification required for all candidates for the staff corps before being admitted on probation are considered.

18. He must have been three years with a regiment, of which two shall have passed in India.

19. He must produce a certificate from his commanding officer, showing that he had efficiently performed his regimental duty for the prescribed period, and that he had passed the prescribed examination in the native languages. A form of certificate is given in the Appendix to Colonel Norman's memorandum.

20. It is very properly proposed, also, that a medical certificate, form of which is given in the Appendix, should be required, showing that the candidate "is of good bodily health, and believed to be able to stand both out-door and in-door work in the climate of India."

21. I entirely concur in this view of the qualifications and certificates to be required of an officer before he is appointed a probationer for the staff corps.

22. The different branches of the military and civil army staff for which different tests are proposed, are as follows:—

I. Appointments to Native Infantry.

II. Appointments to Native Cavalry.

III. Appointments in the department of the Adjutant General, including Brigade Majors and Fort Adjutants.

IV. Appointments in the Quartermaster General's Department.

V. Appointments in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

VI. Appointments in the Department of Military Finance.

VII. Appointments in the Commissariat Department.

VIII. Appointments in the Stud Department.

IX. Appointment in the Survey Department.

23. I do not consider it advisable that officers should be admitted on probation for the staff corps to any of the departments of the general staff of the army in which the appointments are tenable for five years only, and which are open to officers of the line, as well as to those of the staff corps. With this exception, I approve generally of the tests recommended for the several departments, and of the general principles upon which you propose that officers should be selected and appointed to them. I request your attention, however, to the following observations.

24. In the 16th paragraph of the memorandum it is observed, with reference to some very judicious remarks by his Excellency the Commander in Chief:—"It appears most

inexpedient to require that the tests should necessitate the possession of knowledge not required to enable the duties of the department to be properly conducted. Scholastic examinations come very much amiss to officers who have left school for some years, and their adoption will certainly increase the difficulty of procuring candidates for the staff corps, a difficulty which may very possibly arise."

25. In this opinion I entirely concur; and it is for that reason that I consider the test for admission to the staff corps should be, generally, distinct from that exacted for admission to a special department of the staff.

26. I observe that your President in Council has raised an objection to the following clause, relative to the proposed examination of an officer who had completed his probation with a native regiment:—

"1. Ability to converse freely with men of the regiment, to be tested by the officer speaking, in presence of the Committee, successively with four or five men taken from the ranks, and belonging to different races, or, if the corps is of one race, from different parts of the country whence the men come," observing that this clause, "if too strictly interpreted," might "prove an unduly difficult test, if an officer had to speak to Persians, Afreedies, Sikhs, and Goorkhas, in their own language."

27. You purpose bearing in mind this objection, which is, I think, well founded, when final orders are issued on the subject.

28. I consider that a qualification for staff employment in the Hindustanee should be sufficient as a language test for admission to the staff corps.

29. Other languages might be required by departmental regulation, according to the quality and the nature of the duties to be performed.

30. The examination proposed, after a year's probation with a native regiment, being sufficient to test an officer's fitness for the staff corps, it is obvious, as I have before pointed out, that, in the case of an officer serving on probation with any other department, the examination for admission to the staff corps must be distinct from, and would usually be preliminary to, that required to test his fitness for that particular department.

31. The next branch of the service to be considered is the native cavalry. I cannot concur in the propriety of requiring that, before an officer is appointed on probation to do duty with a cavalry regiment, he should be in possession of a certificate from the commanding officer of a dragoon regiment, that he had successfully passed through a course of equitation, as laid down for cavalry officers. But it would be very proper to require young officers, who may desire to pass the period of their probation for the staff corps with a cavalry regiment, to furnish satisfactory evidence of their aptitude for riding.

Departments of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General.

32. Under the rule laid down above, paragraph 23, no officer would be appointed to these as probationer for the staff corps.

33. Considering also the nature of the duties, and the fact that the tenure of appointment in these departments is limited to five years, it does not appear either necessary or desirable that there should be any period of probation in them. An officer, of whatever branch of the service, selected for appointment in either one or the other of these departments, might reasonably be expected to pass, before admission, the examination proposed in these papers.

34. Subject to such modification as may be necessary in the application of the above principles, the tests and mode of appointment proposed for the remaining departments connected with the military branch of the administration have my approval.

35. With respect to the Judge Advocate General's department, it is observed, in Colonel Norman's memorandum, paragraph 24,—

"For this department, the appointment of young officers seems inappropriate, and, in practice, it will probably be found that a large majority of officers who enter it will be taken from other departments, and will already belong to the staff corps.

"Some, however, may enter it direct from regiments, and for those a test seems necessary, which would also be applied to officers already in the staff corps, before permanent nomination to the department." It is added, that probably no officer will be selected by the Commander in Chief for the department who has not, in some manner, shown an aptitude for the particular duties.

36. I concur in these views, but I consider that they are equally applicable to the remaining departments, viz., the department of military finance, the commissariat department, the stud, and the survey departments.

37. They are in accordance, also, with the principle which has already been insisted upon, viz., that the test for admission to the staff corps should be distinct from those laid down for special departments of the staff. The tests for admission to the political department will be considered with reference to the late Governor General's despatch in that department, No. 9, dated 28th August 1863. It is understood that the tests for admission to the Public Works department have been already laid down in the regulations of that branch of the public service.

38. An officer's own taste and wishes, when he is once appointed to the staff corps, will generally indicate the department for which he has most aptitude; and, at all events, his character,

character, and the nature of his qualifications, will very soon become known to his superiors.

39. With reference to the 30th paragraph of Colonel Norman's memorandum, I have to observe, that the date of an officer's appointment to the staff corps should be that of his appointment on probation. In the case of a line officer, the promotion in his regiment consequent on his transfer should have effect from the date of his permanent appointment to the staff corps.

40. I should not object to granting to officers now on staff employ, who await the publication of the tests, the privilege proposed in paragraph 31, viz., that of dating their admission to the staff corps from the date on which they obtained permanent appointment to the staff, subsequent to the 18th February 1861.

41. The necessity of maintaining a reserve of officers on the staff corps has been already pointed out, and I need scarcely remark that such reserve will be found in the officers of the local service, so long as any of that service remain.

42. There can be no objection, however, to admitting officers of the local service as probationers for the staff corps under the above rule, to such an extent as shall not exceed the establishment proposed for the staff corps, including the estimated reserve.

43. I learn, from a recent despatch from the Government of Bombay, that the number of officers available for employment in that Presidency, whether of the local service or in the staff corps, is rapidly approaching the limit of their requirements. As there is still some excess in the other two Presidencies, I shall not object to the appointment of officers of the Berghal and Madras armies to the Bombay staff corps, should your Government consider it advisable to permit of such an arrangement.

44. In the meantime, it seems desirable to notify by General Order to the officers of the army at large the qualifications which will be required for candidates for admission to the staff corps, and the form in which application for such admission should be prepared and submitted, and it should be distinctly understood that officers of line regiments, within the prescribed limits as to rank, are eligible for appointment to the staff corps of either presidency, without reference to the presidency in which their regiments may be serving.

45. From a despatch received from the Government of Madras, No. 164, 25th June 1863, I have reason to fear that there has been some ground for misunderstanding as to the class of officers who were to be admitted to the staff corps provisionally, and subject to probation and examination.

46. Your General Order, dated 10th April 1861, announced that the "Officers who may have held their appointment for less than one year will not be transferred permanently to the staff corps, unless they possess the requisite qualifications, to be hereafter laid down, and shall have completed the period of probation to be prescribed."

47. This condition was founded upon the 18th paragraph of my despatch, dated 18th January 1861, which stated that officers then holding staff appointments, who had held them for short periods only, would not be transferred permanently to the staff corps unless they should possess the requisite qualifications, and until they should have completed the period of probation that might be prescribed for the department in which they might be serving.

48. By your General Order, No. 332, of the 10th April 1861, paragraph 73, you admitted to the staff corps all officers who had been in permanent staff employ during the three previous years.

49. The introduction of the rule which was approved in my Despatch, No. 319, dated 10th August 1861, paragraph 32, obviously required a modification of that above quoted, which should have been so altered as to require that an officer should have held a substantive appointment on the staff for a certain period, *i.e.*, a year within the three years preceding the formation of the staff corps, failing which he was to pass certain tests, before his appointment to the staff corps could be confirmed.

50. For the reply given by your Government to question 87, which was approved by me, it was stated that an officer should have held, for not less than one year, the particular appointment which he held at the time of the formation of the staff corps. That answer, the full effect of which was overlooked at the time that it received my approval, must not interfere with the revision of your proceedings on the principle now laid down. Should any officer have been erroneously denied permanent appointment to the staff corps under this mistaken interpretation of the rule in question as now shown, his case must be reconsidered.

I have, &c.

(signed) Charles Wood.

[G. O. June 25, 1864, No. 530.]

WITH reference to the Despatch of the Secretary of State, published in the foregoing order, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that for the present, and pending a further communication with Her Majesty's Government, no officers will be admitted to the staff corps on probation, and admissions will solely be made consequent upon officers having obtained appointments and given satisfactory proof of their fitness for the same, according to the rules hereinafter laid down.

2. All officers now in permanent staff employment of a description that qualifies for the staff corps, will be admitted thereto from the date of their having obtained such permanent appointment

appointment subsequent to the 18th February 1861, provided they have passed, or do pass within six months from this date, the tests hitherto in force or that are now to be laid down. In the case of such officers as may be now in Europe, the period of six months will reckon from date of their return to India.

Under this rule, officers appointed to staff situations between the 19th February 1860 and the 18th February 1861, will be admitted to the staff corps from the 19th of the latter month, but officers who, having been one year in staff employ on the 18th February 1861, and therefore eligible for appointment on the formation of the corps, and who then did not apply for admission, can only enter from the date on which they may hereafter be appointed to the corps.

3. With reference to paragraphs 45 to 50 of the despatch of the Secretary of State, it is announced that all officers who held a permanent staff appointment for one year, at any time between the 18th February 1858 and 18th February 1861, are eligible for admission to the staff corps from the date of its formation, and this is not to be affected by the circumstance of an officer having held two or more different appointments during such period.

4. Applications for admission to the staff corps of the respective presidencies under the two foregoing paragraphs, are to be submitted to the Governments of India, of Madras, or of Bombay, through the channels laid down in paragraphs 7 and 8 of this order.

5. In future, no officer will be nominated to any appointment qualifying for the staff corps who does not produce the certificates referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20 of Sir C. Wood's despatch,* and where officers obtain appointments under the Commander in Chief, these certificates are to be attached to the final application for admission to be submitted to Government after the prescribed period of probation. The Governments in the Military Department will require to see these certificates prior to the appointment on probation of an officer to any situation under Government that qualifies for the staff corps.

See Appendix A.

6. The tests and periods of probation necessary to qualify officers for admission to the staff corps, in consequence of their nomination to appointments other than those belonging to the Military Department, will be those already laid down, or that may from time to time be fixed in the other departments of Government; but when new rules or changes in existing rules on the subject are made, they will always be republished to the army in the General Orders of the Military Department.

7. When officers employed in situations not under the Military Department, who have qualified in all respects, including retention of a probationary appointment for the prescribed period, desire to enter the staff corps, they will apply through their immediate superiors to the department of the Government under which they are employed, when the application, if approved, will be transferred to the Military Department, in view to the admission of the applicant being announced in General Orders.

8. The tests for admission to the staff corps in appointments under the Military Department or Commander in Chief are laid down at the end of this order, and applications will be submitted through commanding officers or heads of departments to the Adjutant General in the first instance, accompanied by the prescribed certificates, for eventual submission to Government.

9. In all cases, whether of civil or military employ, a fixed period of probation will be laid down, at the termination of which, if an officer cannot pass the tests, he must revert to regimental duty, unless under special circumstances a short extension of the period of probation is allowed by the Government of the presidency on the recommendation of the department concerned, or of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

It will be open to an officer at any period of his probation to apply to be allowed to revert to regimental duty should he find the nature of the employment unsuited to him, or, with the approval of the Commander in Chief or of Government, he may, during the same period, be remanded to regimental duty for manifest inaptitude.

10. The circumstance of an officer being in the staff corps will not exempt him from passing departmental tests, should he be transferred from one appointment or department to another.

11. There are certain small departments or separate offices under the Military Department for which tests are not laid down. It will rest with the Government of the presidency in cases where officers not belonging to the staff corps may be nominated to such appointments on probation, to decide in each case on the report of his immediate superior whether an officer has established his fitness for the staff corps, and to admit him thereto or to remand him to regimental duty; but in every case an officer must have fulfilled all the general preliminary conditions required in candidates for the staff corps.

12. It has been laid down that hereafter the date of transfer of an officer to the staff corps will be that of his appointment on probation.

13. Officers of Her Majesty's British regiments are eligible for appointment to the staff corps of any presidency, without reference to the presidency in which their regiments may be serving.

TESTS for ADMISSION to the STAFF CORPS from MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

1.—*Native Infantry.*

I. Knowledge of the native articles of war and the military regulations of the presidency, particularly all such as affect the conduct of native troops, their pay, pension, clothing, &c., which is to be tested by an examination of a somewhat searching character, consisting of not less than 50 questions and answers, all of which are to be recorded in the report of the examination.

II. Knowledge of the system pursued in the native infantry, and especially in the regiment to which the officer has been attached, as to the mode of investigating and dealing with offences, complaints, and petitions from the men. The manner in which the rosters for furlough and guard are kept. The deductions usually made from the men's pay on account of half-mounting, or for other purposes, and the system of accounts followed in the corps, together with an acquaintance with all the forms in use.

III. Knowledge of every article of equipment used by the men of the regiment, their usual or fixed cost, mode of carrying them, &c.

IV. Ability to act as adjutant on parade, to be tested on parade with a battalion, with a knowledge of reconnoitering and outpost duty, and ability to write a report of a "reconnaissance." This report must be written in a legible hand.

V. The probation will extend over one year, at the end of which period the commanding officer of the regiment to which the candidate has been attached will apply for a Committee of Examination. This Committee will be assembled only at the head quarters of divisions or brigades, and will be presided over by the general officer or brigadier general commanding, with two commandants of native regiments, or one commandant and one second in command as members.

VI. The Committee will give their opinion in succession on all the points noticed above, and conclude by saying that they consider the officer qualified (or not, as the case may be) for permanent employment with native troops. They are to embody in the report a statement as to whether the candidate has had the opportunity afforded him of acting as adjutant on parade, or has been detached under a senior officer on escort duty, and whether he has been in the habit of frequently attending orderly room with the commanding officer, and thereby obtain a full insight into the system of the regiment. This report is to be sent through the divisional general to the adjutant general, who will transmit it, accompanied by the opinion of the Commander in Chief, to the Government of the presidency, when, if approved, the officer will be gazetted to the staff corps, with effect from the date on which he commenced his period of probation.

VII. It is to enable an officer to show his aptitude for, and zeal in, the performance of his regimental duties, that the period of a year has been fixed for his probation.

VIII. During this time, in which the officer should be employed as indicated above, including, if possible, detachment duty, his commanding officer should satisfy himself that his temper and general habits are such as to render him an efficient officer of native troops. At any time during the period of probation, it will be open to the commanding officer to represent to the Commander in Chief that he does not think the probationer, either from temper or other cause, suited for employment with native troops, in which case it will be competent for the Commander in Chief, if satisfied with the reasons assigned, to direct the officer to rejoin his regiment, or, if in the local service, to duty elsewhere.

IX. As a rule, an officer who fails at the expiration of one year's probation to pass a satisfactory examination, will revert to his proper corps or to general duty; but under very special cases, an officer so failing may be allowed to continue with the regiment to which he is attached, and to undergo another and a final examination at the end of 18 months.

2.—*Native Cavalry.*

I. An officer nominated to the native cavalry will be required to pass the same tests and the same period of probation as laid down for native infantry. He will, however, be required, before being attached to a native cavalry regiment, to furnish satisfactory evidence of his aptitude for riding.

II. The examination and final appointment will be conducted as in the infantry; but the Committee will have upon it two cavalry officers, of whom one at least should be commandant of a native cavalry regiment.

III. In addition to all the points laid down for the infantry, the Committee will report on the officer's qualifications, as respects a knowledge of cavalry drill, and of the system peculiar to the native cavalry in regard to purchase of horses, &c. He should also prove himself to be well acquainted with the system of stable management in corps, the district whence horses are usually obtained for it, their prevailing defects and good qualities, their usual price, &c. He should also show himself possessed of some general knowledge of farriery, and of the diseases and injuries to which horses are liable, as well as their treatment.

3.—*Appointments in the Department of the Judge Advocate General.*

I. It is probable that a large majority of officers who enter this department will be taken from other appointments, and will already belong to the staff corps.

II. Some, however, may enter it direct from regiments, and these, as well as officers already on the staff corps, will have to pass a test of examination before permanent appointment to the department.

This will consist of—

1. A *vivâ voce* examination before a Committee as to their knowledge of military law.
2. Replies in writing to a series of questions which will be propounded to them by the Judge Advocate General of the army.

III. The Committee of Examination will assemble at divisional head quarters, and will be composed of the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the division, and two selected field officers, whose report will be forwarded to the Judge Advocate General.

IV. The examination must be conducted so as to show the candidate's amount of knowledge of the different Mutiny Acts and Articles of War, Her Majesty's and the Bengal Military Regulations, and the Indian Penal Code. The candidate's capacity to review the proceedings of minor courts martial will be tested by questions put to him by the Committee; his fitness to conduct the proceedings of a general court martial being ascertained in the same manner, and of requiring him to frame a skeleton charge under any specified article, and to write out in their presence the proper form to be observed in recording the proceedings of such court martial, entering the punishment awardable on conviction of the charge indicated.

V. The series of questions referred to under No. 2 (paragraph II.) will be prepared at army head quarters, under the orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and sent to the Committee, in whose presence they must be replied to, and by whom they will be forwarded with their proceedings.

VI. This examination will precede the period of probation, the latter being terminable after one year's performance of duty, on a satisfactory report as to the probationer's practical qualification being made by the commanding officer of the division to whose staff he was attached, and by the Judge Advocate General.

4.—*Appointments in the Accounts Branch, Military Department.*

I. Under this heading are included all situations of whatever kind (save that of regimental paymaster), held in the departments connected with the pay accounts, or audit of accounts of the army, or of its establishments.

II. For this branch of the staff no appointment on probation will be made without proof that the candidate is a fair accountant.

III. On an officer being selected as a probationer, he will, in the first place, appear before the nearest divisional paymaster, who will examine him as to his general knowledge of accounts and book-keeping, and also question him as to the extent to which he has mastered the pay regulations of his presidency.

IV. His certificate, in form B., will be forwarded to Government, through the controller of military accounts, and if it is found to be satisfactory, he will be appointed on probation.

V. This probation will extend over a year, and will be passed at the presidency. During this period he will be employed under the orders of the controller of military accounts, and be attached in succession to the different branches of the controller's department.

VI. At the end of this time, on the controller reporting that the candidate has been regular in attendance, and gives promise of being useful in the department, he will appear before a Committee composed of the controller, the military accountant, and a pay examiner.

VII. The examination will embrace the practical branches of arithmetic and book-keeping, as well as questions involving a ready acquaintance with pay and audit rules, and the general principles on which these rules are based.

VIII. The examination will be conducted by means of a series of written questions, and by testing the ability of the candidate to check selected abstracts and bills.

IX. If the report of the Committee be favourable, the candidate will be confirmed in the accounts branch, and attached to an office at the presidency, or to one of the large divisional pay offices.

5.—*Appointments in the Commissariat Department.*

I. The period of probation in this department will be one year; but before a candidate can be appointed as a probationer he must pass a preliminary examination, and before he can be permanently appointed to the department he must pass a final examination on the expiry of the year of his probation.

II. The subjects of the preliminary examination will be—

1. The rules of arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, involution and evolution;

evolution; mensuration and the computation of areas and solid contents, and the system of book-keeping by single and double entry.

2. He will also be required to read aloud, correctly and with tolerable ease, three Urdu or Hindustani papers. These papers are to be taken from official records at random, and written (in the Persian character) by different persons in fairly legible running hands. After having read them aloud the candidate must explain their contents in English correctly.

III. He must translate, without assistance, from English into Urdu and Hindi, an instruction to a subordinate commissariat officer, or other official paper to be furnished by the Examining Committee. The translation must be precise and correct in meaning, and perfectly intelligible to a native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom.

IV. He must dictate with some fluency the translation into Hindustani of an English letter or other official paper, also to be furnished by the Examining Committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must be intelligible and correct in meaning.

V. He must undergo a thorough and careful test in conversation with two or three natives, in such manner and to such extent as shall suffice completely to satisfy the Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them both in common conversation and in the usual course of departmental business.

VI. The above lingual test will not be held to supersede the necessity of the candidates having passed the Hindustani or staff examination, which is one of the essential conditions attached to admission into the staff corps.

VII. The probationer will have to undergo his final examination at the expiry of his term of probation. The heads of the examination will be—

1. His acquaintance with his responsibility and duties in the care and custody of the cattle and stores under the charge of a commissariat officer.

2. His knowledge of the system of procuring supplies by departmental agency or contract, as circumstance may require, and the rules affecting the preparation of contract deeds and the liability of contractors.

3. His acquaintance with the mode of rationing European troops, and the different articles comprising their rations.

4. His acquaintance with the mode of rationing native troops, and the circumstances under which rations are issued to them.

5. His knowledge of departmental rules, and of the forms of returns furnished periodically to the heads of his department.

6. His ability to draw up with accuracy estimates and average statements of the cost of victualling troops and feeding cattle.

7. His knowledge of the equipments of cattle and stores required for the cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with reference to their numbers and the distance to be marched.

8. His knowledge of the animals in use for food, as to their breeding, and where the best are produced; where the best transport animals are found, and the weights they respectively carry.

9. His facility in reading Gomashtah's accounts as presented in Persian or Hindi, and in writing purwannahs in the above languages.

10. His ability to prepare monthly disbursements from the checked accounts of native agents, with an account current, and his knowledge of the vouchers required to support charges under the different heads of expenditure.

11. His acquaintance with the general system of accounts in the Commissariat Department.

VIII. The preliminary examination will be held at head quarters of divisions, and conducted by the senior commissariat officer and executive engineer or officer acting as such. The Committee will test the candidate's acquaintance with arithmetic, by requiring him to show not only the answers to the arithmetical questions, but the details by which they are worked out. He will prove his knowledge of the fundamental rules of book-keeping by furnishing written replies to a series of questions which will be given him by the examiners.

IX. The examination in the native languages will be conducted by the Government Board of Examiners or other qualified Committee.

X. The examination in the final test will be held at the presidency, and will be conducted by a Committee composed of a selected civil officer, the deputy commissary general of the circle, and the examiner of commissariat accounts. A selected field officer of a British regiment will be associated with the Committee in that part of their examination which relates to the rationing of British troops.

XI. On nomination to the department on probation an officer will, under the orders of the commissary general, proceed, at the public expense, to join one of the first-class executive charges for six months, for the purpose of learning the executive duties of the department. At the expiration of this time he will proceed to the office of examiner of commissariat accounts, and remain there three months to learn the system of audit. For the remaining three months he will join the presidency office, and will there appear before the Committee for final examination, as set forth above.

6.—*Appointments in the Stud Department.*

I. The period of probation in this department will be one year. There will be no preliminary examination. At the expiry of the term of probation the probationer will be examined by a Committee, who will forward their report to the Government for approval.

II. This Committee will be composed of the superintendent, or, in his unavoidable absence, a deputy superintendent, as president, with the next senior available stud officer, and a selected field officer or captain of cavalry as members. A selected veterinary surgeon will be associated with the Committee during the examination of the candidate under heads 5, 6, and 7, as hereafter laid down.

III. An officer selected on probation will join a stud dépôt, and the deputy superintendent of the stud will be required to see that he is punctual in attendance during office hours; that he attends stables regularly; that he accompanies the dépôt officer in his tours of inspection of the stud stock of the breeding districts; and that he attends all purchases of the same by the deputy superintendent of the stud.

IV. The deputy superintendent will furnish the Examination Committee with a certificate that the probationer has fulfilled the foregoing conditions. He will also state whether, from his personal observation, he considers him likely to make a good stud officer. The qualities to be considered in forming this estimate are, intelligence, industry, activity, health to enable him to bear considerable exposure, willingness to learn, a fondness for and knowledge of horses, and temper and disposition likely to render him popular with natives.

V. The subjects of examination will be—

1. Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, and the system of book-keeping by single and double entry.

2. His acquaintance with his responsibility and duties in the care of stud cattle and stores under the charge of a dépôt officer.

3. His knowledge of the system of procuring gram and fodder for the stud cattle, both by contract and departmental agency.

4. His knowledge of departmental rules, and of the form of returns furnished periodically to the heads of the department.

5. His knowledge of the management of, and feeding of young cattle on admission into stud stables.

6. His knowledge of what constitutes unsoundness in horses, his ability to age them from inspection of their teeth, and his ability readily to discover external injuries in any way received by stud cattle, together with some general knowledge of the veterinary art and shoeing.

7. His knowledge of the qualifications of horses, their power, shape, action, &c., and for which branch of the mounted service they are best fitted.

8. His ability to make out estimates, and the average cost of the feed of cattle.

9. His ability to prepare monthly disbursements from checked accounts of native agents, with an account current, and his knowledge of the vouchers required to support charges under the different heads of expenditure.

VI. The knowledge required under the 6th and 7th heads of examination will be tested practically; the probationer being required to class a stable of colts to the different branches of the service, rejecting such as he thinks unfit, and making any remarks regarding any unsoundness or peculiarities in any animal. The accuracy and judgment of this classification will be reported on by the Committee.

VII. The remaining subjects for examination will be tested by requiring written answers from the candidate to a paper of questions which the Committee will previously prepare.

7.—*Appointments in the Survey Department.*

I. For this department the period of probation will be one year. This, under special sanction, may be extended to two.

II. For the survey department in general, there will be two distinct classes of examination, viz:—

- 1st. For the topographical and revenue surveys, and
- 2d. For the great trigonometrical survey.

III. In regard to the first, the preliminary examination will embrace the following subjects:—

1. A thorough knowledge of arithmetic, but more especially of involution, square and cube roots, arithmetical and geometrical progression, proportion or rule three, vulgar and decimal fractions, logarithmic calculations, and mensuration of surfaces.
2. Elementary geometry—first four books of Euclid.
3. Algebra, as far as quadratic equations, inclusive.
4. Elements of plain trigonometry.
5. Execution, in the presence of examiners, of topographical, mechanical, or civil drawing of a certain standard of excellence.

IV. The

IV. The final examination, to be held at the close of the period of probation, will comprise :—

1. The satisfactory execution, unassisted, of a small area of country, including the computation and entire mapping involved in the same.
2. Perfect use and knowledge of all the instruments employed in the department, and adjustment of the same.
3. The elements of nautical astronomy, sufficient for ascertaining time, azimuth, and latitude.

V. These examinations will be conducted by the surveyor general, aided by such professional officers selected by himself, and to the number of two, as may be available.

VI. On passing the preliminary examination, the probationer will be attached to field parties, to learn their practical duties in the field, and during the recess.

VII. For the great trigonometrical survey, the examination for the topographical branch will be as for the revenue survey.

VIII. For the geodesical, or higher branch, the preliminary examination will be theoretical only, comprising the usual course of mathematics up to conic sections, and the principles of construction of instruments in common use. The final examination will be theoretical and practical, embracing analytical geometry of three dimensions,—statics, dynamics, and astronomy; the construction of the instruments of the great trigonometrical survey, and a practical familiarity with their management.

IX. The examiners will be the superintendent great trigonometrical survey, with any two available officers of the department at his head quarters.

X. The degree of proficiency attained by candidates will be ascertained in both branches of the survey department by written examinations, the questions being framed at departmental head quarters.

XI. Officers holding staff college or civil engineering college certificates of qualification or officers of engineers, will be exempt from undergoing any preliminary examination, and will, on being nominated, at once enter as probationers.

APPENDIX (A).

Certificate of Commanding Officer.

CERTIFIED that Lieutenant _____, of the _____ regiment _____, a candidate for the _____ staff corps, completed three years' duty with a regiment on the _____, two years of which (or the whole period of which, as the case may be) were spent in India.

Lieutenant _____ has passed the examination in the Native languages which qualifies for staff employment; and has attained such a knowledge of his drill and duty as an officer of infantry (or cavalry) in all its branches as to qualify him for the command of a company (or troop) in all situations. He also possesses a fair knowledge of the Articles of War, and of the Queen's Regulations, as well as of the Military Regulations of the (Bengal, Madras, or Bombay) Presidency, besides having gained some general acquaintance with the organisation and nature of the duties of all branches of the army serving in (Bengal, Madras, or Bombay).

I further certify that during the period Lieutenant _____ has served with his regiment he has been attentive to his duty, and that his conduct has been in all respects unexceptionable.

Station and date. _____ Commanding _____ Regiment.

Surgeon's Certificate.

I CERTIFY that, to the best of my belief, Lieutenant _____ is in good bodily health, and apparently well capable of undergoing the vicissitudes of service in India.

Station and date. _____ Surgeon _____ Regiment.

APPENDIX (B).

Certificate of Divisional Paymaster.

CERTIFIED that Lieutenant _____, a candidate for employment in the department of military finance, appears to me to have a good general knowledge of accounts and book-keeping, and that on a *vivâ voce* examination his answers to a series of questions put showed that he possessed a fair acquaintance with the pay regulations of the _____ Presidency.

Station and date. _____ Divisional Paymaster.

[G. O., 27 June 1864, No. 531.]

By order of the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Government, No. 16, dated 24th March 1864, relating to the qualification tests for employment in the civil and political departments of the staff corps, is published for general information:—

“ Para. 1. In my Despatch, No. 44, of 9th February 1864, in the military department, I communicated to your Excellency the views of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the tests of qualification to be prescribed for entrance into the several military departments of the staff corps for the three Presidencies of India.

“ 2. I now propose to address you on the subject of the necessary tests for the admission of military officers to the civil and political departments of the administration.

“ 3. These departments embrace all the appointments held by military officers in connexion with the civil administration of the non-regulation provinces, and with the several political agencies representing British interests in the native states.

“ 4. During the last 15 years, both the number and the importance of these appointments have been greatly increased by the extension of British dominion in India; and Her Majesty's Government are desirous that the greatest possible caution should be exercised in the selection of officers for posts requiring so much varied ability, sound judgment, and discreet temper, and involving such great responsibility.

“ 5. There is no description of staff appointments which demands from the several incumbents, whether in territories recently brought under our rule or in the possessions of native princes in India, so large a knowledge of the language, the institutions, the customs, the habits, and the feelings of the people. I am of opinion, therefore, that not only should the test of qualification in this instance be a high one, but that the period of probation should be exceptionally extended.

“ 6. It appears to me that this probation should be of two kinds. In the first instance, I am of opinion that no officer should enter upon the employment under the foreign departments of the Indian Governments until he has been attached for at least a year to a native regiment, serving with which the probationer may be expected to acquire some knowledge not only of the native soldiery, but of the classes also from which they are drawn, and generally of the habits and feelings of the people.

“ 7. On the termination of this period it would be necessary that the officer, if an opportunity were afforded to him of obtaining employment under the foreign department, should be furnished with a testimonial from his commanding officer with respect to his competency and good conduct, and especially to his conciliatory demeanour towards the native soldiery and other people of the country with whom he may have been brought into personal intercourse.

“ 8. Having served the necessary period of probation, and undergone the prescribed test for admission into the general body of the staff, he should then be subjected to a further period of departmental probation, and to certain special tests of qualification. Another year of probation would suffice, at the end of which the candidate for permanent admission into the civil and political branches of the administration would have to undergo the examinations prescribed in the rules laid down in the Resolution of the 14th of July 1863. These rules appear to me, to a great extent, to meet the requirements of the case. On passing this examination, and obtaining from the chief of the commission, or the political agency under which he has served, a certificate of his general good conduct and conciliatory demeanour towards the natives of all classes, the probationer would be permanently admitted to employment in the civil and political departments.

“ 9. The rules are in terms applicable only to officers who may have joined the staff corps, but I presume that you intend that they should be applied equally to officers of the late Indian army who have been declared eligible, and whom you may select for similar appointments. Of course, it is not intended by these rules to alter, in any respect, the conditions under which members of the civil service are eligible to employment in these branches of the administration.”

THE orders conveyed in the above Despatch necessitate the limitation of the period of probation between admission to the civil and political branches of the staff corps and confirmation in the same to one year, instead of two years, as prescribed in General Order, No. 471, dated 14th July 1863; and also prescribe certain additional preliminary tests prior to admission to these branches of the staff corps on probation. Accordingly, the following revised rules are published, which will apply to military officers who have elected, or may hereafter elect, to join the staff corps in the civil and political departments, and to officers of the late Indian army who have been declared eligible, and who may be selected for civil and political appointments:—

GENERAL RULES.

I. Besides passing any linguistic or other tests which may be prescribed in the military department for admission to the staff corps on probation, candidates for admission to the civil and political branches of the staff corps will be required (a) to have been attached for at least one year to a native regiment. This period need not be in addition to but may form part of the preliminary term of service required for admission to the staff corps generally;

rally; (b) to produce a testimonial from their commanding officers with respect to their competency and good conduct, and especially to their conciliatory demeanour towards the native soldiery and other people of the country with whom they may have been brought into personal intercourse.

II. The period of one year is fixed as the limit within which officers admitted to the staff corps on probation, and entertained in either the civil or political department under this office, are required to qualify themselves to undergo the examinations hereinafter mentioned, on passing which examinations officers will have a claim to have their services retained, and, under the orders of the military department, to be permanently appointed to the corps.

III. Examinations will be held half-yearly in the first week of October and the first week of April in each year. Candidates may appear at the first examination in October or April held after the expiry of the first six months of their probation, and if they fail to pass may again appear at the next examination, six months later. But candidates failing to pass at the first examination held after the expiry of the full year of probation will forfeit all claim to employment in the civil and political departments of the staff corps.

IV. As in the case of the local civil examinations, the questions will be issued by a central committee in each local Government, administration, or agency. The examinations will be held at such stations as may be considered most convenient, and will be conducted by local committees, consisting of three or more officers of standing and experience, who will transmit the answers, with their opinion, to the central committee, whose decision will be final.

V. The qualification tests in the examinations of both departments will have reference to two branches, (a) languages, (b) general and special subjects, hereinafter specified.

RULES FOR CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

(a.) *Languages.*

VI. As under paragraph 80 of the General Order, in the military department, No. 332, dated 10th April 1861, officers must have passed the P. H. examination before admission to the staff corps on probation, candidates will be required, before being confirmed in the staff corps, to pass high proficiency test in the vernacular language used in the courts of the province to which they may respectively be attached. If the language of record in the courts of the province be the Hindoostanee, then, besides passing the high proficiency test in Hindoostanee, candidates will be required to pass an ordinary examination in one of the dialects spoken in the province, which may not be the language of the courts; e.g., in the Punjab, Punjabi or Pusthoo; in the central province, Mahratta, and so on.

(b.) *General and Special Subjects.*

VII. Candidates will be required to show a general knowledge of Indian history, political economy, and jurisprudence. It will be optional with them to choose any works on these subjects in which they may prefer to be examined; but the titles of such works must be communicated to the central committee three months previous to the date of examination.

VIII. Candidates will be required to show a special knowledge of the penal code, the criminal procedure code, and the civil procedure code, as well as a familiar acquaintance with revenue details, as contained in the directions to revenue and settlement officers, and the special revenue rules in force in the province in which they may be employed.

RULES FOR POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(a.) *Languages.*

IX. Officers having already passed the P. H. examination before admission to the staff corps on probation will be required, before being confirmed, to pass the high proficiency test in Persian or Arabic, and also in Mahratta or Hindoostanee.

(b.) *General and Special Subjects.*

X. Candidates will be examined in the general history of India, the treaties and engagements of the British Government with Native States, as set forth in the volumes* now in course of publication by this office. A special knowledge of the history of the part of the country in which the candidates may respectively be employed will also be required.

XI. Candidates will further be required to show a thorough acquaintance with the penal code, the criminal procedure code, and the civil procedure code, and also a fair knowledge of international law and the conflict of laws. They may choose for themselves the works on the general history of India, international law and the conflict of laws in which they may wish to be examined; but the titles of such works must be communicated to the central committee three months previous to the date of examination.

13. It is desirable that future recommendations of officers to fill staff corps vacancies in line regiments should not specify particular regiments, but that they should be simply recommendations

* A collection of treaties, engagements, and sunnuds, relating to India and neighbouring countries.

commendations for transfer to fill vacancies in whatever regiments they may have been occasioned. As transfers to particular regiments cannot be guaranteed, this seems the only means of preventing delay in filling up such vacancies.

14. Should an officer be desirous of transfer to one regiment only, there can be no objection to this being stated, but it must be understood that his appointment to that regiment must be dependent upon a consideration of the services, and consequent claims to promotion, of other applicants and of the officers of the regiment itself.

15. All applications for transfer to line regiments should be submitted through the prescribed channels to the Commander in Chief in India, by whom a roll of such candidates should be kept. On the appointment of a line officer to either of the staff corps, the Commander in Chief should then submit to your Government the name of the senior officer on the list, of corresponding rank, recommended by him for transfer to the vacancy in the line regiment. On submitting to me the name of a line officer for permanent appointment to the staff corps, your Government will thus be in a position to forward, at the same time, the name of an officer of the Indian army whom you recommend to fill the vacancy so created in the regiment to which the officer about to be transferred to the staff corps belongs. Should circumstances not foreseen at the time of the original application induce an officer no longer to desire transfer to a line regiment, he should at once intimate the same through his commanding officer to the adjutant general of his presidency, in order that his name may be removed from the list.

[*Despatch, Secretary of State, dated 16 December 1863, No. 432.*]

1. I HAVE considered in Council your military letter, No. 269, dated 30th July, which transmits further correspondence relative to certain apparent discrepancies in some of the decisions regarding the previous staff service necessary to qualify an officer for admission into the staff corps without probation.

2. It is stated in this letter that my Despatch, dated 9th February last, No. 44, paragraphs 45 to 50, anticipated a reference which would have been made regarding the unpublished decision, No. 87; and enabled you to remove all misconceptions by announcing what appears to have been originally intended with regard to admissions to the staff corps.

3. In the letters addressed by your direction to the Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay this intention is stated to have been as follows:—

“Every officer who was in permanent staff employ on the 18th February 1861, or who had held permanent staff employ of any kind, and for any period between that date and the 18th February 1858, was eligible to enter the staff corps from its first formation without being subjected to probation, provided his total permanent staff service, previous to the 18th February 1861, amounted in all to one year. Officiating staff service was allowed to count as permanent staff service only when such officiating service had resulted in the confirmation of the officer in the particular appointment.”

4. The rule here laid down applies to staff service qualification only, the provisions of the G. O., No. 332, of 1861, being in all other respects required to be fulfilled.

5. You have requested the Governments of Madras and Bombay to take measures for correcting any decision which may have been come to in those presidencies opposed to the rule above indicated, and have communicated with the Commander in Chief with the view to his re-submitting any cases which may have been similarly decided in Bengal.

6. These instructions will, I hope, finally settle the question of qualification for admission to the staff corps, which, owing to decisions in one or two individual cases, had become somewhat complicated.

[*Despatch, Secretary of State, dated 15 October 1864, No. 305.*]

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council the letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 11, of the 14th of July, with its enclosures, relative to qualification tests for the employment of military officers in the civil and political departments of the administration.

2. This letter is, in effect, a reply to my Despatch upon this subject of the 24th of March. It indicates the measures which you have taken to give practical effect to the instructions of Her Majesty's Government. But I regret to perceive that you have, in some degree, misunderstood those instructions, and rendered them applicable to a class of officers whom they were not intended to affect.

3. It was the intention of the Despatch of the 24th of March to lay down the principles in accordance with which Her Majesty's Government desired that you should regulate the conditions of admission to the civil and political department of military officers who might in future be candidates for that particular description of employment. It was mainly with reference to the altered circumstances of the military service of the country, which rendered it less likely than before that the candidate would possess an adequate knowledge of the character and usages of the people of India, that I prescribed certain conditions not comprised in the original scheme of your Government. But it was not intended that these regulations should be made applicable to officers already holding substantive appointments, and actively employed in the political and civil departments. But it would appear, however, from the orders of your Excellency's Government, published in the

Gazette, that you have called upon all military officers, not actually in civil or political employ, on or before the 1st of January 1862, to appear before examination committees and prove their qualifications according to the prescribed terms. This may not unreasonably be regarded as a hardship by officers who had elected, under different conditions, to join these departments; and I cannot but think that it must be injurious to the public service to divert the attention of officers in civil and political employment from the active duties of their several appointments, by compelling them to prepare themselves to undergo literary examination which may necessitate much previous study.

4. Her Majesty's Government will be satisfied by your assuming the competency (unless you should have any information to the contrary effect) of all civil and political officers, confirmed in substantive appointments before the receipt of my Despatch of the 24th of March; and they are of opinion that, with respect to those officers who had been selected to hold officiating or temporary appointments before the receipt of the above-mentioned Despatch, without having previously held any substantive appointments in these departments, it would be sufficient to accept the testimony of the chief of the political agency or commission under which they have been employed, in regard to their fitness for permanent employment in their respective departments.

[Despatch, Secretary of State, Political Department, dated 3 October 1864,
No. 61.]

Para 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Letter, No. 291, dated 13th August 1864, reporting the publication, in the "Gazette of India," of my Despatch of the 9th February last, on the subject of the tests and conditions to be prescribed for admission to the staff corps, and stating that, in a subsidiary Order, you have laid down the tests, as approved by Her Majesty's Government with one or two slight modifications or additions suggested by his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

2. In para. 1 of that Order you have announced that no probationers will be appointed to the staff corps, pending a further reference to Her Majesty's Government.

3. Your reasons for taking this step are given in the following words:—

"1st. Because the principal, if not sole, object assigned in your Despatch for having staff corps probationers at all, is to secure a reserve of officers to meet casualties in the corps, and this reserve is to be found, as remarked in paragraph 41 of your Despatch, in the body of officers of the local service which still remains. It is, therefore, at present, unnecessary to form an establishment of probationers for the purpose of securing a reserve.

"2d. Because we desire to invite reconsideration of the instructions contained in paragraphs 12, 13, 14, and 15 of your Despatch, relating to the appointment of probationers, as there appear to us difficulties in the way of carrying out your views as at present expressed."

4. With respect to the first of these reasons, I must remind you that my Despatch of the 9th February last was intended to lay down rules for the permanent organization of the several staff corps.

5. The existence, at the present time, of a number of officers in the local service beyond the immediate demands of the service (and it has been reported to me that this resource in the Bombay Presidency is nearly exhausted) does not in any degree militate against the principle of maintaining such a reserve, although it renders its formation within the ranks of the staff corps less imperative at the present moment.

6. At the same time it cannot be doubted that many of the younger officers now in the local service may wish to join the staff corps as opportunities offer, and it would certainly be neither just nor politic to throw any obstacle in the way of their doing so; and it was under this view of the question that I informed you, in the 42d paragraph of my Despatch, that there would be no objection to admitting officers of the local service as probationers for the staff corps under the above rule, to such an extent as shall not exceed the number required for the staff corps, including the estimated reserve.

7. In stating your objection to the intimation contained in paragraphs 12, 13, 14, and 15 of my Despatch, you observe as follows:—

"Under the system in force an officer is nominated, usually at his own express desire, to a particular department or to a native regiment. He must have fulfilled all the preliminary conditions, and for his fitness there is the additional guarantee that arises from his having been selected by the Government of India, by the Commander in Chief, or by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the Commander in Chief and Government of India, for probationary employment, under their orders respectively. When the officer has fulfilled his term of probation and passed all tests, he will, if he has given satisfaction, be confirmed in his appointment and transferred to the staff corps, with effect from the date of his first appointment on probation."

8. I have to observe upon this, that the system hitherto in force, to which you allude, was based upon a state of things far different from that which will obtain when the staff corps constitutes the only body of local officers in India.

9. In fact, it appears to me that the nearest possible approach to that system will be found in the instructions for the future maintenance of the staff corps laid down in my Despatch, and objected to by your Government.

10. I consider the several staff corps as bodies of officers substituted for the old local service, and that from these bodies selection should be made for the several departments of the staff on the system described in the 5th paragraph of your letter.

11. In applying the system now in force to candidates for the staff corps, as you propose, you would henceforward have to deal with officers (generally young officers) of the line.

12. To appoint such to a department of the staff as probationers, with the only alternative of remanding them to their regiments in the event of their not passing for that particular department, would be obviously a very different thing from the system hitherto in force, which applied to local officers.

13. These, if excluded from one department, simply reverted to their duties with a native regiment, and were available, and might be found well fitted, for some other employment on the staff.

14. As I understand the proposal of your Government, a young officer of the line would be appointed, on probation, direct to some substantive appointment in a department of the staff. I am of opinion that this would be neither desirable nor practicable; that it would be found more convenient that they should, as a general rule, serve with the native army first, and that the cases of appointment of candidates for the staff corps, direct to the departmental staff, would be exceptional, and confined to officers of some years' standing and experience in the army.

15. In the 6th paragraph of your letter, you observe that, under the system proposed in my Despatch, it appears to be contemplated to have officers in excess of the establishment of departments or native regiments, who are to be considered as appointed to the staff corps as probationers.

16. In this you have rightly understood the intention of Her Majesty's Government, as expressed in the 2d clause of paragraph 12 of the Despatch referred to.

17. It has been contemplated, from the first, that the strength of the staff corps would necessarily fluctuate within narrow limits; but, according to the system laid down in my Despatch, a probationer, though as one of the reserve in excess of the minimum strength of the staff corps, would receive the staff pay of the departmental or regimental grade in which he might be placed, although supernumerary in that grade.

18. With regard to the inquiry made in the 7th paragraph of your letter, as to the authority with whom the probationer's appointment should rest, I have to observe, that the staff corps must be considered bodies of officers under the authority and at the disposal of the several Governments; that application for admission to the staff corps, on probation, should be made to the Government through and with the sanction of the Commander in Chief of the Presidency, if in the case of a local officer; and that of the Commander in Chief in India also in the case of an officer of the line. Under ordinary circumstances there would be a roll of such candidates before Government; and upon a necessity appearing of making an appointment to the staff corps, with a view of keeping up the strength of the corps inclusive of the reserve, an appointment would be made by Government, and the officer so appointed either placed on probation in a department or at the disposal of the Commander in Chief for duty with a native regiment.

19. I request that the instructions conveyed in my Despatch, No. 44, of 9th February 1864, may be carried out.

[Despatch, Secretary of State, dated 24 October 1864, No. 321.]

THE accompanying Copy of a Letter from the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, is forwarded for the information of Officers of Her Majesty's Service in India.

My Lord,

Horse Guards, 22 October 1859.

I HAVE had the honour to lay before the General Commanding in Chief your Lordship's Letter of the 16th August last, addressed to the Adjutant General, enclosing the copy of a communication from the Government of India, to the effect that a certificate of qualification in the Hindustani language will be required hereafter in the case of officers of Her Majesty's regiments, who may be selected for employment upon the personal staff of general officers, according to the rule now in force with reference to appointments upon the general staff of the army, and I am directed to acquaint your Lordship, in reply, that His Royal Highness quite approves of the regulation above mentioned.

General Lord Clyde.

[G. O., C. C., 30 January 1860.]

THE General Order, dated 23d October 1857, directing the daily attendance of officers, when practicable, at Hindustani lectures, and calling for periodical reports of progress, is cancelled.

The Commander in Chief believes that the officers of Her Majesty's service are fully aware of the value of a proficiency in the native languages, and it has been gratifying to him to observe that more than 30 officers have passed at recent examinations.

The Commander in Chief has further to publish for general information, that His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief has notified his concurrence with the recent announcement

announcement of the Government of India, that a knowledge of the native language, as certified by examination, will be considered an indispensable qualification for responsible employment in this country, whether on the personal staff of general officers, the general staff of the army, or in other appointments.

[*G. O., C. C., 4 February 1860.*]

UNDER instructions from Her Majesty's Government it is hereby notified that one-half of the military staff of Governors or Commanders in Chief at the three Presidencies will be exempted from the operation of the rule which prohibits the employment on the staff of any officer who has not passed the prescribed examination in the native languages.

[*G. O., 28 August 1862, No. 836.*]

UNDER instructions from the Governor General of India in Council, as communicated to the Government of Madras, in Letter, No. 505, dated 14th March 1862, it is notified that the appointment of an officer to a staff situation, he not having passed the prescribed examination, is in contravention of the clear rule laid down in the General Order, No. 734, of 19th May 1859, which directs that the Order prohibiting the employment on the staff of any unpassed officer shall be thenceforward strictly enforced.

This rule admits of no exception, the utmost relaxation allowable being the grant of leave of absence to an unpassed officer to join a personal staff appointment for a period of six months, within which period such officer must qualify or rejoin his regiment.

This relaxation of the general rule is, however, only permissible on the sole ground of the personal convenience of high officers, military and civil, which, to this extent, may be consulted with public advantage.

No staff pay is to be passed to an officer so situated until he has passed; but having passed, his pay and appointment should both be made retrospective.

The following remarks and instructions by the Government of India, on the subject of staff appointments, are published for general information:—

1. It was ruled by the late Court of Directors* that no officer who entered the service subsequently to the 9th January 1837 would be deemed eligible to any staff situation (except a temporary one during actual service in the field) or civil employ until he had passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

* *G. G. O., No. 7,*
dated 9 Jan. 1837.

Attention was again drawn to this regulation† in the year 1850.

† *G. O., G. G., dated*
25 June 1850.

2. The rule in question is applicable to all the Presidencies, and no officer who entered the service after the 9th January 1837 is eligible to hold a staff appointment, or any situation in civil or detached employ, or to receive the salary of such post, unless he has passed the prescribed examination in the Hindoostanee language.

3. This has been the rule of the service and has always been maintained, though occasionally, when, from the absence of properly qualified officers, it may have been indispensably necessary to nominate an unpassed officer to act in any situation as a temporary arrangement, the allowances have also been granted as a special indulgence.

4. Such nominations have been very rare, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief has recently been requested to notify that no such temporary appointment will be confirmed unless it is shown that no qualified officer is available, and that the nomination of an unpassed officer for the time is indispensably necessary.

5. Owing to the exigencies of the service, consequent on the Mutiny and the recent Campaigns in India, the rule was temporarily relaxed in Bengal, but the restriction was again imposed in May 1859,‡ though it was slightly modified in October of the same year, § for the convenience of the public service. The necessity for even this slight relaxation has long since ceased.

‡ *G. G. O., No. 734,*
of 1859.
§ *G. G. O., No. 9, of*
1859.
|| *G. G. O., No. 10 A.*
of 1861.

6. Exemption was granted, in January 1861,|| to officers employed in the Public Works Department, who are required to pass special tests, as laid down in the code of that department.

7. But under the new system now coming into force, appointments in the Public Works Department, if not held by engineer officers or civilians, as well as all other appointments in India (save those on the general staff of the army, and enumerated in paragraph 76 of Government General Order, No. 332, dated 10th April 1861, and which are open to officers generally, whether of the British or Indian services, or of the staff corps), are eventually to be filled by officers of the staff corps, and no officer can be admitted to the staff corps unless he has passed the prescribed examination in the native languages.

8. The Letter, No. 505, of the 14th March 1862, to the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, had reference to personal staff officers, and to such only, the special and temporary relaxation therein authorised having been sanctioned on the sole ground of the personal convenience of high officers, military and civil, which it was thought might, to that extent, be consulted with public advantage.

9. It was distinctly laid down in that letter that, except in such rare cases as those alluded to, the rules laid down in the General Order of 1859 would be strictly enforced in all appointments subsequent to that Order.

10. The rules laid down in 1837, and followed up in 1850 and 1859, apply to all appointments or employment, whether civil or military, the only relaxation permitted being, as

already noted, in the case of officers of the Indian or old local service, who, if selected for employment in the Public Works Department, come under the provisions of General Order, by the Governor General, of the 15th January 1861; and in the case of personal staff officers, who are allowed six months to qualify, as authorised in the Letter to the Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, No. 505, dated 14th March.

* * * * *

[*Bombay, G. O., 9 September 1862, Nos. 506 and 507.*]

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Military Letter, No. 126, dated 19th March 1864, forwarding the report of the special committee convened by your Government in 1861, to prepare rules for the examination of military officers in the native languages, with a draft General Order which you propose to publish on the subject.

2. You consider the rules proposed by the committee, who have been in communication with selected officers in Madras and Bombay, to be entirely in accordance with your views and with those of Her Majesty's Government, and you therefore propose to adopt them, and to make them applicable throughout India, with the exception that, as respects the Madras Presidency, some elementary knowledge of such of the principal vernacular languages in use in that Presidency as may be desired by the Madras Government be substituted for Hindi.

3. In the draft General Order which you propose to publish upon the subject, the principal features I observe are,—

1st. That there shall be two tests for examination in the Hindustani language; the first, to ensure that officers passing it shall have acquired such a knowledge of the Hindustani language as shall enable them efficiently to discharge their military or professional duties when serving with native troops; the second, to ensure that officers passing it shall have acquired such a knowledge of the Hindustani language as shall qualify them, so far as that language is concerned, for general employment on the staff, and for admission to the staff corps.

2d. That under certain rules rewards shall be given to military officers passing examinations, corresponding to the second above examination in Hindustani, in other languages, and further rewards for such officers as obtain a certificate of high proficiency in certain of those languages specified in clause 12 of your General Order.

3d. That degrees of honour may be awarded to military officers in the Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit, but in no other languages; candidates obtaining such degree to receive a donation of 5,000 rupees in the case of Arabic and Sanscrit, 4,000 rupees in that of Persian.

4th. In addition to the foregoing donations, the Governments of India, Madras, and Bombay respectively, may award a gold medal to any officer employed under them, who may be reported by the Board of Examiners to have passed an examination in any language with extraordinary merit.

4. I have only to observe upon these proposed rules, which have generally my full concurrence and approval, that the institution of one examination in Hindustani, as a test of an officer's qualification for serving with native troops, and another as evidence of his fitness to join the staff corps, is not quite compatible with the system which has been finally adopted for the future organization of the native army.

5. According to that system, putting out of the question the officers available for the present from the local service, the officers of the staff corps alone will be employed permanently with native troops.

6. The first test proposed by you may be applicable as a test for the fitness of assistant surgeons for medical charge, or for the younger officers serving with regiments under the old organization, to qualify them for troop or company commands; but if considered (as it may justly be) insufficient for admission to the staff corps, it cannot, for the reasons above given, be pronounced a sufficient test of the fitness of an officer to serve permanently with native troops.

7. The first test, however, as proposed by you may, with perfect propriety, be adopted for candidates for staff employment, and be applied before admitting such as probationers to the staff corps. The second test may, with equal propriety, be applied, at the end of the year of probation, to establish their claim to be considered qualified for permanent admission to the staff corps.

8. Clause 2 of your proposed General Order will require a slight modification or addition accordingly. In all other respects it has the full concurrence and approval of Her Majesty's Government.

9. I understand it to be the intention of your Government that, with the exception of those who may have already passed the "Interpreters' Examination," no officer shall be hereafter permanently appointed to the staff corps until he shall have passed the second standard of examination now laid down.

10. I consider, however, that officers of the Indian army who, up to the date of publication of the proposed tests, may have passed the tests hitherto required for staff employment, should be considered, without further examination, as qualified for general employment on the staff.

[*Despatch, Secretary of State, dated 16 June 1864, No. 187.*]

WITH your Letter, No. 257, of the 30th July 1864, you transmit correspondence in regard to the repeated representations made to you by the Bombay Government, of the inexpediency of enforcing the Order in the case of Lieut. Colonel —, the Inspector General of Ordnance at that presidency, and other officers who entered the service since the 1st January 1837, but whose acquirements in the language had been shown, by their satisfactory performance of their staff duties in all situations, to be practically sufficient for any duty which might devolve on them.

The Government of Bombay urged, that to force such officers to devote a portion of their time, already fully occupied in the duties of their departments, to the acquisition of a technical knowledge of the Hindustani language, would be needlessly detrimental to the public service.

Your Government did not, however, concur in this opinion.

You consented, however, to a relaxation of the rule in two cases, those of Lieut. Colonel A. and Lieut. Colonel B.

You considered that, as the consulting engineer and secretary to Government Railway Department belongs to the Public Works Department, and the mint master, when an officer of engineers receives the appointment in consideration of his qualifications as an engineer officer, neither of these officers should be required to pass in Hindustani.

But the appointment of inspector general of ordnance was to be subjected to the rule, and as Lieut. Colonel — entered the service subsequent to 1837, your Government did not see sufficient grounds for exempting him from the rule, which requires him to pass or to vacate his appointment.

These proceedings have my approval.

I agree with your Government in considering the rule in question a very important one, in enforcing which no exceptions, other than those mentioned in my Despatch, No. 259, dated 25th July 1862, should be made, unless in cases of manifest necessity.

[Despatch, Secretary of State, 29 September 1864, No. 297.]

18. ON vacancies occurring in the situations of adjutant general and quartermaster general, officers will be recommended by the Governments of the several presidencies, their names having been submitted by the respective Commanders in Chief, but the appointments will be made after the approval of Her Majesty's Government, with the concurrence of the General Commanding in Chief, has been obtained. Until such appointment is made, the several Governments will, on the recommendation of the respective Commanders in Chief, appoint officers to officiate in the vacant posts.

19. Important as these offices are at all times, requiring in the case especially of the adjutant general, an officer not only of energy and ability, but one who has, by a course of distinguished service, won the confidence of the army, as well as that of the Commander in Chief, it will be, on the first amalgamation of the staff, especially important to select officers of considerable local as well as general military experience.

20. I agree with you in thinking that there can be no doubt of the united forces in India furnishing, from time to time, able and distinguished officers from both branches of the service fully qualified for these offices; but all officers of Her Majesty's service, possessing the requisite qualifications, will be eligible to these appointments, whether they may at the time of appointment be serving in India or elsewhere.

21. Officers nominated to the Adjutant and Quartermaster General's Departments, will be, of course, required to possess the usual qualifications for staff service in India, and as a rule, no officer will be appointed to the head of either of those departments, who has not attained the rank of colonel in the army, and served at least five years in India. Under very special circumstances, an officer of rank below that of colonel may be appointed, provided he has served not less than 20 years in the army, five of which shall have been in India.

22. As a knowledge of Hindustani has not hitherto been required from officers holding appointments on the staff of the British troops, and as little inducement has been held out to officers generally of Her Majesty's regiments to study the language of the country while serving in India, you will, in carrying out the measures immediately connected with the amalgamation of the staff, not require this qualification from the officers appointed to be chiefs or deputies of these two departments. It will, however, become necessary at a future period to apply the rule with rigour, and to declare that in these and in all other appointments in India, the above conditions must be strictly complied with, as there can be no question of the importance of officers on the staff of the united forces in India being qualified in the native language.

[Despatch, Secretary of State, 30 August 1862, No. 314.]

PARAGRAPHS 1 and 8 to 17, were published in General Orders in India, 3d February 1863, No. 93, with the following announcement.

The above arrangements will take effect from the 20th instant, from which date the departments of the adjutant general and quartermaster general will stand as follows:—

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT AT HEAD QUARTERS.

- 1 Adjutant General.
- 1 Deputy Adjutant General.
- 2 Assistants Adjutant General.
- 2 Deputy Assistants Adjutant General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING THE HEAD QUARTER AND DIVISIONAL BRANCHES.

- 1 Quartermaster General.
- 1 Deputy Quartermaster General.
- 4 Assistants Quartermaster General.
- 9 Deputy Assistants Quartermaster General.

From and after the 20th instant, all correspondence and returns hitherto furnished to the Departments of the Adjutant General of the Army, and of Her Majesty's forces respectively, will be addressed to the Department of the Adjutant General either at head quarters, or at the Presidency, under the rules in force for the distribution of business.

In future appointments to those offices, due regard must be paid to the orders contained in my Despatch to the Government of India, dated 30th August 1862, No. 314, that, except under very special circumstances, no officer is to be appointed to the head of either the Adjutant General's or Quartermaster General's Department, who has not attained the rank of colonel in the army.

[*Madras G. O.*, 18 August 1863, No. 291.]

THE designation of deputy assistant adjutant general of division is abolished, and all officers now holding such appointments will be at once styled assistant adjutants general of division.

Officers of the rank of captain will, equally with field officers, be considered eligible for the appointment of assistant adjutant general of division.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

[*G. O.*, 9 July 1862, No. 694.]

IN continuation of Government General Order, No. 694, of the 9th July 1862, and under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that officers of the rank of captain will, equally with field officers, be considered eligible for the appointment of assistant adjutant general at head quarters.

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies, but does not supersede the provisions of paragraph 14 of Government General Order, No. 798, of the 19th August 1862, which require that the assistant adjutant general of artillery with head quarters, of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, respectively, should be of the rank of field officers.

[*G. O.*, 20 November 1862, No. 1034.]

1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Letter, No. 201, dated the 31st May 1864, forwarding copy of a Letter from the Government of Madras, in which it is observed, with reference to my Despatch, No. 158, of the 30th April 1863, that under a strictly literal interpretation of the last paragraph of that Despatch, officers of the staff corps are excluded from the decision previously communicated to you, to the effect that "officers of the rank of captain will, equally with field officers, be considered eligible for the appointment of assistant adjutant general of division."

2. The decision communicated in the 8th paragraph of my Despatch of the 30th April 1863, had reference to the general question of calling upon officers of the staff corps to resign appointments when promoted to a rank higher than that laid down by the regulations for the appointment in question. It was not intended to affect the previous decision on the subject of the eligibility of officers of the rank of captain for certain staff appointments in India, and you have rightly informed the Government of Madras that this decision, though antecedently given, must be considered to be still in force.

[*Despatch, Secretary of State, dated 8 August 1864, No. 252.*

15. THE 6th and 7th paragraphs of the same Despatch also conveyed to you the opinion of Her Majesty's Government on another point, which has again been raised by the Commander in Chief, of having a separate branch of the Adjutant General's Department for the British and for the Native Army.

16. The distribution of duties among the subordinate officers of the head quarters staff must of course rest, under the authority of the Commander in Chief, with the heads of the respective departments; but in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, which was formed after due deliberation and after communication with His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, any system which should tend to perpetuate in the head quarters of the army an undue distinction between the British and native elements of the army, is open to serious objection.

17. Nor is there any ground for the view entertained by the Commander in Chief, that his field of selection was limited to field officers. The present regulations of the service in India, under authority conveyed to you in my Despatches,* No. 210, dated 31st May 1862, and No. 367, dated 8th October 1862, render officers of the rank of captain eligible for these appointments in India.

18. This arrangement was sanctioned, upon the change of designation from deputy assistant to assistant adjutant general, not only with a view of continuing to the officers of the Indian army of that rank a privilege which they had heretofore enjoyed, but also with the view of enlarging the field of selection for these appointments. I am aware of the advantage of having in the higher positions of the staff of the army officers of rank, and I do not object to the principle being observed of preferring for such positions officers of the rank of field officer, provided they are in all other respects fully qualified for the appointment, but I cannot consent to dispense with the requisite qualifications.

* * * * *

[Despatch, Secretary of State, 15 October 1864, No. 303.]

WE think it necessary to desire that no officer be withdrawn from his regiment for the purpose of being appointed an extra or supernumerary aide-de-camp; any officer so withdrawn, and who does not hold an authorised staff appointment, will be directed to rejoin his corps, and in no case is any officer not of the regular and established number of aides-de-camp to be granted any allowance as such.

[G. O., 15 May 1829.]

WITH reference to the regulations now in force restricting the withdrawal of officers from regimental duty for staff employment, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (paragraph 3) of a Letter, No. 47, from the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 8th May 1833, be published in General Order, and that the rule therein laid down be made applicable to the three Presidencies:—

“(3.) Although we attach a very high importance to the rules established for restricting the withdrawal of officers from regimental duty for staff employment, we shall not refuse our sanction to the exception recommended by the Commander in Chief, and by the Governor General, in favour of officers selected for the personal staff of the Governor General, the Commander in Chief, the Vice President in Council, and the aides-de-camp of general officers on the staff, but upon the condition (suggested by the Governor General) that ‘no officer shall be informally withdrawn from his corps to the obvious detriment of its efficiency, and that an officer taken out of order from a regiment shall not be eligible for transfer from a personal staff appointment to any permanent detached employment,’ unless whilst so withdrawn the staff absentees from his corps shall be brought below the prescribed number.”

[G. O., No. 154, 19 October 1833.]

The following General Order by the Governor General of India in Council, dated 15th ultimo, is published for the information of the Army.

WITH a view of reducing the number of officers permanently withdrawn from corps, and of extending the advantages of staff employment more generally than the system which now obtains will admit, the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that henceforward the following situations shall be held only by officers whose regiments are serving at the stations, or forming part of the garrisons to which the appointments appertain. Present incumbents are exempted from the operation of this rule:—

Brigade Majors.

Cantonment Adjutants.

Line Adjutants.

Fort Adjutants, when the appointment is held by an effective officer.

[G. O., No. 154, 7 August 1834.]

* See G. O. 694 and 1034, of 1862, p. 38.

Not applicable to the fort adjutants of the fortresses of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay Castle.

[*G. O., No. 142, 9 June 1841.*]

THE Governor General of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that the situation of major of brigade shall be excepted from the operation of the General Order by the Governor General, dated the 15th of July 1834, whereby it is provided that certain appointments therein named should be held only by officers whose regiments were serving at the stations, or forming part of the garrisons to which those appointments appertain.

[*G. O., No. 177, 14 June 1844.*]

WE consider, as a matter of regulation, artillery officers should be as eligible for detached appointments as those of the other arms of the service. It must rest with the local authorities so to apply the rule as not to interfere with the efficiency of the artillery, which must be the primary object.

[*Court of Directors, 10 October 1855, No. 132.*]

It is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to limit the selection of officers on the personal staff of the Governor General or the Commander in Chief to those whose regiments are on the Indian establishment. Any officers of Her Majesty's service are eligible to such appointments, but they will, as heretofore, be entitled only to the staff pay of the office, and will have no claim to Indian allowances.

[*Despatch, Secretary of State, 26 May 1860, No. 206.*]

WITH the view to promote the efficiency of the army, and to reward meritorious officers, the Commander in Chief intends to confer the appointments which are in his gift solely on officers of tried merit or of good promise.

2. His Excellency cannot give effect to these intentions if he is in ignorance of the services and merits of applicants for appointment.

3. Officers frequently solicit advancement or appointments without transmitting their applications through their superiors, or giving any or only insufficient proof of their qualifications for the appointments to which they aspire.

4. The Commander in Chief directs that officers will transmit their applications for appointments through their present or late commanding officers, who are requested to express a full opinion of their military qualifications, giving ample details of any good services which they may have performed in the field; of their proficiency in military knowledge; of their ability to exercise discipline, or to carry on the interior economy of a regiment. His Excellency will receive, with satisfaction, from applicants, any other testimonial as to their services and qualifications.

5. Sir Hugh Rose does not require that these testimonials should be invariably official; any testimonial, no matter from what quarter, will be held by his Excellency to be valid, which convinces him that an officer has done good service, or is capable of performing it.

6. Service in a regiment which has distinguished itself by its discipline and good interior economy, will, in itself, be considered by the Commander in Chief to be a practical recommendation.

7. It is the intention of the Commander in Chief to establish during the cool season camps of instruction, when his Excellency will have an opportunity of personally forming an opinion of the merits of officers and of corps.

[*G. O., C. C., 26 July 1860.*]

PROVIDED the services of Lieutenant — are not required by your Government in India, I shall not object to his continuing on the staff (aide-de-camp) of Sir — (Governor of Ceylon), drawing the pay only of his rank from Indian revenues, and reckoning as service towards pension one-half only of the period which he may spend on the personal staff of the Governor of Ceylon. But it must be distinctly explained to Lieutenant — that, should his services be at any time required in India, he must be prepared at once to relinquish his appointment.

[*Despatch, Secretary of State, 24 January 1861, No. 48.*]

BREVET-CAPTAIN — has been granted an extension of leave for six months on field allowances without pay, and has been permitted to accompany Major General — to New Zealand as aide-de-camp.

Captain — has been informed that the disposal of his services at the expiration of his leave must rest with the Government of India; and that he must, therefore, at once apply for permission to continue as aide-de-camp.

[*Despatch, Secretary of State, 24 January 1861, No. 51.*]

UNDER instructions from Her Majesty's Government, it is hereby notified that one-half of the military staff of Governors or Commanders in Chief at the three Presidencies will be exempted from the operation of the rule which prohibited the employment on the staff of any officer who has not passed the prescribed examination in the native languages.

[*G. O., 28 August 1862, No. 836.*]

CAPTAIN the Hon. —, late 5th Bengal Cavalry, having inquired whether there would be any objection to his acting as aide-de-camp to a general officer in this country, I have caused him to be informed that he was at liberty to accept employment for a period not exceeding five years from the date of his quitting India as aide-de-camp to a general officer of Her Majesty's army serving out of India, provided your Government were willing to dispense with his services. During the time he was so employed he would be entitled to count two years' service as one for Indian pension, and the only pay which he would be entitled to receive from the Government of India would be that granted by the regulations of the service to an officer on furlough.

[*Despatch, Secretary of State, 29 November 1862, No. 450.*]

AN officer of the Royal (Bengal) Artillery, then on leave in the Colony, was also permitted (January 1864) to hold the appointment of military secretary and aide-de-camp to the Governor of Victoria, New South Wales, "on the understanding that no expense will be incurred by the revenues of India on account of this officer's removal to the staff."

[*Letter to Horse Guards, 7 January 1864, No. 10.*]

THE Commander in Chief has provided, and will continue to provide for, to the best of his ability, the claims of all officers of Her Majesty's Indian service who have been placed out of employment by the late changes and reductions. All officers thus situated and desirous of employment, are referred to the General Order of the 26th July 1860, and desired to frame their applications in accordance with its instructions.

The results of the G. O. of the 26th July 1860 have been most satisfactory.

The trouble taken to ascertain the services of officers has been more than repaid by the knowledge which it has given the Commander in Chief of the qualifications of officers under his command; by the means which it has afforded him of rewarding merit, and at the same time of placing officers in those positions where their qualifications can be turned to the best account for the good of the service.

The statements of services of all the officers on whom the Commander in Chief has conferred appointments or promotions prove that they have deserved them by good and gallant conduct in the field, or useful service out of it.

The list of these officers, published in general orders, is a numerous one, and is most creditable to the army.

Prominent in the list stands officers, recommended by honoured names, who have distinguished themselves at Delhi, the defence, relief, or capture of Lucknow, in the late campaigns in India or in China.

Recent reductions have diminished the Commander in Chief's means of employing meritorious officers.

On the other hand, they have been increased by the steps which his Excellency has taken to place other appointments on a different footing, and to make them steps in the career of promotion of staff officers, such as station staff, fort adjutancies, and brigade majorships, which have been often looked on more as a provision or retirement to officers than as a step to higher and active employment on the staff.

Two of these appointments his Excellency has already given to officers of promise, adjutants of regiments, and has noted two more for others, in reward for their efficiency, as well as that of their regiments, when he inspected them.

An adjutancy is a post to which all officers desirous of making a career should aspire. It is a good preparation for the adjutant general's department or personal staff. A staff officer should be as efficient in the field as he is in the office. If he is one and not the other, he fails in his vocation by half. An adjutancy makes officers acquainted with discipline, the character, feelings, and requirements of soldiers, every description of drill,

official business and correspondence, and military law. A good adjutant is an officer of promise.

The Commander in Chief is most anxious to retain the services of the officers of Her Majesty's Indian army affected by the late changes, whose qualifications, military zeal, and Indian experience render them valuable acquisitions to the service and to the State. Their loss would be a serious detriment to both; and in this sense and for this reason this General Order is issued.

Sir Hugh Rose bears in mind how many enterprising spirits have been called to India by the field which it offers to honourable ambition; how many military capacities have been developed and formed by Indian services.

[G. O. C. C., 26 August 1861.]

WITH reference to G. G. O., Nos. 530 and 531, dated 25th and 27th June respectively, laying down the conditions under which admission to the staff corps is obtainable, it is notified for general information that it has been ruled by Government that all first appointments of officers (not in the staff corps) to situations referred to in those orders will be henceforth "on probation."

[G. O. C. C., 4 August 1864.]

No. 3101.

THE Governor General in Council having had under consideration the rules for the examination of military officers seeking admission to the staff corps in the civil and political departments, which were published in the notification of Government, No. 242, dated 25th May last, has determined, subject to the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, on the substitution of the following rules:—

In continuation of the general regulations for the admission of officers to the staff corps, notified by the military department in G. O., No. 531, of 1864, dated the 27th June, the following rules relating to the future employment of military officers in the civil and political departments of the Government, are published for general information:—

I. A candidate for appointment to the civil or political department, with the view of qualifying for the staff corps, must furnish the certificates mentioned in paragraph 5, of G. O., No. 531, of which the forms were given in Appendix (A.) of the same General Order, and are now republished at the end of the present notification.

II. He must have been previously attached for a period of not less than one year to a native regiment;* but such period may form part of the three years' duty with a regiment required by the general regulations for admission to the staff corps. He will be required to produce a certificate from his superior officer, testifying to his efficiency and good conduct, and especially to his conciliatory demeanour towards the native soldiery, and other people of the country with whom he has been brought in contact.

III. The period of one year, reckoned, as explained in the following rule, from the date of the first half-yearly examination held subsequent to appointment, is fixed as the limit within which an officer, admitted on probation to employment in the civil or political department, will be required to qualify himself to undergo the examinations hereinafter mentioned, in passing which he will have a claim to have his services retained, and he will then, under the orders of the military department, be appointed to the staff corps.

IV. Examinations will be held half-yearly in October and April of each year. A candidate may appear at the first examination held after the expiry of the first six months of his probation, and if he fail to pass must again appear at the next examination, six months later. A candidate failing to pass at the first examination held after the expiration of his year of probation will be removed from employment in the civil or political department, and consequently will not be appointed to the staff corps.

V. Subject to such general directions as shall from time to time be given by the Government of India, the examinations will be conducted by a committee acting under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor, or Chief Commissioner, or political agent or resident, as the case may be.

VI. The examination will embrace, in the case of officers employed in general civil duties, the subjects of Indian History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence. The works on the two last-named subjects, in which candidates will be examined, are, Mills' Political Economy, Austin's Principles of Jurisprudence, Vol. I., and Maine's Ancient Law. Notice of any change in the books for examination will be given at least one year before it takes effect.

VII. Every officer in civil employment will, in addition to the above examination, and notwithstanding his appointment to the staff corps, be required to undergo the local and departmental

* Any officer who has been employed for a year in one of the departments named in the margin, will be exempted from the condition prescribed by Rule II. of one year's service with a native regiment. Provided, however, that he shall produce, from the officer under whom he may have served in any such department a certificate (to be countersigned by the head of the department) to the same effect as that required from a superior officer in case of service with a native regiment.

departmental examinations prescribed for covenanted civil servants in the province in which he is serving.

VIII. The examination, in the case of officers employed in the political department, will embrace the subjects above mentioned, and the candidate will, in addition, be examined in Wheaton's work on the Principles of International Law. He will also be examined in the collection of Indian Treaties and Engagements, now being published under the direction of the Foreign Office.

IX. No officer will be admitted on probation to civil or political employment, who has not passed the examination in Hindustani, required by the general regulations for the admission of officers to the staff corps.

X. Cantonment magistrates will be classed with officers in civil employment. Separate rules will be promulgated hereafter as regards police officers; but police officers, if transferred to civil employment, will be required to pass the examination prescribed for officers in civil employment.

XI. As a general rule, military officers will be appointed to the political department from among those who are already in civil employment, and every officer so transferred will be required to pass, within one year from the date of his transfer, the additional examination in International Law and Indian Treaties prescribed for the political department, failing which he will forfeit his appointment.

XII. These rules are intended to be prospective in their effect. They will not apply to any officers now holding permanent appointments in civil or political employment. Such officers will be entitled to join the staff corps in virtue of their appointments. Officers, however, who do not hold permanent appointments will be subject to these rules. But the case of any officer, who has been formerly in civil or political employment, and who having quitted such employment, may hereafter be re-appointed to it, will be specially dealt with as the circumstances of the case may require.

APPENDIX A.

Certificate of Commanding Officer.

CERTIFIED that Lieutenant _____ of the _____ Regiment, a candidate for the _____ staff corps, completed three years' duty with a regiment on the _____, two years of which (or the whole period of which, as the case may be), were spent in India.

Lieutenant _____ has passed the examination in the native languages which qualifies for staff employment; and has attained such a knowledge of his drill and duty as an officer of infantry (or cavalry) in all its branches as to qualify him for the command of a company (or troop) in all situations. He also possesses a fair knowledge of the Articles of War and of the Queen's Regulations, as well as of the military regulations of the (Bengal, Madras, or Bombay) Presidency, besides having gained some general acquaintance with the organization and nature of the duties of all branches of the army serving in (Bengal, Madras, or Bombay).

I further certify that during the period Lieutenant _____ has served with this regiment he has been attentive to his duty, and that his conduct has been in all respects unexceptionable.

Station and date.

Commanding _____ Regiment.

Surgeon's Certificate.

I certify, that, to the best of my belief, Lieutenant _____ is in good bodily health, and apparently well capable of undergoing the vicissitudes of service in India.

Station and date.

Surgeon _____ Regiment.

[Notification, Home Department, 5 and 8 October 1864, and General Order, 1 November 1864, No. 845.]

1. I HAVE considered in Council your Excellency's letter dated 8th March 1860, reporting that you have retained the services of your military secretary, Major _____, notwithstanding that his regiment, the 1st Battalion, 60th Rifles, has been ordered home; and inquiring whether it is intended that the rule requiring officers of the British service to vacate their appointments when their regiments are ordered home, should apply to the personal staff of the Governor General.

2. In reply, I would observe that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to limit the selection of officers on the personal staff of the Governor General or the Commander in Chief, to those whose regiments are on the Indian establishment. Any officers of Her Majesty's service are eligible to such appointments, but will, as heretofore, be entitled only to the staff pay of the office, and will have no claim to Indian allowances.

[Despatch of Secretary of State, 26 May 1860, No. 206.]

Staff College.

THE following Military Letter from the Secretary of State for India, No. 288, of the 14th August 1862, is Published for general Information :—

To the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

WITH your letter dated 15th May 1862, No. 179, you transmit correspondence, in which the Government of Fort St. George submit an inquiry, as to the terms upon which an officer of the new Indian artillery would join the Staff College at Sandhurst, with regard to pay and pension, if, after competing successfully for admission, he should be ordered to join the college.

2. On this subject I have been in communication with his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief.

3. It appears to me that an officer of the new Royal Brigades of Artillery joining the staff college, with the permission of the proper authorities, should be allowed to receive, while there, the rate of pay drawn by officers of similar rank in the original brigades of Royal Artillery whilst studying at the college; and that, as such period of service is allowed to be reckoned as service, both for pay and pension, in regard to officers of the British forces, he should also reckon, as service for retiring pension, the period of his residence at the staff college in the proportion of one year for two years' residence, as laid down in the notification of the Government of India, dated 10th April, p. 65.

4. The General Commanding in Chief has expressed his concurrence in this view.

5. His Royal Highness, however, remarks, that as employment on the staff in India is not open to officers whose regiments or brigades are not serving in that country, even though they have passed the staff college, he does not consider it fair to the army at large to appoint to the staff out of India, any passed officers who belong to corps on the Indian establishment, but his Royal Highness has no objection to officers serving in India competing for and entering the staff college, if they wish to do so upon this understanding.

[G. O., 22 September 1862, No. 894.]

I HAVE expressed my concurrence in a proposal made by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that no officer of the Indian service should be hereafter appointed to a vacancy caused in any of the new line regiments, by a transfer to the staff corps, who may be junior in the list of the Indian army to any of the officers who would be superseded by his appointment.

[Despatch of Secretary of State, 25 November 1864, No. 376.]

WITH reference to my letter, dated 23d November, No. 365, I have now to inform you that the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief proposes to issue a General Order to the officers of the army on the subject of exchanges of such officers with officers of the staff corps.

2. It appears desirable to his Royal Highness that officers of the staff corps who wish to exchange should submit with their applications the recommendation and certificate laid down in paragraph 19, page 69, of the Queen's Regulations, to the effect that the exchange does not originate in any regimental proceeding of any kind, or in any cause affecting the honour and character of the officer concerned.

3. As, however, officers of the staff corps serve in every variety of position, civil and military, his Royal Highness further considers that the "recommendation" in their case should be signed by the Adjutant General of the Army of the Presidency in which they serve, as an evidence of fitness for line service, and the declaration countersigned by the commanding officer, or head of department under whose orders they may be at the time of application.

4. Your Government will issue the necessary instructions for carrying out these views.

[Despatch of Secretary of State, dated 9 December 1864, No. 389.]

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, S.W., 29 November 1864.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to decide that, on the recommendation of the local Governments of India, and with the sanction of his Royal Highness, exchanges may be permitted between officers of the staff corps under the substantive rank of field officer, and properly qualified regimental officers of the same rank, without reference to the station on which the regiment of the exchanging officer may be serving.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following paragraphs of a military letter from the Secretary of State for India, No. 81, of the 28th February last, and of the General Order issued by his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, therein referred to, No. 807, dated 19th February 1862:—

Para. 1. I forward with this Despatch copy of a General Order which has been published by his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, with my concurrence, establishing the regulations under which officers of the Indian army will enter regiments of the line. You will observe that it has been determined that an officer joining a purchase regiment from the Indian service (which he may do under the provisions of my Despatch, No. 154, of 8th April 1861), will be placed on the same footing in all respects with the rest of the officers of that regiment.

2. In giving my assent to the arrangement, I was not unmindful of paragraph 31 of my Despatch, No. 319, of the 10th August 1861, in which it was laid down that the privilege of reckoning full time, wherever employed for Indian pension, should be granted to officers of cavalry and infantry who might be appointed, under the provisions of my Despatch, No. 154, of 8th April, to fill vacancies in line regiments caused by the transfer of officers from those regiments to the staff corps.

3. Upon further consideration of this subject, it appeared to me not desirable that an officer joining a purchase regiment of the line should enjoy advantages differing either in kind or degree from those allowed to his brother officers.

4. Instead, therefore, of continuing to such officer a claim to Indian pension (which, under the Despatch above quoted, was allowed only so long as he remained with the regiment he first joined), and denying him the privilege of purchase and of retirement on full or half pay under the rules of Her Majesty's service, it has been determined to place such officer on precisely the same footing in all these respects as the rest of the officers of his corps.

5. You will therefore cause paragraph 31, clause 3, of the Despatch, No. 319, to be cancelled, at the same time that the accompanying General Order is published for the information of the army.

6. Such officers as may have made an application or transfer to a line regiment under the circumstances now referred to, must be afforded the opportunity of re-considering the subject.

No. 807.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, S.W., 19 February 1862.

WITH regard to the addition of 12 non-purchase regiments of the line to the British army, his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief is pleased, with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Secretaries of State for War and for India, to establish the following regulations:—

1. In non-purchase corps of the line no officers can sell their commissions.

Those who enter from the Indian service retain their claim to Indian pension, and all others are entitled, with Her Majesty's approval, to retire on full or half pay, according to the terms of Her Majesty's Warrants of the 14th October 1858, and 28th March 1861.

2. An officer joining a purchase regiment from the Indian service will be placed on the same footing in all respects with the rest of the officers of that regiment.

Having forfeited all claim to Indian pension, he will become entitled to retire on full pay or half pay under the warrants above specified.

Non-purchase officers of such regiments have the privilege of receiving, subject to the consent in each case of the General Commanding in Chief and of the Secretary of State for War (which is liable to be withheld if the retirement results from misconduct), an allowance, on retirement, of 100 *l.* for each year's service, whether in the British or Indian army, provided the total amount does not exceed the price of the commission resigned.

Under the authority conveyed in the 5th paragraph of the Despatch published in the foregoing General Order, it is hereby notified that paragraph 31, clause 3, of the Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 319, dated 10th August 1861, is to be considered as cancelled.

[G. O., 8 April 1862, Nos. 399 and 400.]

I HAVE been for some time in communication with the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, regarding the transfer of officers of the Indian forces to line regiments in which there may be vacancies consequent on the appointment of officers to the staff corps.

2. You will have observed from the "London Gazette" of the 17th November, that the officers recommended for transfer to line regiments, on staff corps vacancies, have been disposed of as follows:—

3. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, has felt himself unable to comply, in some of these cases, with the recommendations made for appointment to particular regiments, from consideration for the strong claims possessed by the subaltern officers of those regiments, both on account of length of service and service in the field, which rendered his Royal Highness very desirous of conferring upon them the companies vacated in their respective regiments.

I suggested for the consideration of his Royal Highness, the expediency of conferring upon some of these officers the vacant lieutenantcies in the regiments in which promotion to the rank of captain might be made on staff corps appointments.

8. Should this arrangement be considered impracticable on the present occasion, I expressed my hope that, on future similar occasions, should there be no candidate from the Indian army of the same rank as the officer going into the staff corps, the vacancy in the next grade, caused by the promotion made in the regiment, may be given, if possible, to an officer of the Indian army.

9. I have been informed, in reply, that, on future occasions, when, by reason of there being no candidate from the Indian army of the same rank as a line officer who may be appointed to the staff corps, that officer's place shall be filled by the promotion of a line officer, his Royal Highness will be glad to receive the nomination of an Indian officer for appointment to the vacancy made, in whatever regiment, by the officer so promoted, provided always that there be no supernumerary of his former grade in the regiment from which the line officer is promoted, in which case no promotion can take place.

10. I avail myself of this opportunity to call the attention of your Government to the manner in which recommendations of officers to fill staff corps vacancies are carried out. The Commander in Chief appears to be under the impression that the claims of the officers are to be confined to the regiments serving in the Presidencies to which the officers belong. No such limitation was intended, nor is to be found in my Despatch on the subject, dated 8th April 1861, nor in the General Order of your Government publishing that Despatch.

13. It is desirable, with reference to what is stated in the third paragraph of this Despatch, that future recommendations of officers to fill staff corps vacancies in line regiments should not specify particular regiments; but that they should be simply recommendations for transfer to fill vacancies in whatever regiments they may have been occasioned. As transfers to particular regiments cannot be guaranteed, this seems the only means of preventing delay in filling up such vacancies.

14. Should an officer be desirous of transfer to one regiment only, there can be no objection to this being stated, but it must be understood that his appointment to that regiment must be dependent upon a consideration of the services, and consequent claims to promotion, of other applicants and of the officers of the regiment itself.

15. All applications for transfer to line regiments should be submitted through the prescribed channels to the Commander in Chief in India, by whom a roll of such candidates should be kept. On the appointment of a line officer to either of the staff corps, the Commander in Chief should then submit to your Government the name of the senior officer on the list, of corresponding rank, recommended by him for transfer to the vacancy in the line regiment. On submitting to me the name of a line officer for permanent appointment to the staff corps, your Government will thus be in a position to forward, at the same time, the name of an officer of the Indian army whom you recommend to fill the vacancy so created in the regiment to which the officer about to be transferred to the staff corps belongs. Should circumstances, not foreseen at the time of the original application, induce an officer no longer to desire transfer to a line regiment, he should at once intimate the same through his commanding officer to the Adjutant General of his Presidency, in order that his name may be removed from the list.

[Despatch of Secretary of State, dated 16 December 1863, No. 432.]

Para. 1. I HAVE received and considered in Council your Despatch, No. 448, of the 5th December 1864, forwarding copy of further correspondence which has taken place with his Excellency the Commander in Chief on the subject of the appointment of officers of British regiments to situations in the native army.

2. His Excellency the Commander in Chief has observed, with reference to your decision in the case of Lieutenant H. Barton, which was approved in my Despatch, No. 150, dated 16th May 1864, that "he found it almost impossible to give employment to officers above the rank of subaltern, and is, moreover, of opinion that the restriction has a tendency to check the flow of officers to the staff corps, anticipated by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India."

3. For this and other reasons, given in a letter to your Government from the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, dated the 9th November 1864, his Excellency has proposed "that officers of the British army under the rank of field officer, who are desirous of serving with native troops, should be permitted to do duty with a native regiment, with a view to qualifying themselves for admission to the staff corps, and that, when they shall have satisfactorily passed the tests prescribed in G. G. O., No. 531 of 1864, they may then be considered eligible for wing and squadron appointments in the native army, according to their qualifications."

4. Considering

4. Considering it desirable that this question should be finally set at rest, you have informed his Excellency, in reply, that, for reasons given in Colonel Norman's letter of the 20th November last, you consider the arrangement proposed by his Excellency is not required for efficiency, and is not demanded by justice to officers of the line regiments, and, moreover, would be unjust to the officers of the Indian army in the staff corps.

5. In my Despatch, No. 150, dated 16th May 1864, I expressed my concurrence in the decision at which you had arrived in the case of the proposed appointment of Lieutenant Barton, of the 2d Dragoon Guards, to a native corps.

6. On that occasion his Excellency the Commander in Chief had proposed to appoint that officer at once to the position of 2d squadron officer in a regiment of native cavalry. You very properly objected to this, and decided that officers of British regiments permitted to join native corps, in view of entering the staff corps, should, as a general rule, and so long as there are officers present with such corps who are eligible for promotion, enter in the junior grade of doing-duty officer.

7. On the present occasion his Excellency the Commander in Chief proposes that officers of the British army under the rank of field officer, who are desirous of serving with native troops, should be permitted to do duty with a native regiment, with a view to qualifying themselves for admission to the staff corps.

8. Under the present circumstances of the Indian service there is certainly no absolute or immediate necessity for the appointment of line officers to the staff corps.

9. On the other hand, however, I must refer you to the remarks made upon the subject in my Despatch dated 30th August 1862, No. 326, paragraph 8.

10. Officers of Her Majesty's British service below the rank of Regimental Field Officer, are, according to the constitution of the staff corps, eligible for appointment thereto, if possessed of the required qualifications; and although it is certainly desirable that, so long as a body of local officers remain available for staff duty, officers of the line should not be unnecessarily brought into the several staff corps, it would not be just or politic to exclude a thoroughly well qualified officer of a line regiment who might be desirous of transfer to any one of those corps.

11. Under this view of the case, I can see no objection to the appointment by your Government of any qualified officer of a line regiment under the rank of field officer to the position of a supernumerary doing-duty officer with a native regiment, under the terms of my Despatches of February 9th and October 24th 1864, with a view to probation under the rules for the staff corps, if any additional officers are required under existing orders to complete the strength of the corps.

12. I do not, however, consider that an officer should pass his probation for the staff corps in any but the lowest grade of the corps of native cavalry or infantry to which he may be appointed for such probation; neither do I think it desirable that a regimental appointment of a higher class should be kept vacant during an officer's probation, with a view to his being nominated thereto on permanent appointment to the staff corps.

13. On the completion of such probation, and on permanent appointment to the corps, such officer would be posted, on the occasion of a vacancy, to whatever appointment he might be considered by your Government, or by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to be fully qualified.

[Despatch of Secretary of State, dated 25 February 1865, No. 47.]

1. YOUR letter, dated 21st December last, No. 491, solicits instructions whether an officer of a British regiment which may be ordered home, and embark not long before the completion of his period of probation, may be allowed to continue in India, on Indian pay and allowances, in order to complete the period, pass the tests, and join the staff corps.

2. Your Government are of opinion that if there is any vacancy for the officer so situated to fill on his passing, or if his joining the staff corps will not unduly increase the number of reserve officers, he may be allowed to remain, provided fair reasons for expecting him to pass the test satisfactorily can be shown, and the application is supported by the head of his department and by the Commander in Chief.

3. I agree in the view taken by your Government on this subject.

4. This Despatch has been submitted to, and has received the concurrence of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.

[Despatch of Secretary of State, dated 25 February 1865, No. 52.]

Para. 1. RECENT notifications issued by your Government with regard to the admission of officers to the staff corps have been under my consideration in Council.

2. On the formation of the staff corps, in February 1861, three descriptions of officers were to be provided for, viz:—

1st. Those who had held permanent staff appointments for more than one year, between 18th February 1858 and 18th February 1861.

2d. Those holding permanent staff appointments on 18th February 1861; but who had been in permanent staff employ for less than one year between the dates above specified.

3d. Those who had not held permanent staff appointments within the three years from February 1858 to February 1861, but who might be desirous of joining the staff corps hereafter.

3 The position of those coming under the first category may be considered as finally settled by the rule laid down by you for the guidance of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, as approved in my Despatch, dated 15th October 1864, No. 305, viz.: "Every officer who was in permanent staff employ on the 18th February 1861, or who had held permanent staff employ of any kind, and for any period between that date and the 18th February 1858, was eligible to enter the staff corps from its first formation, without being subjected to probation, provided his total permanent staff service, previous to the 18th February 1861, amounted in all to one year."

4. With respect to the officers coming under the 2d and 3d heads, the General Order published by your Government in the military department, on the 27th June 1864, No. 531, ruled as follows:—"All officers now in permanent staff employment of a description that qualifies for the staff corps will be admitted thereto from the date of their having obtained such permanent appointment subsequent to the 18th February 1861, provided they have passed, or do pass, within six months from this date, the tests hitherto in force, or that are now to be laid down. In the case of such officers as may be now in Europe, the period of six months will reckon from date of their return to India."

"Under this rule officers appointed to staff situations between the 19th February 1860 and the 18th February 1861 will be admitted to the staff corps from the 19th of the latter month, but officers who, having been one year in staff employ on the 18th February 1861, and therefore eligible for appointment on the formation of the corps, and who then did not apply for admission, can only enter from the date on which they may hereafter be appointed to the corps."

No. 3101.

5. A subsequent notification* issued by your Government in the Home Department, relative to the terms on which military officers were to be admitted "to the Staff Corps in the Civil and Political Departments," declared that the rules then published for the examination of such candidates were to be prospective in their effect. It was stated, "They will not apply to any officers now holding permanent appointments in civil political employment. Such officers will be entitled to join the staff corps, in virtue of their appointments. Officers, however, who do not hold permanent appointments, will be subject to these rules. But the case of any officer, who has been formerly in civil or political employment, and who, having quitted such employment, may hereafter be re-appointed to it, will be specially dealt with as the circumstances of the case may require."

paras. 75 and 80 of General Order, No. 531, dated 27th April 1861.

6. These announcements were not in accordance with the intentions of Her Majesty's Government. It had been distinctly laid down from the first,† that officers, whose tenure of appointments had been less than one year on the 18th February 1861, and those applying for entrance to the staff corps subsequently to that date, could only be admitted to the staff corps on passing the new tests to be laid down, and on completing a certain period of probation to be prescribed. Indeed, the General Order of your Government, dated so recently as the 27th January 1863, No. 73, declared that, "Under instructions from the Secretary of State, no officer who had held permanent staff employment for less than a year on 18th February 1861, is to be admitted to the staff corps until he shall have passed the tests, and have completed the period of probation to be prescribed;" or, as noticed in my Despatch, dated 15th October 1862, No. 380, "have been declared liable, as a consequence of their short tenure of their appointments on that date (18th February 1861) to qualify in those tests which will be specially laid down for all candidates for the staff corps."

7. Your Government must also have been aware that I had refused to confirm the appointments made by the Government of Madras of some officers thus situated, because they had not passed the tests to be laid down; and that I had directed that all the officers in question should be called upon to pass the new tests before their appointment could be confirmed.

8. If the rule was to be enforced in the case of the officers who were in staff employ on the 18th February 1861, it was still more necessary that it should be acted upon in the case of those officers seeking appointment to the corps subsequently, and yet, if I read your proceedings aright, both classes of officers are now to be exempt from passing any new tests.

9. The Government of Madras, in a communication now before me, very naturally observe that as one of the officers whose cases have been under consideration, who is employed in the Civil Department, will, under the notifications issued by you with respect to admission to the staff corps in that department, be exempt from the new rules, their enforcement in other cases would involve great hardship. After the public announcement made by you of the exemption of present incumbents from the operation of the new conditions, a return to the original terms of admission to the staff corps could not fail to lead to much embarrassment and disappointment. I shall not hesitate, therefore, to sanction the admission to the staff corps of officers under the terms of your General Order, No. 531, of 1864, and Notification, No. 3101, of 1864, before referred to, in the cases of all officers who have passed, or may pass, the required examination in Hindustani for staff employ. I am of opinion, however, that in both cases the date up to which the exemption should extend should be the same for all the departments of Government at the three Presidencies; and that this date should be that most favourable to the applicants for admission, viz., that of the Notification in the Home Department, viz., 5th October 1864. Officers not coming under the operation of this Order will enter the staff corps henceforth, subject to the period of probation and to the tests already laid down.

10. There is one part of your General Order, No. 531, of 1864, which appears to me to be still open to objection. It is stated, "Under this rule, officers appointed to staff situations

situations between 19th February 1860 and 18th February 1861, will be admitted to the staff corps from the 19th of the latter month."

11. A literal interpretation of this passage would shut out the officers referred to in the second category in paragraph 2 of this Despatch, from the advantages promised them.

12. An officer appointed to a staff situation between the dates named, who applied to join the staff corps at the proper time, has been told he would be allowed to join it from 18th February 1861, and, as an officer of the corps on that date, would have the privilege of reckoning his past service for promotion. If he is allowed to enter the corps from 19th February only, he would forfeit this privilege.

13. It is very important to the interests of many officers that the benefit of reckoning past staff service thus promised should be preserved to them. Such of these officers, therefore, as made application to enter the staff corps before October 1861 should be permitted to enter it from the 18th February 1861. They will then become eligible to reckon their past staff service towards promotion, in accordance with the promise held out to them in the 85th paragraph of the General Order, 10th April 1861.

14. I trust that, under the instructions now conveyed to you, you will have no difficulty in deciding on the questions still pending with respect to admissions to the staff corps at your Presidency, some of which have been recently brought under my notice;* and that, in communication with you, the Governments of Madras and Bombay may be enabled to dispose of any similar questions remaining unsettled in those Presidencies.

15. The General Order of your Government, dated 9th September 1864, No. 734, published rules on the subject of examinations in native languages, in supersession of the regulations hitherto in force. It is stated in these rules, that the second standard of examination is to be "in the place of the examinations now called the P.H. Staff, Adjutant's, Interpreter's, and all similar examinations in the three Presidencies; but all officers who have passed these latter examinations, or who may pass them before 1st February 1865, will be eligible for the staff corps, or for ordinary staff employment, without further examination."

16. This announcement, so far as the allusion to the adjutant's examination is concerned, is at variance with the instructions conveyed in my Despatch, dated 21st March 1862, No. 133, as published by you in General Orders on 5th May following.† That Despatch † No. 501. sanctioned the admission to the staff corps, on its first formation, of those only of the adjutants of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay who had applied within the time laid down, and who had passed the prescribed examination for that office, on the condition, however, that they should pass the examination in Hindustani required for general staff, within six months, thus showing that the adjutant's examination in those Presidencies, as heretofore prescribed, was held to be insufficient as a qualification for the staff corps.

17. These instructions have since been acted upon, and they must continue in force. Your General Order must be modified accordingly.

[*Despatch of Secretary of State, dated 17 March 1865, No. 76.*]

* Letter dated 5 November 1864, No. 363, para. 2; Letters dated 22 November 1864, No. 406, para. 2, and No. 409; Letters from Madras, No. 276, dated 24 September 1864.

COPY of all RULES now in force regulating the Appointment of OFFICERS to the STAFF CORPS and to the STAFF in *India*, and the Transfer of OFFICERS from the STAFF and STAFF CORPS in *India* to REGIMENTS and BATTALIONS, both in *India* and elsewhere, and to the STAFF of *India*.

(*Mr. Ayrton.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 April 1865.*

[*Price 6 d.*]

186.

Under 8 oz.

EAST INDIA (ARMY AND POLICE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 February 1865;—for,

- “ RETURNS of the Numbers, at the present Time, of the EUROPEAN TROOPS:”
 “ Of the NATIVE TROOPS of each Arm:”
 “ Of the NATIVE POLICE:”
 “ Of any other NATIVE ORGANISED LEVIES:”
 “ And, of the CONTINGENTS of NATIVE PRINCES.”

India Office, }
21 February 1865. }

T. T. PEARS, Major-General,
Military Secretary.

NUMBERS, at the present Time, of the EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Men - - - 68,336

NATIVE TROOPS of each Arm.

All Ranks:

Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,490
Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,052
Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,291

TOTAL - - - 114,833

NATIVE POLICE.

Total strength - - - - - - 154,435

OTHER NATIVE ORGANISED LEVIES.

All Ranks:

Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,469
Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,976

TOTAL - - - 5,445

CONTINGENTS of NATIVE PRINCES.

All Ranks:

Artillery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	506
Cavalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,693
Infantry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,148

TOTAL - - - 14,347

EAST INDIA (ARMY AND POLICE).

RETURNS of the Numbers at the present Time of
the EUROPEAN TROOPS; of the NATIVE TROOPS
of each Arm; of the NATIVE POLICE; of other
NATIVE ORGANISED LEVIES; and, of the CON-
TINGENTS of NATIVE PRINCES.

(*Mr. Henry Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
22 February 1865.

EAST INDIA (TROOPS AND POLICE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 March 1865;—for,

“COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Government of *Bombay*,
the Supreme Government of *India*, and the India Office, relative to the
Grant of the MEDAL to the TROOPS and POLICE employed in Suppressing
the MUTINY and REBELLION in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.”

Military Department, }
India Office, 16 May 1865. }

T. T. PEARS, Major General,
Military Secretary.

(*Mr. Adam.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 May 1865.

COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Government of *Bombay*, the Supreme Government of *India*, and the India Office, relative to the Grant of the MEDAL to the TROOPS and POLICE employed in Suppressing the MUTINY and REBELLION in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(No. 256 of 1860.—Military Department.)

To the Right Hon. Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., M.P., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for *India*.

Sir,

MEDAL rolls of officers and men of the Bombay Army, who claim the Indian Mutiny Medal, are herewith forwarded, accompanied by a letter from the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, from which it will be seen that, in the opinion of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, all the claimants are entitled to the decoration in question, provided the 27th Bombay Native Infantry offered armed resistance at the time of the outbreak at Kolapore.

Proceedings for July 1860, Nos. 628 and 629; proceedings for September 1860, No. 745.

This remark has reference particularly to the claims of the detachment of the 2d European Light Infantry, founded on the mutiny of the 27th Native Infantry.

There is nothing to show that the detachment of the 2d European Infantry was in actual conflict with the mutineers of the 27th Native Infantry; but they were in position before the enemy, as their presence at the Phoonda Ghat prevented the mutineers from descending into the lowlands, and compelled them to retrace their steps towards Kolapore. It may, therefore, be allowed that they directly took a share in the operation actually in progress, as when the presence of the detachment stopped the mutineers, the latter were in flight from Kolapore, when they were under attack from the British troops at that station, and had been making armed resistance.

Under these circumstances we deem the claim of the 2d European Light Infantry to be valid, and beg to recommend it to your favourable consideration.

We have, &c.

(signed)

Canning.

H. B. E. Frere.

C. Beadon.

Fort William, 1 October 1860.

(No. 2397 of 1860.—Military Department.)

From Captain *W. F. Marriott*, Acting Secretary to Government, to Secretary to the Government of *India*.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward to the Government of India copy of a letter from the Adjutant General, No. 1350, dated 29th ult., with the rolls, &c. which accompanied it of individuals considered by his Excellency the Commander in Chief to be entitled to the Indian Mutiny Medal.

I have, &c.

(signed)

W. F. Marriott, Captain,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Poona, 4 July 1860.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO GRANT OF

(No. 1350.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to Government,
Military Department, *Bombay*.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander in Chief, to transmit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, the enclosed rolls of individuals who are considered by Sir William Mansfield entitled to the Indian Mutiny Medal, granted by Government General Order, No. 543, of the 16th June 1859; 2d European Regiment, Light Infantry; Major Montgomery, 14th Regiment, Native Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Wilson, Medical Establishment.

2. The Commander in Chief would draw special attention to the claim of Assistant Surgeon Wilson, whose services, as brought to notice in his letter appended to the roll, fully entitle him, in Sir William Mansfield's opinion, to the decoration.

I have, &c.

(signed) T. Stock, Major,
Acting Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Poona, 29 June 1860.

SECOND BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY.

ROLL of Claimants for the Medal for Service during the recent Operations in *India*, granted under Provisions of Government General Orders, No. 543, of the 16th June 1859, and Paragraph 21st September 1859.

FOR THE MEDAL ONLY.

No.	RANK.	NAMES.	Field Services during the recent Operations in India.	REMARKS.
1	Lieut. Colonel	E. A. Guerin	Suppression of the mutiny of the late 27th Regiment, N. I., at Kolapore, August 1857.	
2	Captain	C. R. W. Hervey	ditto.	
3	Lieutenant	J. A. Gayer	ditto.	
4	-	F. Warden	ditto.	
5	Assistant Surgeon	N. T. Brigstock	ditto	Deceased.
6	Private	William Allison	ditto.	
7	Ditto	James Bree	ditto.	
8	Ditto	Michael Buckley	ditto.	
9	Ditto	William Clark	ditto.	
10	Ditto	William Campbell	ditto.	
11	Ditto	John Clarke	ditto.	
12	Ditto	James Dalton	ditto.	
13	Ditto	Daniel Donovan	ditto.	
14	Ditto	Michael Dunphy	ditto.	
15	Ditto	William Edwards	ditto.	
16	Ditto	Henry Tay	ditto.	
17	Ditto	John Finigan	ditto.	
18	Colour Serjeant	Daniel Gavin	ditto.	
19	Private	Daniel Goodwin	ditto.	
20	Ditto	Thomas Gambon	ditto.	
21	Ditto	William Green	ditto.	
22	Ditto	William Harrison	ditto.	
23	Ditto	Hugh Hendron	ditto.	
24	-	John Hollis	ditto.	
25	Serjeant	William Hill	ditto.	
26	Private	James Hogarty	ditto.	
27	Ditto	Joel Johnson	ditto.	
28	Ditto	Patrick Keefe	ditto.	
29	Ditto	John Kelly	ditto.	
30	Corporal	Daniel Kennedy	ditto.	
31	Private	William Leonard	ditto.	
32	Corporal	Henry Lairds	ditto.	
33	Private	John Macbeth	ditto.	
34	Ditto	William M'Evoy	ditto.	
35	Corporal	Michael Moore	ditto.	
36	Private	Patrick M'Nan	ditto.	
37	Ditto	Timothy Murphy	ditto.	
38	Ditto	William March	ditto.	
39	Ditto	John Nelly	ditto.	
40	Ditto	Patrick Nolan	ditto.	
41	Colour Serjeant	John O'Brian	ditto.	
42	Private	William O'Callaghan	ditto.	

MEDAL TO TROOPS AND POLICE (EAST INDIA).

5

No.	R A N K.	N A M E S.	Field Services during the recent Operations in India.	REMARKS.
43	Private	Michael O'Connell	Suppression of the mutiny of the late 27th Regiment, N. I., at Kolapore, August 1857.	
44	Ditto	Simeon Parsons	ditto.	
45	Ditto	James Reilly	ditto.	
46	Ditto	William Rouse	ditto.	
47	Ditto	Jeremiah Rourke	ditto.	
48	Ditto	Thomas Reynolds	ditto.	
49	Serjeant	John Sullivan	ditto.	
50	Private	John Sharman	ditto.	
51	Ditto	Peter Shorlock	ditto.	
52	Ditto	John Shields	ditto.	
53	Bugler	Robert Toolee	ditto.	
54	Private	James Tobin	ditto.	
55	Ditto	William Watson	ditto.	
56	Ditto	Hugh Woods	ditto.	
57	Ditto	John Wilford	ditto.	
58	Ditto	William Adamson	ditto	Discharged; G. G. O., No. 601 of 1859.
59	Ditto	William Archdeacon	ditto	Deceased.
60	Ditto	Samuel Atkins	ditto	Discharged; G. G. O., No. 601 of 1859.
61	Ditto	Patrick Balfe	ditto	Deceased.
62	Ditto	Henry Burnett	ditto	Discharged; G. G. O., No. 601 of 1859.
63	Ditto	James Byron	ditto	ditto.
64	Ditto	Thomas Clements	ditto	Deceased.
65	Ditto	John Cochran	ditto	Discharged; G. G. O., No. 601 of 1859.
66	Ditto	George Cookson	ditto	Deceased.
67	Corporal	Daniel Cox	ditto	Discharged; G. G. O., No. 601 of 1859.
68	Private	Alexander Calderwood	ditto	ditto.
69	Ditto	William Davis	ditto	ditto.
70	Ditto	James Dillon	ditto	ditto.
71	Ditto	Thomas Draper	ditto	ditto.
72	Corporal	Richard Farrell	ditto	Deceased.
73	Private	Michael Frawley	ditto	ditto.
74	Ditto	John Gloyns	ditto	Discharged; G. G. O., No. 601 of 1859.
75	Bugler	William Goss	ditto	ditto.
76	Private	Henry Hughes	ditto	Invalided.
77	Ditto	John Harper	ditto	Discharged; G. G. O., No. 601 of 1859.
78	Ditto	George Hanley	ditto	ditto.
79	Ditto	James Hogan	ditto	Deceased.
80	Corporal	Daniel Hartigan	ditto	Discharged; G. G. O., No. 601 of 1859.
81	Private	James Jesson	ditto	Pensioned.
82	Corporal	Charles Jackson	ditto	Invalided.
83	Private	Sheridan Knowles	ditto	Pensioned.
84	Ditto	Michael Livehan	ditto	Discharged; G. G. O., No. 601 of 1859.
85	Ditto	Michael Lucey	ditto	ditto.
86	Ditto	Timothy Mack	ditto	Pensioned.
87	Ditto	John Madrick	ditto	ditto.
88	Ditto	Michael Murray	ditto	Discharged; G. G. O., No. 601 of 1859.
89	Corporal	George Manderson	ditto	ditto.
90	Private	John McLaughlan	ditto	Discharged; G. G. O., No. 601 of 1859.
91	Ditto	William McLaughlan	ditto	Discharged.
92	Ditto	James Miller	ditto	Discharged; G. G. O., No. 601 of 1869.
93	Ditto	Patrick Merigan	ditto	Discharged.
94	Ditto	George Malowney	ditto	Pensioned.
95	Ditto	Martin Mitchell	ditto	Deceased.
96	Ditto	John Mahoney	ditto	Discharged; G. G. O., No. 601 of 1859.
97	Ditto	John Murphy	ditto	ditto.
98	Ditto	Richard Mason	ditto	ditto.
99	Ditto	John Murphy	ditto	ditto.
100	Ditto	Richard Neville	ditto	ditto.
101	Ditto	Martin O'Brian	ditto	Pensioned.
102	Corporal	William Owen	ditto	Discharged.
103	Private	William Reilly	ditto	ditto.
104	Ditto	William Rateliff	ditto	Discharged; G. G. O., No. 601 of 1859.

No.	RANK.	NAMES.	Field Services during the recent Operations in India.	REMARKS.
105	Private - -	James Ryan - - -	Suppression of the mutiny of the late 27th Regiment, N. I., at Kolapore, August 1857.	Discharged as a worthless soldier.
106	Serjeant - -	James Rayner - - -	- ditto - - -	Deceased.
107	Private - -	John Stewart - - -	- ditto - - -	Transferred; Artillery.
108	Ditto - -	Jeremiah Spillane - - -	- ditto - - -	Pensioned.
109	Ditto - -	John Sullivan - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
110	Ditto - -	John Tenohig - - -	- ditto - - -	Attached Commissariat.
111	Ditto - -	John Ure - - -	- ditto - - -	Discharged; G. G. O., No. 601 of 1859.

A B S T R A C T.

Men now present	- - - - -	57
Discharged since, under General Government Order, No. 601 of 1859	- - - - -	28
Deceased	- - - - -	9
Discharged	- - - - -	5
Pensioned	- - - - -	8
Invalided	- - - - -	2
Transferred	- - - - -	2

TOTAL - - - 111

Colaba, 12 May 1860.

(signed) *E. A. Guerin*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding 2d European Regiment, Light Infantry.

HER MAJESTY'S 14TH REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

ROLL of Claimants for the Medal and the Medal and Clasps for Service during the recent Operations in *India*, granted under the Provisions of Government General Orders, Nos. 933 of the 20th September 1858, and 543 of 16th June 1859.

FOR THE MEDAL ONLY.

No.	RANK.	NAME.	Field Service during the recent Operations in India.	REMARKS.
1	Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel.	George S. Montgomery -	Captain, 14th Regiment, Bombay N. I.; when Lieutenant of Upper Scinde Police, assisted to suppress mutiny at Shikarpore, 23d September 1857; armed resistance. When Superintendent of Police, Ahmednuggar, commanded detachments of various corps in two engagements with rebel Bheels at Desgar, on 20th December 1857, and at Mendurer on 20th January 1858; wounded, and horse shot.	

Camp, Ahmedabad, 14 May 1860.

(signed) *J. E. Francis*, Captain,
Commanding Her Majesty's 14th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.

ORIGINAL.

ROLL of Claimants for the Medal for Service during the recent Operations in *India*, granted under the Provisions of General Government Order, No. 933 of the 20th September 1858.

No.	RANK.	NAME.	Corps or Department.	Capture of Delhi.	Defence and Relief of Lucknow.	Field Services during the recent Operations in India.	REMARKS.
1	1st Class Assistant Surgeon.	H. Wilson, M.D.	Medical Department.	Not present	Not present	Central India - -	For special services during the mutinies of the Mahidpore, Indoor, and Augur Contingents.

Kulladghee, 15 May 1860.

(signed) *G. Malcolm*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commandant, Southern Mahratta Horse.

From Assistant Surgeon *H. Wilson*, M.D., 1st Regiment Southern Mahratta Horse, to the Adjutant, 1st Regiment Southern Mahratta Horse.

Sir,

Kulaldghee, 13 January 1859.

THE request which I herein have the honour to prefer, I would beg the favour of your making known to Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, commanding Southern Mahratta Horse.

I do myself the honour, through you, to solicit the officer commanding to forward my name as an applicant for the medal to be granted to those who have served in the field during the late crisis.

As, until lately, I have been at the disposal of the Government of India, holding an appointment in the late Gwalior Contingent, the officer commanding must necessarily be unacquainted with the grounds upon which I make this application, I would take the liberty of offering for his consideration the following brief narrative:—

While serving as surgeon with the Augur portion of Scindias, or the Gwalior Contingent, I was in May 1857 ordered to proceed to Persia, and left Central India on the 9th of that month; ere reaching Bombay, however, hostilities with Persia had ceased, and I was permitted to rejoin my appointment, *via* Ahmedabad; my route lay by Godia and Dohwol, but meeting with camels, laden apparently with loot, and escorted by sepoys, some with and some without arms, all in complete uniform, being deserted by my servant, and my camel having died, I was compelled to abandon the usual track and proceed on foot by bye-paths to Rutlam and Mehidpore. I had reached this latter place but a few hours when the Mehidpore or Malwa Contingent mutinied, the cavalry portion of it murdering both their officers, Messrs. Hunt and Brodie.

During that night the necessity for vacating cantonments was imperative, and at the desire of the commandant, Colonel Timins, I undertook to ride through to Indore, acquaint the Governor General's Agent, and solicit aid; and though twice attacked and pursued by sowars, the ride of 64 miles was completed on one horse, without a halt, in little less than 12 hours. From Indore I escaped in disguise, and reached Augur, which portion of the Gwalior Contingent remained staunch up to the morning of the 4th of June, when the artillery, cavalry, and infantry mutinied, murdering all those of their officers who did not seek refuge in flight; we had the good fortune to rescue all the children and ladies, save one, who was killed; and our little band of fugitives, after 14 days of weary wandering, daily peril, and repeated conflict, reached Hoshungabad, where we were safe. I have reason to believe that my conduct on this occasion was favourably noticed by Government. It certainly has been substantially rewarded. Hearing that the Central India Field Force was marching upon Mhow, after a few days' halt at Hoshungabad, I endeavoured to join it; I had the good fortune to do so after a journey of nine days, crossed the Nerbudda, and reported myself to Brigadier Stuart, for any service on which he might be pleased to employ me. I remained with the Central India Field Force until the latter end of August, when I was ordered to join Captain Keatinge in "Nimar," with whom, and with Captain Waterman, Commanding a detachment of the Malwa Bheel Corps, and with Lieutenant Gordon Cumming, for a time Official Political Agent at Mundlaiser, I served throughout the districts until appointed to the medical charge of the Guzerat Horse.

I respectfully submit that I think myself entitled to the decoration, and would therefore request that the Commandant be so good as to forward my name to Government as an applicant for it.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Wilson*, M.D., Assistant Surgeon,
1st Regiment, Southern Mahratta Horse.

(No. 26.)

To the Assistant Adjutant General, Southern Division of the Army, Belgaum.

Sir,

Kulladghee, 13 January 1859.

I do myself the honour to forward the accompanying letter from First Class Assistant Surgeon *H. Wilson*, M.D., 1st Regiment, Southern Mahratta Horse, submitting that his services may be allowed to entitle him to the India medal.

2. Doctor Wilson's services, as detailed, seems to have been most conspicuous, and to have well earned for him what he asks for.

3. I beg to submit his application to the Major General Commanding Southern Division of the Army, for his favourable consideration, and submission to his Excellency the Commander in Chief and Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. Malcolm*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding Southern Mahratta Horse.

(No. 993—Military Department.)

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

No. 629.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit to you, for the opinion of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the accompanying letter from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 2397 of the 4th instant, submitting documents having reference to the claim of certain individuals considered by the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army to be entitled to the medal granted for the suppression of mutiny in India.

2. The return of the enclosure is requested, with your reply.

Council Chamber,
Fort William, 25 July 1860.

I am, &c.
(signed) *H. K. Burn*, Major,
First Assistant Secretary to the
Government of India.

EXTRACT.—Fort William, Military Proceedings for September 1860.

(No. 745.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *D. M. Stewart*, Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of *India*, Military Department,—(No. 565, dated Simla, 13 August 1860).

IN reply to your office letter, No. 993, dated 25th ult., submitting documents, herewith returned, having reference to the claims of the 2d Bombay European Light Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel *G. S. Montgomery*, and First Class Assistant Surgeon *H. Wilson, M.D.*, to the medal for services performed during the recent mutiny in India, I am directed by Sir Hugh Rose to state, for the information of his Excellency the Viceroy in Council, that all the claimants are, in the Commander in Chief's opinion, entitled to the decoration in question, provided the 27th Native Infantry offered armed resistance at the time of the outbreak at Kolapore.

EXTRACT,—MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of *India*, No. 3,
dated 8 January 1861.

Letter, dated 1 October 1860, No. 256.

8. IN this Despatch you forward for favourable consideration the claims of a detachment of the 2d Bombay European Light Infantry to receive the Indian Mutiny Medal for "suppression of the Mutiny of the late 27th Native Infantry, at Kolapore, August 1857."

9. The force in question does not appear to have been engaged in actual conflict with the mutineers of the 27th Native Infantry, but it is stated that the presence of the detachment at the Phoonda Ghaut stopped the flight of the mutineers from Kolapore, and compelled them to retrace their steps.

Para. 5. I agree with
Lord Clyde, that
some limitation of
the general grant of
the medal was ad-
visable, and well cal-
culated to add to the
value of the distinc-
tion in the estima-
tion of the troops.

10. Having regard to the views expressed in my Despatch, No. 411, dated 24th November 1859, in which the claim of the Peshawur Force to receive the medal was decided against, I do not consider that the service performed by the 2d Bombay European Regiment was of a nature to entitle them to the grant of the decoration.

11. Medals will be prepared for the other claimants, viz., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel *G. S. Montgomery* and Assistant Surgeon *H. Wilson*.

EXTRACT of a MILITARY LETTER from *India*, No. 150, dated 8 August 1861.

Proceedings for
Oct. 1860, No. 117;
March 1861, No. 90;
and August 1861,
Nos. 135 to 39.

Para. 3. WE have the honour to forward herewith rolls of such portions of the Southern Mahratta Horse as were engaged in the operations against the insurgent Rajahs of "Shorapore" and "Nurgoond."

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India considers such part of the Southern Mahratta Horse as was engaged at Shorapore to be entitled to the medal.

The reply of the Government of Bombay to the reference made to them in respect to the doubtful claims, will in due course be communicated to you.

(No. 221.—Military Department.)

From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of *India* to the Adjutant General of the Army, dated 4 October 1860.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying letter from the Acting Secretary to Government at Bombay, No. 3291, dated the 14th ultimo, forwarding copy of one from the Acting Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, submitting medal rolls of such portions of the Southern Mahratta Horse as were engaged in the operations against the insurgent Rajahs of Shorapoor and Nurgood, and to request that you will move his Excellency the Commander in Chief to favour the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council with his opinion on the claims for the medal.

The return of the original documents is requested with your reply.

Council Chamber, Fort William,
4 October 1860.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. D. Atkinson*, Major,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 131.—Military Department.)

From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of *India* to the Adjutant General of the Army, dated 6 March 1861.

Sir,

I AM directed to transmit to you the accompanying letter from the Acting Secretary to Government at Bombay, No. 534, dated the 22d ultimo, forwarding rolls of claimants for the Indian Mutiny Medal, on account of operations against the Rajahs of Shorapoor and Nurgood, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, C.B., and to request that you will be so good as to move the Commander in Chief to favour Government with his Excellency's opinion on the subject.

The return of the enclosure is requested with your reply.

Fort William,
6 March 1861.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. D. Atkinson*, Major,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

EXTRACT.—Fort William, Military Proceedings for August 1861.

(No. 135.)

From Captain *W. F. Marriott*, Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government of *India*, Military Department,—(No. 3201, dated Poona, 14 September 1860.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a letter from the Adjutant General, No. 2570, dated 12th instant, together with the medal rolls which accompanied it, of such portions of the Southern Mahratta Horse as were engaged in the operations against the insurgent Rajahs of Shorapoor and Nurgood.

From Major *T. Stock*, Acting Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Poona,—(No. 2570, dated Head Quarters, Poona, 12 September 1860.)

WITH reference to the resolution of Government, forwarded under your official, No. 2930, of the 17th ultimo, as also that transmitted under No. 2262, dated 22d June, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander in Chief, to inclose medal rolls of such portions of the Southern Mahratta Horse as were engaged in the operations against the insurgent Rajahs of Shorapoor and Nurgood.

His Excellency, considering that the affair at Hullgullee belongs to the same category, has desired me to hand on rolls for that place also.

(No. 136.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *W. F. Marriott*, Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government of *India*, Military Department,—(No. 534, dated Bombay Castle, 22 February 1861.)

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter from the Adjutant General, No. 856, dated 18th instant, with the rolls which accompanied it of claimants for the Indian Mutiny Medal, on account of operations against the Rajahs of Shorapoor and Nurgood, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, C.B.

From Major *T. Stock*, Acting Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department,—(No. 856, dated Bombay, 18 February 1861.)

Adjutant General's letter, No. 1111, dated 15 June 1860, with accompaniment.

Resolution of Government, No. 2262, of 22 idem.

Resolution of Government, No. 2674, dated 31 July 1860.

Adjutant General's letter, No. 2570, dated 12 September.

Adjutant General's letter, No. 2294, dated 8 October 1860.

Resolution of Government, No. 3566, of 12 idem.

Resolution of Government, No. 4140, of 5 December last, with accompaniment.

REFERRING to the correspondence marginally noted, I have the honour, under the orders of the Commander in Chief, to transmit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying medal rolls of claimants for the Indian Mutiny Medal employed against Rajahs of Shorapoor and Nurgood, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, C.B.

2. The medal rolls of the Southern Mahratta Horse were forwarded with my letter, No. 2570, of the 12th September 1860.

3. The names of the individuals of the regiment of artillery who formed part of the same force in the Southern Mahratta country are included in the general roll of the corps, also herewith transmitted.

(No. 137.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *H. W. Norman*, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of *India*, Military Department,—(No. 891A, dated Head Quarters, Calcutta, 30 July 1861.)

WITH reference to your office letter, No. 131, of the 6th March last, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander in Chief, to acquaint you, for the information of Government, that, in His Excellency's opinion, the troops engaged at Shorapoor appear entitled to the medal; but I am to state, that sufficient is not known of the affair at Hulgullee, or of the circumstances attending the disarming of the 27th Bombay Native Infantry, to warrant Sir H. Rose in expressing his opinion, that presence at those services give a claim to the Indian Mutiny Medal.

The enclosures of the Despatch under reply are herewith returned.

(No. 138.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *H. W. Norman*, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of *India*, Military Department,—(No. 892A, dated Head Quarters, Calcutta, 30 July 1861.)

IN returning the enclosure of your office letter, No. 221, dated the 4th October last, I am directed to state, for the information of the Governor General in Council, that the Commander in Chief considers such portions of the Southern Mahratta Horse as were engaged at Shorapoor to be entitled to the medal; but His Excellency thinks it doubtful whether those employed in the operations against the Rajah of Nurgood and at Hulgullee have a fair claim to the decoration.

I am however to observe, that if it can be satisfactorily ascertained that the claimants enumerated in these rolls were all actually engaged against mutineers, Sir H. Rose would, in that case, consider them entitled to the medal.

(No. 139.)

From the Secretary to the Government of *India*, Military Department, to the Officiating Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department,—(No. 136, dated Fort William, 5 August 1861.)

WITH reference to your letters, No. 3291, dated the 14th September 1860, and No. 534, dated 22d February 1861, I am desired to annex, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, transcript of letters from the Deputy Adjutant General of the army, Nos. 891A and 892A, dated the 30th July 1861, and to request that His Excellency in Council may be moved to cause the information therein required to be afforded, in respect to the portions of the Southern Mahratta Horse, employed in the operations against the Rajah of Nurgood and at Hulgullee, whose claim to the Indian Mutiny Medal is considered doubtful by his Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

The claims of the men deemed entitled to the medal are being transmitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

EXTRACT MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of *India* ;
dated 15 November 1861, No. 436.

4. IN accordance with the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, conveyed in Colonel Norman's letter to the Government of India, of 30th July 1861, No. 891A, medals will be prepared for such portions of the troops, named in the margin,* as were engaged at Shorapore.

Para. 3.

* 1st Regiment Southern Mahratta Horse.

2d

2d Bombay European Regiment.

15th Bombay Native Infantry.

28th Bombay Native Infantry.

M. Phelan, Laboratory-man, Bombay Artillery

5. The reply to the reference made to the Government of Bombay, regarding the claims of the men who were engaged at Hulgullu and Nurgoond, will be awaited.

EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER to *India*, No. 350 ; dated 30 August 1861.

I FORWARD for your consideration a report copy of correspondence with Colonel Le Grand Jacob, respecting the omission of his name from a Return lately ordered to be made by the House of Commons.

To Colonel *Baker*, Military Secretary, India Office.

Sir,

Genoa, 6 May 1861.

I HAVE the honour to request the correction of an error in a document bearing your signature, dated 18th February last, purporting to be a Return "to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, of all officers who served in the Persian campaign and Indian rebellion, whose services have been brought to the notice of superior authority, &c." In this Return I find my name entered only as referring to Persia, and the officers whose services I from time to time brought to notice are unnamed.

It cannot be said that this arises from these services not having been noticed by the Indian Government, for the "London Gazette" of the end of October† published despatches from Lords Canning and Elphinstone, in which mine are said to have been frequently brought to notice, and the distinction awarded me (during the earlier part thereof) is termed an inadequate reward.

It cannot be from these services having been mainly rendered as Political Commissioner, for the disarming, decimation, and disbanding of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, and the recapture of Kolapoor from the insurgents, were all done in my military capacity, and were a part of the same service for which Lieutenant Kerr received the Victoria Cross (entered in the Return, p. 118), the conclusion of which was the capture of Nurgoond, for which also, I perceive,‡ Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, entered page 120, as having received the Companionship of the Bath.

I may observe, in passing, that the movement of troops by whom the outbreak was so instantly suppressed, was made on my requisition, taking all risk on myself, as Lord Elphinstone, misled by an inaccurate report of the local native authority,§ had forbidden the march of troops ; it is scarcely necessary to add that the movement was afterwards approved.

It is not for me to enlarge on the nature of my services ; language could not easily give higher expression to their value than that I received from the Government I served. I was selected for the work at a most critical time, made a Brigadier General to facilitate it, and I only resigned my military duties when the rebellion had been trampled on, and my further services were needed only in the Political Department.

I chance to have with me a copy of one of the letters I have received referring to my services. I take the liberty of annexing it, because other names are also mentioned (ignored in this Return) throughout the troubles of 1857-58. Major Schneider rendered the most important service to Government, both in his military capacity as Commandant of the Local Battalion (brigades with the regular troops), and as a political officer. The native officer mentioned has since been promoted and honored in consequence.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Le Grand Jacob*,

Lately Brigadier General and Political Commissioner,
Southern Mahratta Country, Kolapoor.

† I have no copy to refer to, but the date was, I think, 31st October or 1st November.

‡ Under the head of "General Service." Lord Elphinstone told me it was for his conduct there.

§ Himself probably in league with the chief.

(No. 162.)

From the Adjutant General of the Army to Colonel *Le Grand Jacob*, Commanding at Kolapoor.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Bombay, 8 January 1859.

YOUR letter, No. 261 of the 11th ultimo, having, under the Commander in Chief's authority, been submitted for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Secretary Colonel Melvill, in acknowledging this communication, requests that, under his Excellency's orders, the warm acknowledgments of Government may be conveyed for the promptitude and decision shown by you on the occasion of the recent insurrections at Kolapoor.

2. In carrying out the orders of Government, so entirely in accordance with the Commander in Chief's sentiments as to the prompt and energetic measures you adopted on the occasion in question, his Excellency desires me to tender to you his especial thanks for the manner in which you upheld the honour of this army, proving to all around you what a British officer can effect by gallantry and prudence in the face of the greatest difficulties.

3. The conduct of the troops on this occasion demands Sir Henry Somerset's warmest acknowledgments; you are requested to convey them in such manner as you may deem most suitable, assuring Rissaldar Shaik Reliman, Southern Mahratta Horse; Captain Schneider, Lieutenant Halberton, Artillery; and Captain Thompson, your staff officer, that your notice of them has not been overlooked, and will not be forgotten.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edward Green*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

(True copy.)

(signed) *C. Thompson*, Captain,
Staff Officer.

From Colonel *G. Le Grand Jacob*, late Brigadier General, Bombay Establishment, and Political Commissioner South Mahratta Country, &c., to the Secretary of the Political Committee of the Council of *India*, dated 15, St. James'-square, London, 24 July 1861.

Sir,

OWING to absence on the Continent, I am only now in receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, No. 2977, in which you inform me that the services referred to in my letter of the 6th May, "were not considered to come within the terms of the Order of the House of Commons, which related to those of officers who had distinguished themselves in the field."

2. From this it would appear that the troops under my command during the disturbances in the Southern Mahratta country are supposed not to have been on field service, or that these disturbances were not connected with the general mutinies and rebellion of 1857-58, a mistake that surprises me, for they undoubtedly were so, as the following brief relation will show, and most probably your own official records will bear me out.

1st. The greater portion of the 27th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, mutinied at Kolapoor the night of the 31st July 1857, and killed three of their officers; they were acting in correspondence with the Bengal Sepoys, and with the conspirators of the country, and were stimulated by personal interview of their native officer with the younger Rajah of Kolapoor, by emissaries from the East of India, and other parts.

2d. It was the height of the monsoon, and except the Kolapoor local corps, no other troops were there; the 2d European Regiment Light Infantry, scarcely landed from Persia, were dispatched from Sind,* and for the first time in our history such a risk had ever been incurred, debarked on the coast, and marched through mud and water on Kolapoor, and other stations; the 4th Troop of Horse Artillery (marched on its way from Persia) were sent by land, and a detachment of the Southern Mahratta Horse made one of the most extraordinary marches known; the black soil of the country and numerous rivers offering during the rains gigantic difficulties; I also joined by land, but went on ahead by myself.

3d. These troops were to all intents and purposes, nominally as well as really, on field service, furnished with field establishments of all kinds, which were continued even longer than was required.

4th. They were exposed to harassing duties, unsheltered, night pickets in mud and rain, &c.

5th. The soldiers' kits were mostly destroyed.

6th. To save the men as much as possible, I housed them wherever I could find better shelter than sheds, in bullock sheds, &c., &c.

7th. Much

* A couple of mountain guns, with artillery men, accompanied the first detachment.

7th. Much of the time between their arrival in August and the Kolapoor insurrection of 6th December 1857, all slept under arms; the only indulgence allowed was loosened belts and unbuttoned coats; such was the likelihood of night attack, sentries mounted loaded, as also outlying guards, guns were prepared for action, &c.; and, for myself, I slept with a perfect battery of fire-arms under and around my head,* to the knowledge of which by the conspirators† I probably owe my life, as a gang of ruffians employed by the prince,‡ had, I afterwards found, lain in wait for several weeks to murder me, concealed in a garden near my quarters; and Captain Schneider's life was sought for at the same time.

8th. The country was generally hostile, and in communication with the Eastern rebels; Nana Sahib married into the family of one of its chiefs;§ several strongholds were filled with the material of war||; one successful stand made by any of the chiefs, and thousands would have joined his standard; the telegraph and post office of Kolapoor were bribed to betray us; in short, we were in the midst of an enemy's country, unable to rely even on the reports of our own employés.

9th. A portion of the 27th Regiment (all Purdeeses) fought desperately, and no confidence could be placed in the remainder; most of whom had returned to their lines on finding the townsfolk unprepared to receive them.¶

10th. Of course they were all disarmed, but this was a serious undertaking, and they ever after added to my difficulties by the necessity of watching them whilst trials and executions went constantly forward.

11th. The constant readiness for action I have spoken of, enabled me to crush the town rebellion ere it had time to gain strength; one in the prince's confidence afterwards confessed to me, that an hour more of daylight and his party would have joined the insurgents who held the town, and who had entered it in league with them. Mahratta like, he was consulting his astrologers, when my cannon, battering in the gate, rendered the stars inauspicious.

12th. The troops employed against the Sawunt rebels were out the whole monsoon; when I mention that two to three hundred inches of rain fell on the line of ghâts that were haunted by these people, the hardship undergone may be imagined; there is no doubt from the correspondence found, that the chiefs gave up Portuguese protection, and again trusted to the chance of war, stimulated by hope of support from the country and of Nana Sahib's advent to power.

3. I cannot understand on what grounds the duties above set forth are not deemed field service against mutineers and rebels, or in what way they fell short of acts that, performed elsewhere, have been duly acknowledged; if I am suffered to exaggerate, I should be happy to be allowed a personal interview with Sir Charles Wood, or any Member of the Council, that I may be searchingly questioned; further, two Members of the Bombay Government, Messrs. Lumsden and Malet, and two of its secretaries, Sir Peter Melvill and Mr. Anderson, all more or less cognizant of what occurred, are now, I believe, in England, and could be called on to point out if I have overstated anything; on the contrary, I am conscious that I left much unsaid.

4. I am informed that the Indian medal has been refused to the troops under me; if this be so, I beg, with all deference, to claim it for them; the men who forced mutineers and rebels in arms, and went through what I have stated, will be unable to understand why it should be denied; will you, therefore, submit my respectful request to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council, that he be pleased, as a simple act of justice, to reconsider the whole question; the Southern Mahratta country mutinies and disturbances were as much a portion of those commenced at Meerut and Delhi as any that occurred in India.

5. Lord Elphinstone's Minute, published in London Gazette of 29th November 1859, though strictly speaking referring to the Political Department, does in fact notice also purely military services; witness the reference to Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm and Lieutenant Kerr, and to previous favourable report made regarding Major General Roberts and myself, that must have been regarding our military service, for which alone a military honour can be an "appropriate" reward; the approval of the chief military authority of the Presidency is before you.

15, St. James'-square, London,
24 July 1861.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Le Grand Jacob.*

* Mainly political motives; I abstained from employing an European guard.

† One of the Durbar sepoys about my person was of the number.

‡ Chimma Sahib. § Koocondwar, near Kolapoor.

|| For instance, stock; 11 tons of gunpowder from one place.

¶ They had risen prematurely, under idea that one of their number would betray them.

(No. 2977.)

Sir,

India Office, 21 June 1861.

I HAVE received and laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council your letter, dated 6th ultimo, in which you state that in the return of the services of officers in Persia, and during the mutinies in India, lately presented to Parliament, you find your name is entered only as referring to Persia, and the officers whose services you from time to time brought to notice are unnamed.

Secretary Sir Charles Wood duly estimates the services rendered by you as Political Commissioner in the Southern Mahratta country, and by the officers to whom you refer, in times of much difficulty. Such services, however, were not considered to come within the terms of the Order of the House of Commons calling for the Return to which you allude.

The Minute of the Governor General and the Governor of Bombay, in which you observe your name was mentioned with approbation, related to the services of officers who had distinguished themselves otherwise than in the field. The Order of the House of Commons called for a Return of the officers employed on field service, and the Return, as presented, included the names of such officers only.

I have, &c.
(signed) W. E. Baker, Colonel.

EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER from *India*, dated 8 February 1862, No. 35.

1. WITH reference to paragraph 5 of your letter, No. 436, dated the 15th November 1861, we have the honour to forward the reply of the Bombay Government to the reference made to them in regard to the claims to the Indian Mutiny Medal of the parties who were engaged at Hulgalla and Noorgund.
- Pro. for Oct. 1860, Nos. 647 and 648.
 " April 1861, Nos. 833 to 836.
 " July 1861, Nos. 881 and 882.
 " Sept. 1861, Nos. 186 to 188.
 " Jan. 1862, Nos. 632 and 633.

We also submit the claims to the medal of the parties named in the margin*, accompanied by copies of letters from the Deputy Adjutant General and Officiating Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, containing the opinion of his Excellency the Commander in Chief on these claims.

- Pro. for Sept. 1861, Nos. 534 to 536.
 " Oct. 1861, Nos. 1094 and 1095.
 " Nov. 1861, Nos. 108 and 109.
 " Jan. 1862, No. 634.
- These further papers relate to the claims of certain corps† of the Hyderabad Contingent to the Indian Mutiny Medal, and to that of Her Majesty's 74th Highlanders.

The opinion of Sir Hugh Rose on the claims of the several corps of the Hyderabad Contingent will be found in the letter from the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, No. 17 A, dated 8th January 1862. The reply to the reference made to the Commander in Chief in the case of Her Majesty's 74th Regiment, will be submitted to you when received.

(No. 519.)

From the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

IN returning the enclosures of your office letter, No. 201, of the 5th December last, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, that in deciding the claims of military persons to the India Medal, the Commander in Chief has only admitted those of individuals who have actually been under fire, and engaged with mutineers.

2. His Excellency considers that the claims of all civilians, whether in the service of Government or not, should be disposed of on the same principle.

3. I am, with reference to Assistant Secretary Major Burne's letter, dated the 25th ultimo, No. 862, to express the Commander in Chief's regret that this reply should have been so long delayed, owing to the papers having been inadvertently mislaid and overlooked in camp.

I have, &c.
(signed) D. R. Stewart, Lieut. Col.,
Asst. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla,
5 July 1860.

* For service at Kolapore, Assistant Surgeon F. Broughton; for service at Shikarpore, Major G. S. Montgomery, Allee Mahomed Khan, Ressaldar, and 266 other native officers and men of various police corps in Sind; for service at Nurgood, Messrs. A. E. D. Grey, A. L. Spens, G. W. Elliot, and Lieutenant G. E. Thomas.

† Officers and men, Hyderabad Contingent: 4th Company, Artillery; 4th Regiment, Cavalry; and 2d Regiment, Infantry.

(No. 1104.)

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department; dated Fort William, 27 October 1860.

In transmitting the accompanying papers relative to the claims of civilians, officers in civil employ, and non-military persons in the Bombay Presidency to the India Medal, granted for the suppression of the mutiny, which were named through the Home Department of the Government of India, and have been submitted to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and received back from the Adjutant General's Department on the 18th July 1860, I am desired to observe, for the information of the Government of Bombay, that the rolls do not afford such information as will enable Government to judge of the validity of the claims.

Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department, No. 93, dated 16th June 1859, with enclosures; ditto, No. 141, dated 24th September 1859.

2. The claims of all civilians and others, whether in the service of Government or not, who, from their position, are entitled to such a distinction, should be disposed of on the same principle which governs the grant to the troops, which is laid down in General Order by the Commander in Chief in India, dated 21st September 1850, that no men shall be included in the rolls who do not come under the following conditions:—"Soldiers who shall have been in actual conflict with the enemy, or who have formed part of a force in position and strength, have indirectly taken a share in an operation actually in progress requiring the presence of such a force."

3. Lord Clyde observed, in regard to the restriction of the grant of medals to those only who had been engaged with mutineers (as distinguished from rebels), that the terms "rebels" or "mutineers" had always been considered of equal weight in deciding claims to the grant, though one distinguishing merely the revolted soldier from the insurgent civil population which joined in their excesses, but that every tribe or clan, such as the Wagheers, the Sitana insurgents, the Bheels, the Wuzerees, &c., who have fought against us, and may thus have disturbed the peace locally, during the past three years, as in previous times, could hardly be included in this category as having made common cause with the rebels.

4. The Government of India so far concur in this view as to consider that the medal can only be granted under the conditions noted in the 2d paragraph of this letter, and to those who have been opposed to mutineers, or rebels who are shown to have made common cause with mutineers, or to have been instigated to revolt by their emissaries, and that it is claimable only by civilians and non-military persons holding corresponding position to those who receive medals in the army, who have in their own sphere been placed in circumstances under which it would be granted to the troops.

I am desired, therefore, to request that the Government of Bombay may be moved to cause these, and all other similar rolls that may have been preferred, to be revised, and returned at an early date to this department, for transmission to the Secretary of State, the circumstances under which the claim is considered valid in each case being clearly shown in the rolls.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 833.)

From *C. U. Aitchison*, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1959, dated 22 April 1861, transferred to the Military Department for disposal.

From *A. Kinloch Forbes*, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, Fort William; No. 451,346, dated Bombay Castle, 5 April 1861.

WITH reference to Major General Birch's letter,* No. 1104, dated 27th October last, I have now the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Governor in Council, to forward the accompanying revised return, showing the names of persons who were actually engaged against mutineers at Kolhapoor and Shikarpoor, and against the rebels of Nurgood, who may be said to have made common cause with the mutineers during the crisis of 1857-58.

No. 1670.

2. These persons have, in the opinion of this Government, a fair claim to the Indian Medal, under the views expressed in the letter above quoted.

* In the Military Department.

RETURN of Officers, Civil and Military, who were actually Engaged against Mutineers at *Kolhapoor* and *Shikarpoor*, and against the Rebels of *Nurgoond*, during the Crisis of 1857-58.

NAMES.	Designation of Office.	Occasion and Place of being actively Engaged before the Enemy.
<i>Kolhapoor :</i> Assistant Surgeon F. Broughton.	Civil surgeon at Kolhapoor.	Engaged on the 9th August 1857 in the attack on the Paga, in the suburbs of the town of Kolhapoor, which had been occupied by the mutineers of the 27th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry; was also present when Brigadier General Jacob quelled the rising in the town on the 6th December 1857.
<i>Shikarpoor :</i> Major G. S. Montgomery. Allee Mahomed Khan And 266 other Native officers and men, as per accompanying list.	Lieutenant of Police - Russaldar, Mounted Police Various Police Corps in Sind.	Engaged in the suppression of the mutiny of the Native Artillery at Shikarpoor in September 1857. The 6th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, who supplied the place of a portion of the Sind Irregular Horse on their withdrawal for service in Persia, were a source of much anxiety to this Government in 1857. Circumstances which transpired in the month of August showed that the corps was ripe for revolt. A plot had been formed by some of the Bengal troopers with two Belooch chiefs, Durya Khan and Dilmorad Khan, for the murder of the British officers at Jacobabad. Information of their proceedings had been received by Major Merewether from various sources. Durya Khan proceeded to Jacobabad on the evening of the 20th August to complete arrangements for the intended outbreak. At an appointed hour he was arrested; his chief confederate was also soon after arrested. Almost simultaneously with these occurrences a mutiny occurred among the Native Artillery at Shikarpoor, which was promptly suppressed. It afterwards appeared that the mutineers in Sind, as well as in the Punjab, had been in close communication with the Belooch chiefs, and that a general and simultaneous rising was intended.
<i>Nurgoond :</i> Mr. A. E. D. Grey - Mr. A. L. Spens - Mr. G. W. Elliot - Lieutenant G. E. Thomas.	Acting Second Assistant Magistrate of Dharwar. Supernumerary Third Assistant Magistrate of Dharwar. Assistant Judge at Dharwar. Superintendent of Police at Dharwar.	At Nurgood, on the 2d June 1858, in taking the hill fort of that place. These gentlemen were present with Colonel Malcolm when that officer charged and defeated, with the troops under his command, a force which came from Nurgood to attack them. They also accompanied the party that ascended the fort gate for the purpose of blowing it in with powder-bags.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. Kinlock Forbes,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

(No. 1196.—Military Department.)

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,

WITH reference to letter from your office, No. 519, dated the 5th July 1860, I am directed to transmit to you, for submission to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the accompanying letter* from the acting Secretary to the Government at Bombay No. 1345, dated the 5th instant, forwarding a revised return, and a list showing the names of persons who were actually engaged against mutineers at Kolhapoor and Shikarpoor, and against the rebels of Nurgood, during the crisis of 1857-58.

A copy of the letter to the Secretary to Government at Bombay, No. 1104, dated 27th October 1860, is also transmitted for reference.

I am, &c.

(signed) *H. K. Burne,* Major,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 29 April 1861.

(No. 1560 of 1861.—Military Department.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *W. F. Marriott*, Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay,
to the Secretary to the Government of *India*, Military Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Deputy Secretary Major Atkinson's letter, No. 38, dated 1st instant, and in reply to the 2d para. thereof, to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, No. 4194 A., dated 19th November 1860.

No. 1711.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. F. Marriott*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25 May 1861.

(No. 4194 A.)

To the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt, on the 13th instant, of your letter,* dated the 12th ultimo, No. 3567, and to state, for the information of the Government of Bombay, that medal rolls of the detachment 47th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, under the command of Major J. E. Hughes of that corps, were submitted to the Government of India, with a communication from this Department, dated 23d September 1859, and that up to this time, no objection appears to have been taken to the claims of the men of the detachment in question.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. Marshall*, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Fort Saint George, 19 November 1860.

(No. 1138.—Military Department.)

To the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter, No. 1560, dated 25th May last, forwarding copy of a letter from the Adjutant General of the Bombay army, to the effect that it did not appear that any exception had been taken to the claim of the detachment of the 47th Madras Native Infantry, under Major Hughes, to the medal given for the suppression of the mutiny, I am directed to point out that it is desirable that the claim of the 28th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry should be more clearly stated, as it is not shown how far the detachment of the 47th Native Infantry may have been employed exclusively on the service in which it was associated with the 28th Bombay Native Infantry, and the case of the letter should be complete in itself.

No. 1712.

2. I am, therefore, desired to request that the Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council, may be moved to cause a brief statement of the service in which the regiment was employed, showing against whom the operations were carried on, the nature of the resistance met with, &c., to be furnished for the information of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the opinion of the Bombay Government as to whether the case does or does not come within the conditions laid down in the Secretary of State's letter, No. 120, dated 6th March last, paras. 9th and 10th, copy of which was transmitted to you with my letter No. 38, dated 1st May 1861.

I am, &c.

(signed) *R. J. H. Birch*, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 30 July 1861.

(No. 906.)

From the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of
India, Military Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1196, dated 29th April last, forwarding revised returns of claimants to the India medal for services during the mutinies, and to acquaint you for the information of Government, that the Commander in
Chief

* Inquiring whether the grant of the Indian mutiny medal has been extended to the force under the command of Major Hughes, &c.

Chief does not consider the troops present at Shikarpoor, on the occasion of the mutiny at that station, to be entitled to the medal, as his Excellency is not aware that any opposition was offered by the mutineers.

2. Respecting Assistant Surgeon Broughton's claim on account of his services at Kolhapoor, Sir Hugh Rose is of opinion that none of the troops employed on that occasion should receive the medal, save the detachment of Southern Mahratta Horse under Lieutenant Kerr, which stormed the position taken up by the mutineers in the town.

3. With regard to the claims put forward by the four civil officers named in one of the accompanying rolls, on account of their services at Nurgood, I am desired to refer you to the opinion expressed in my letter, No. 891 A. of the 30th ultimo, respecting similar claims.

4. The enclosures of your letter under reply are herewith returned.

I have, &c.

(signed)

Head Quarters, Calcutta,
1 August 1861.

H. W. Norman, Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

(No. 204.—Military Department.)

To the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department.

Sir,

WITH reference to letter from Acting Secretary A. Kinlock Forbes, Esq., No. 451,346, dated 5th April 1861, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and to my communication, No. 136, dated the 5th August 1861, I am desired to annex, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, transcript of a letter from the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, No. 906, dated the 1st August last, regarding the claims to the India medal of parties who were engaged in 1857 and 1858 against mutineers at Kolhapoor and at Shikarpoor, and against the rebels at Nurgood.

A copy of the Deputy Adjutant General's letter, No. 891 A., dated 30th July 1861, to which reference is made in the 3d paragraph of the one now sent, was transmitted to you with my letter, No. 136, dated the 5th August last, and copy of the same officer's letter, No. 892 A., dated 30th July last, expressing his Excellency the Commander in Chief's doubt, whether those employed in the operations against the Rajah of Nurgood have a fair claim to the medal, is annexed to this letter.

I am, &c.

(signed)

Fort William, 7 September 1861.

R. J. H. Birch, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MINUTE of Council.—Military Department, 7 September 1861.

(No. 205.)

READ a communication from the Under Secretary, Foreign Department, No. 1956, dated the 22d April 1861, transferring for disposal a letter from the Acting Secretary at Bombay, submitting a revised return, showing the names of persons who were actually engaged against mutineers at Kolapore and Shikarpore, and against the rebels of Nurgood, during the crisis of 1857-58.

Ordered, That copies of the documents noted below* be sent to the Foreign Department for information with reference to the communication from that Department quoted above.

EXTRACT.—Fort William, Military Proceedings for January 1862.

(No. 632.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *W. F. Marriott*, Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department, to Major General Sir *R. J. H. Birch*, K.C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—No. 2604 (dated Bombay Castle, 9 September 1861).

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, No. 1138 of 30th July, and No. 136 of 5th August.

2. In reply to the first-mentioned letter, I am desired to submit the accompanying statement of the services of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry, as desired, and to add that the conditions laid down in the Secretary of State's letter, No. 120, dated 6th March last, appear to be that the medal is only to be granted to those who contended with the rebels of Upper and Central India, or with those directly co-operating with them.

3. In

* Letter from Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, Nos. 891 A. and 892 A., 30th July 1861; letter to Officiating Secretary, Bombay, No. 136, dated 5th August 1861; letter from Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, No. 906 A., dated 1st August 1861; letter to Secretary to Government, Military Department at Bombay, No. 204, dated 7th September 1861.

3. In your second letter, No. 136, the claims of Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm's Force (including a portion of the 28th Native Infantry) which operated against the Shorapoor rajah seem to be admitted, whilst those of the force employed at Nurgoond and Hulgullee, are questioned as doubtful.

4. But these operations are exactly similar, as respects the claim to the medal, to those of the Shorapoor Force. The troops were engaged against rebels in open armed resistance, but these were not mutineer sepoys, nor acting in direct co-operation with the rebels in Upper or Central India.

5. I am desired to request the final decision of the Government of India, and—

STATEMENT showing the Services of the 28th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, during the recent Operations in the Southern Mahratta Country, with reference to a Claim for the Indian Mutiny Medal.

Service on which Employed, and against whom the Operations were carried on.	Strength of Detachment Employed.	By whom the Operations were conducted, and Nature of Resistance.	Remarks.
In suppression of rebellion in the Southern Mahratta country against the Chief of Nurgoond.	108 rank and file, including havildars, commanded by Lieutenant Heisch.	This detachment formed a part of a field force, which, under the command of Colonel Malcolm, on the 1st June 1858, defeated the rebel chief of Nurgoond in the plain before the Fort, and on the same day stormed and occupied the Petah, and on the day following captured the Fort. Colonel Malcolm reports, that the loss of the enemy in these operations could not be less than about 260 killed and wounded, and that 113 prisoners were taken.	
Operations against the Rajah of Shorapoor.	2 European officers 5 Native officers. 2 Drummers. 55 Rank and file. Lieutenant Duncan, commanding.	Part of a column, which, under the command of Colonel Malcolm, marched to the relief of the Contingent Force under the command of Major Wyndham, which had been attacked by the troops of the Shorapoor rajah, accomplishing the distance of 104 miles in 139 hours; the last 40 miles in 26 hours. It was at the advance upon the Fort of Shorapoor that Major Hughes' Force, consisting of the 47th Regiment Madras Native Infantry and 74th Highlanders, joined Colonel Malcolm's column, and remained under his command from the 8th February to the 26th idem. The Rajah's troops were driven within the Fort by the leading column from Kurnool, with the loss of an officer killed and several men wounded. The Fort was evacuated the same night.	

T. Stock, Lieut. Colonel,
Acting Adjutant General.

Military Department, Fort William,—(No. 1096, under date the 30th September 1861).

FORWARDED to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the opinion of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, accompanied by the papers as per margin.

C. May 1861, No. 57.
C. July 1861, No. 1711-12.

EXTRACT.—Fort William, Military Proceedings for January 1862.

(No. 633.)

From Major *A. Johnson*, Officiating Assisting Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 1319, dated Calcutta, 31 October 1861).

IN returning the documents received with your docket, No. 1,096, of the 30th ult., requesting the Commander in Chief's opinion on the claim of the portion of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry engaged at Nurgoond and Hulgullee, I am directed to state that his Excellency on consideration thinks the claim valid.

Medals, 201 B.

ROLL of Officers and Men of the 2d Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, who have been employed in the Suppression of the Mutiny in *India*.

Aurangabad, 25 June 1859.

Number of Medals.	Rank and Names.	Services for which entitled to Medal.
4	Captain J. B. Speid - Serjeant Major Greany. Quartermaster Sergeant Scanlan. Assistant Apothecary Fruvall.	The wing of the 2d Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, formed a portion of the field force. Hyderabad Contingent employed in Central India; one-half of it was summoned by the Governor General's Agent for the protection of Mhow from the threatened attack of the mutinous troops of his Highness Maharajah Holkur, of Indore, and thereby enabled the Nurbuda Field Force, under Brevet Colonel (now Sir Charles) Stuart, K.C.B., to march on Dhar and Mundesoor; the remainder of the wing was employed under Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Orr, C.B., at Ragooghur and Pipleah. The wing was subsequently employed by Major General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., for the protection of Mhow and Indore, at the central period of the retreat of the Gwalior rebels, and it furnished escorts for ammunition and stores to camp.

(signed) *W. Hill*, Brigadier,
Commanding Hyderabad Contingent.

(No. 925 A.)

MEMORANDUM.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Calcutta, 3 August 1861.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for the orders of Government.

The officers and men employed at Mhow, and who do not appear to have ever been engaged, are not considered entitled to the medal; but the claims of those engaged at Pipleah and Ragooghur are submitted for the decision of Government, with reference to this office letter, No. 891A, of the 30th ultimo.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
(signed) *H. W. Norman*, Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

(No. 96.—Military Department.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Davidson*, C.B., Resident at Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of *India*, Military Department, Fort William.

Sir,

Hyderabad Residency, 12 October 1861.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo,* and to forward for submission to Government the accompanying copy of a communication from Brigadier Hill, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, of the 11th instant, No. 183, furnishing the information required.

2. Adverting to the concluding portion of the second para.† of Brigadier Hill's letter, I beg to state that the men of the 2d Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, in the roll, who garrisoned Mhow, were never in action.

3. The enclosures of your letter‡ under acknowledgment are herewith returned as requested.

Hyderabad Residency,
12 October 1861.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Davidson*, Resident.

* No. 685.—Forwarding rolls of certain corps, and detaching Hyderabad Contingent who lay claim to the India mutiny medal, and requesting all available information in support of the claims, to enable a decision being passed thereon.

† I am not aware that the other men of the 2d Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, in this roll who garrisoned Mhow, were ever in action.

‡ Rolls of 2d Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent; 4th Company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent; Ordnance Department, for the India mutiny medal.

(No. 183 of 1861.)

From Brigadier *W. Hill*, Commanding Hyderabad Contingent, to the Military Secretary to the Resident, Hyderabad.

Head Quarters, Hyderabad Contingent,
Bolarum, 11 October 1861.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter, number and date as per margin,* giving cover to a copy of a letter from Major General Birch, K.C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, addressed to the Resident, dated 18th September last, requesting a report to be made upon the claims of the men included in the rolls submitted for the India Mutiny Medal,† now forwarded by you, and requesting any further information available in support of their claims.

* No. 811, dated
7th October 1861.

2. Regarding the claims of the men of the 2d Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, who were engaged in the taking of the Ghurry of Pipliah, Major Orr, in command of the Field Force, Hyderabad Contingent, in his despatch, which was submitted to the Resident, stated that the rebel, Dowlut Sing Tahkhor, of Raghooghur, when called upon to surrender his Fort of Pepliah, fired upon our troops, upon which the gate of the fort was blown open, and the storming party, led by Captain John Sinclair, 3d Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, met with a great opposition from the insurgents; but eventually, after killing a great many, succeeded in taking the place. The authorities will judge from the above whether the men named in the roll as present at Pepliah are entitled to the India Mutiny Medal. The remaining men in that roll were marched to Mhow, under the command of Captain Speid, and were under the command of Brigadier, now Sir Charles Stuart, K.C.B.; a small portion of those men were at the taking of Dhar, and will, I presume, be entitled to the medal. I am not aware that the other men of the 2d Infantry, in this roll, who garrisoned Mhow, were ever in action, but Sir Charles Stuart would be able to afford this information.

3. With regard to the men included in the roll of the detachment of 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, although they formed part of my force in the Japtee Valley, they took no part in the engagements with the rebels on the 8th and 9th of December 1858. The 6th Regiment Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, commanded by Major Scott, one squadron of 2d Cavalry, under Major Clogstone, Volunteer Cavalry (the rolls of both of which corps have been already forwarded), and the 4th Company Artillery, under Lieutenant Henchy, were all engaged with the enemy. I found it necessary to line the jungles with this small force, so as to intercept the rebels, when we were fired upon by their advance guard in this manner; besides killing and wounding parties of the enemy, prisoners were also taken, and ten were tried by a court-martial and shot. Thus my force was engaged for two days.

The only further information which I can afford, besides what has already been stated in my despatches of the 9th and 10th December 1858, is to the effect that one of the prisoners, a Brahmin, Pundit Ramkissen, acknowledged that he was one of Tantia Toppee's moot-suddies, or secretary, and returns of a considerable body of men belonging to Tantia were found on his person; the band he was with amounted to about 400 men, commanded by Bessaldar Raheen Ali Khan, of Gwalior. I succeeded in entirely routing this party, with the assistance of Colonel Beecher, who was in the vicinity of the Satpoora range of hills, with whom I was in frequent communication about this party of rebels.

I marched through the valley of the Taptee, close to Baitool, where I received instructions from the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army, conveying a plan of operations to me, and directing me to co-operate with Major General Mitchell, K.C.B., north of the Nerbudda, and Major General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., south of that river; and, on a requisition for troops from Sir Hugh Rose to Mr. Bullock, Chief Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, who was in my camp, I made forced marches into the disturbed districts, and on my way I fought a severe and successful action at Chichumba, where great loss was inflicted upon the insurgents; my main force also suffered severely.

The Berar Field Force which I commanded was nearly six months in the field; and for a short time I had the honour of serving under the command of his Excellency General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., until the Hyderabad country was considered by his Excellency to be perfectly tranquil.

4. The Lascar, Ramadoo, included in the roll of Ordnance Department, Hyderabad Contingent, was employed, with two guns of the Hyderabad Contingent, under Lieut. Pedler, at the taking of Copaul, who reported that all his men behaved exceedingly well; and I conclude his claim for a medal, under these circumstances, is valid.

The Resident is aware that Lieutenant Colonel Hughes' taking of Copaul was a very spirited affair, on which occasion the rebel, Dessage Beem Row, was killed.

5. I beg to return the rolls you forwarded, as requested by you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Hill*, Brigadier,
Commanding Hyderabad Contingent.

† 2d Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent; 4th Regiment Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent; 4th Company Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent; Ordnance Department, Pipliah, Ringooghur, Taptee Valley, Berar, and Copaul.

No. 1,233—Military Department.

(To the Adjutant General of the Army.)

Sir,

* No. 925, and 965 to 967, dated 3d Aug. 1861.

WITH reference to your letters, as per margin,* I am directed to transmit to you, in original, for submission to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the accompanying communication from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 96, dated 12th instant, furnishing information regarding the claims of the several corps of the Hyderabad Contingent to the Indian Mutiny Medal, and to request that Sir Hugh Rose may be moved to favour Government with an expression of his opinion on the claims in question.

The return of the enclosures is requested, with your reply.

Fort William,
28 October 1861.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. D. Atkinson*, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 2977 of 1861.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *W. F. Marriott*, Secretary to Government, Bombay, to Major General Sir *R. J. H. Birch*, K.C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Military Department, Bombay Castle,
18 October 1861.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 686, dated 18th September last, and in reply to transmit the accompanying copy of a Report by the Adjutant General, No. 7451, dated 15th instant, containing a statement of the services of the detachment of Her Majesty's 74th Highlanders at the capture of Nurgood.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Marriott*, Lieut. Col.,
Secretary to Government.

REPORT.

(No. 7451.)

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 15 October 1861.

THIS department can give no information regarding the defeat of the rebels at Suhao, or the storm and capture of Copaul.

The following refers only to the capture of Nurgood, by the field force under the command of Colonel G. Malcolm. C.B.:—

Service on which Employed, and against whom the Operations were carried on.	Strength of Detachment Employed.	By whom the Operations were conducted, and Nature of Resistance.
In suppression of rebellion in the Southern Mahratta Country against the Chief of Nurgood.	1 nine-pounder gun - - 1 howitzer. Captain Paget, Royal Artillery, commanding. 2 companies, Her Majesty's 74th Highlanders, 170 rank and file, including sergeant. Captain Davies, commanding. 1 company, 28th Regiment, Native Infantry, 108 rank and file, including sergeant. Lieutenant Heisch, commanding. 150 Southern Mahratta Horse. Russuldur Sew Pursand Sing, commanding.	Field force under the command of Colonel Malcolm, on the 1st June 1858, defeated the rebel Chief of Nurgood, in the plain before the fort; and the same day stormed and occupied the Petah; and on the day following captured the fort. All accounts state that the enemy's force was 3,000 foot and 500 horse. Colonel Malcolm reports that he thinks this exaggerated, but the force having been wholly dispersed, the country was found strewn with arms. Colonel Malcolm states, that the loss of the enemy during the separation could not be less than about 260 killed and wounded, and that 113 prisoners were taken. On our side, two gunners and four horses, Royal Artillery, were wounded; one private, 74th Highlanders, severely wounded; and six men and horses, Southern Mahratta Horse, wounded.

(signed) *T. Stock*, Lieut. Colonel,
Adjutant General Commanding.

(No. 151.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, 5 November 1861.

ENTER letter from the Secretary to Government at Bombay, No. 2977, dated the 18th October last, submitting copy of a report by the Adjutant General of the Bombay army, containing a statement of the service of the detachment of Her Majesty's 74th Highlanders, at the capture of Nurgood.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to the Adjutant General of the army, with reference to letter from his office, No. 969, dated 3d August 1861.

By order,
(signed) *F. D. Atkinson*, Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

(No. 634.)

EXTRACT.—Fort William, Military Proceedings for January 1862.

From Lieutenant Colonel *H. W. Norman*, C.B., Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 17A; dated Head Quarters, Camp Hussun Abdul, 8 January 1862).

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief to return the enclosures received with your letter of the 28th October last, No. 1233, and to request you will communicate to the Government the opinion of his Excellency on the claims to the Indian Mutiny Medal of the several corps of the Hyderabad Contingent, referred to in these papers.

1. The capture of the Fort of Peepliah, for which a medal is claimed on behalf of men of the 2d Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, appears to his Excellency to be hardly an affair to entitle troops to this distinction. As far as Sir Hugh Rose is informed, the opposition was solely made by a rebel Thakoor and his retainers; and though the storming party is said, in Colonel Hill's letter, No. 183, to have met with great opposition, his Excellency has been informed that their loss was next to nothing.

If the information of the Commander in Chief is correct, he does not think men who were solely present in this affair have any claim to a medal.

2. The portion of the same regiment (2d Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent) who were present at the capture of Dhar are in his Excellency's opinion entitled to the medal, while those who simply garrisoned Mhow appear to have no claim.

3. The Detachment, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, referred to in the third paragraph of Colonel Hill's letter, do not appear to Sir H. Rose to have established a claim to the medal; but the 6th Infantry Squadron, 2d Cavalry, and 4th Company Artillery of the contingent that belonged to the same force have, his Excellency considers, a valid claim to it.

4. The Lascar Ramadoo present at Copaul (*see* paragraph 4 of Colonel Hill's letter), is considered by the Commander in Chief to be entitled to the medal.

EXTRACT MILITARY DESPATCH to the Government of India; dated 31 May 1862, No. 206.

LETTER dated 8 February 1862, No. 35.

2. His Excellency the Commander in Chief having, upon a consideration of the report called for from the Government of Bombay, respecting the claims of the troops engaged at Hulgullee and Nurgood to receive the India medal, expressed his opinion that the claims are valid; medals will be prepared for the 28th Bombay Native Infantry, and for such portions of the 15th Bombay Native Infantry, and the 1st and 2d Mahratta Horse, as likewise took part in the above-named actions. Para. 1.

3. The rolls of these corps accompanied your military letters of 22d November 1860, No. 321, paragraph 1, and 8th August 1861, No. 150, paragraph 3. The present correspondence, however, does not contain any further information respecting the claim of the 4th troop, Bombay Horse Brigade, whose roll was also included among those transmitted with your letter of 8th August 1861.

4. This claim was advanced on the ground that the troop was present at the disarming of the 27th Native Infantry, and the execution of the mutineers; but it was observed in Colonel Norman's letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, of the 30th July 1861, No. 891A, that sufficient was not known of the circumstances to warrant Sir H. Rose in expressing his opinion that presence at those services gave a claim to the medal.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Government of India, No. 304; dated 22 August 1862.

Para. 1. WE have the honour to forward for your consideration, correspondence relative to a claim advanced by Colonel Le G. Jacob, c.B., late of the Bombay army, for the India medal, on account of services performed at Kolapore.

We concur in the opinions expressed by his Excellency the Commander in Chief and his Excellency Sir W. Mansfield, that the services performed by Colonel Jacob do not fulfil the conditions laid down by Her Majesty's Government for the bestowal of the medal, and we regret therefore that we cannot accord our support to his application.

(No. 247.)

EXTRACT.—Fort William, Military Proceedings for May 1862.

From Lieutenant Colonel *W. F. Marriott*, Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department, to Lieutenant Colonel *H. W. Norman*, c.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 1165); dated Bombay Castle, April 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Sir R. Birch's Letter, No. 561, of 16th December last, desiring certain information regarding the services of Colonel Le Grand Jacob, and am desired in reply to submit the accompanying copies of two letters* on the same subject, addressed by Colonel Jacob to this Government, and of a report by the Adjutant General, No. 311, of 17th January last, and of a Minute by his Excellency Sir William Mansfield, dated 22d March.

2. The Governor in Council desires me to say that this Government has already expressed, in the highest terms, its sense of the importance of the services rendered by Colonel Jacob; but concurring with his Excellency the Commander in Chief, as to the conditions on which the grant of the Indian medal must depend, the Governor in Council thinks it should be determined by the precedent case of the force under Sir Sydney Cotton, at Peshawur. The Governor in Council, therefore, recommends that the Government of India should ascertain the decision in that case, and be guided thereby in finally deciding the claim of Colonel Jacob's force.

From Colonel *G. Le Grand Jacob*, Retired List, lately Political Commissioner, S. M. Country, &c. &c., and Brigadier General Commanding Troops in the Kolapoor, Sawuntwaree, Ratnagherry, Tasgaum, and Sanglee Districts, to Lieutenant Colonel *W. F. Marriott*, Military Secretary to Government, Bombay; dated Sion Fort, Bombay, 25 February 1862.

ALTHOUGH no longer serving Government, yet I hope I may claim its attention to the following statement:—

2. As you are aware I was specially selected to deal with the Bombay regiment, that in communication with the native corps of Bengal, had followed their example at Kolapoor, and on the plot thickening, more and more of the surrounding country was placed under my control.

3. Order was preserved with small loss on our side, after some severe examples made of the disaffected, with the exception of the Sawunt rebels, who were protected by the dense jungles; every outbreak was crushed almost as soon as it began, whilst others were nipped in the bud before bursting forth; all betokened an unhealthy feeling in the country; we could depend on no one, and the utmost caution and circumspection were necessary.

4. It was, indeed, a crisis of great magnitude, and by God's mercy we passed through it unscathed, mainly from the reports of the time remaining secret; and also from the natural feelings as to past troubles entertained during subsequent calm, the restoration of peace in that quarter of India seems now lightly thought of, and to my surprise it is even considered doubtful, whether the troops employed have any claim to the Indian medal.

5. I care little myself for these sorts of things, but the soldier generally covets them, and, when he believes himself entitled thereto, expects the general, or other superior officer he served under, to urge his claim.

6. Knowing how entirely the disturbances in the S. M. country were part and parcel of the general rebellion that commenced on the other side of India, I took it for granted the medal would be given as a matter of course to all who withstood rebels in arms, on the preparation by their respective commanders, of medal rolls, and I left India without preferring any formal application on their behalf.

7. Whilst in Europe, I chanced to look at a Parliamentary Paper, viz., a Return of officers distinguished for good service in the Persian Campaign and Indian Mutinies, &c., and to my astonishment found myself entered blank for India, the military distinction conferred on me by Her Most Gracious Majesty made to appear as given for Persia, neither were the officers recommended by me for their services named.

8. I complained of the omission to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and was told on leaving England (end of last September) that the subject had been referred to the Governor General of India. In this correspondence I urged the claim of the troops under me to a medal, as I was given to understand that amongst others neither the 4th Troop of Horse Artillery nor the 2d Regiment European Light Infantry, were entered for it.

9. After reaching India and before my retirement, I twice applied to the Adjutant General's Department for information on the subject, and had an interview with his Excellency the Commander in Chief to press the claim; the Deputy Adjutant General informed me, "my claim with that of others had been forwarded to the Supreme Government, but that no reply had yet been received." Sir William Mansfield was unaware of any reference to this Government consequent on that above mentioned to the Governor General, but appeared disposed to view the events of 1857-58 on this side of India as purely local, and not, therefore, giving grounds for the medal; he compared them to some outbreak in the north of India, put down by Sir Sydney Cotton, which had been authoritatively decided to have been purely local, and the medal for the troops consequently withheld.

10. Sir William's opinion of the purely local nature of the crisis of 1857-58 on the Bombay side of India can only be attributed to his engagement in the larger transactions going forward on that of Bengal, which dwarfed and rendered ours of small account; but that they did not equal the dangers there encountered, is owing as much to our seaboard position, and to the timely precautions and vigorous measures taken by the Bombay Government, as to other causes, and it is a question of high State policy how far it is wise to depreciate the value of such measures by refusing military rewards for them.

11. There is abundant evidence before Government which his Excellency cannot of course know, proving the mutiny of the late 27th Regiment Native Infantry at Kolapoor, and the insurrectionary movements throughout the S. M. country, to have been stimulated by the mutineers and rebels of the Bengal side; to assert, therefore, that these disturbances were simply local is clearly a mistake, and to deny the medal on such grounds would be an injustice that I am confident the Bombay Government would never sanction.

12. Indeed, I am informed that, for one alone of these outbreaks, that of Shorapoor, and by no means the most serious one, the Indian medal has been awarded, whilst it has been refused to the troops employed against the Sawunt rebels; if this be so, I beg respectfully to observe, that it must have arisen from a misunderstanding of facts, the claim of the Goa Frontier Field Force to the medal on the score of connection with the general rebellion, is equal to that of the Shorapoor Force, whilst in every other respect, fighting, exposure, personal losses and sufferings, and duration of time, it is so much greater, that no comparison can be instituted between them.

13. It is now between four and five years ago that I was risking life and honour, sleeping for months, when sleeping at all, under arms; and I am now finally leaving India with a constitution thoroughly shattered, ignorant whether I am considered deserving of the medal or not, and whether the stigma of having my name entered blank in the Parliamentary Return is or not to be removed, I humbly conceive that a Supplementary Return should be framed to include all officers whom the several Governments might think it just to bring to notice for good military work done against rebels and mutineers.

14. I am naturally desirous of being righted, and I feel that 40 years devoted to my country mainly in situations of trust and responsibility, during which I have received hard blows, warrant my asking the aid and protection of the Government I have so long served.

15. I was informed at the India Office, that the reason for the omission I complained of was my work being considered chiefly political; and I further understood it was owing to the absence of published despatches, and of any full report from this Government in the Military Department, of the work done by my force. State reasons, I conclude,

kept the Despatches unpublished; it was in keeping with Lord Elphinstone's policy of working secretly and without show, through the telegraph and by demi-official. I was not even gazetted to the charge of the S. M. country;* how the other point may be I know not, but my reports to the Adjutant General of the difficulties the troops had to overcome, of the fight at the Paga, of the disarming of the mutineers, and their execution in large numbers of the warlike and feverish state of the country, and of the way in which the rebellion was trampled out, could scarcely have been considered unworthy of notice.

16. The late Commander in chief thanked me in the most cordial manner for the way in which "I had upheld the honour of the Army, showing what gallantry and prudence could effect in the face of the greatest difficulties." I was directed to convey his "warmest acknowledgments to the troops under me," and "to assure the officers I had named that they would not be forgotten, &c."

17. General Lester, who commanded the division,† wrote to me "in all things you have done admirably," but he more especially referred to my treatment of the 27th Regiment.

18. The Governor General viewing the threatening state of the country, after the political agent's head had been hung over a rebel gateway, authorised my promotion to brigadier general, and there must have been some good soldier's work done, and more expected of me, ere the Local Government with whom it rested, would thus have honoured me.

19. Lord Elphinstone, with reference to the suppression of the Kolapoor insurrection, telegraphed to me: "I admire the vigor and promptitude of your proceedings," and in his Minute supported by the Governor General's published in "London Gazette," of 29th November 1859, speaks of my services having been inadequately rewarded by the military honour previously conferred on me. Lord Canning was pleased to thank me by direct communication, it is true, that my double functions are here blended together, but these were of incalculable benefit in diminishing the need of sheer force, and in employing it when required at the proper moment.

20. I should make a long list, were I to continue quotations, nor with the facts known to this Government, can I think them needed; it is difficult to reconcile these opinions and these facts with the denial of military services in the State Paper referred to, and with this demur about the medal, and I rely on the support of Government on both points, for I ask no favour, but simply justice for myself and those under me.

From Colonel *G. Le Grand Jacob*, Retired List, late Political Commissioner, S. M. country, &c., &c., and Brigadier General Commanding Troop in the Kolapoor, Sawuntwaree, Rutnagherry, Tasgaum, and Sanglee Districts, to Lieutenant Colonel *W. F. Marriott*, Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department; dated Bombay, the 29th March 1862.

As the time for my finally quitting India draws nigh, when any appeal must elsewhere be addressed, I feel more and more anxious that the one made to you on the 25th ultimo, should not miscarry from insufficient explanation, I beg, therefore, permission to add a few words.

2. Her Majesty's warrant grants the India medal to "all engaged in operations against the rebels or mutineers," even to non-military persons under conditions stated.‡

3. The troops under me were so engaged, both regular and irregular, line and local, and the value of military operations can best be tested by the celerity and completeness with which a troubled country is brought into order.

4. The treatment of the 27th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, from the time of its mutiny to its being struck off the Army, formed one of the many critical operations that were successfully carried through during the Indian crisis; the conspiracy that fed the mutiny had its roots deep in the country.

5. Under the instructions of the Secretary of State published in General Order above quoted, medal rolls were doubtless forwarded at the time, and I concluded that it is from authority elsewhere, not from this Government, that objections have arisen. I cannot suppose the present Government would cancel any recommendations then made, but I am ignorant of their§ extent, and being in Europe when these rolls were framed, my object is now to show how justly the troops engaged in the S. M. country and below Ghât operations are entitled

* Colonel Melville, the late military secretary, in consequence, refused to acknowledge it; but, as no public inconvenience accrued, I did not, at such a time, think it worth a reference.

† During the crisis I was ordered to correspond direct with head quarters, but I sent duplicates of most letters to General Lester.

‡ Vide G. O. of Bombay, No. 543, dated 16th June 1859, re-publishing G. O. by Government of India, No. 733, of 20th May 1859.

§ The Deputy Adjutant General's letter of 6th December last, informed me that my name had been included. I also found it registered for the medal at the India House.

entitled to the medal, and to remove the objections that have left the matter undecided ; and I would urge that none should be omitted, who, in carrying out these operations, opposed rebels or mutineers in arms.

6. The line drawn on the other side of India, when our present Commander in Chief was chief of Lord Clyde's staff, created, I believe, a distinction whereby the S. M. country disturbances under the term local, were deemed unconnected with rebels or mutineers of 1857-58 ; but Government is well aware that they were so connected, indeed, viewing the critical state of the country, and the importance of prompt suppression of the first rebellious movement, its political importance would assign a clasp to the re-capture of Kolapoor. The dilly dallying at Samungur* in 1844, entailed the need of a large army for the Kolapoor State alone.

7. On my coming away ill, the then Commander in Chief did me the honour to call personally to thank me, and to express the high sense he entertained of what I had done. The idea of the medal being withheld from the troops under me, or of their not being considered on field service, never entered my head until I saw, when travelling last year in Italy, the Parliamentary Return before alluded to, and one of the motives that brought me for a while back to India, was that I might claim the aid of this Government in obtaining recognition of service, which its chief, civil, and military had acknowledged, but which was elsewhere denied or doubted, or misunderstood.

8. No doubt the union of political and military control, and the unusual power entrusted to me by both the Governor and Commander in Chief,† saved a deal of bloodshed, though there was quite enough to stamp the spots of 1857-58 in the memories of the people. The two local corps, moreover, admirably commanded, did important service ; but to say nothing of myself, is it just to the regular troops to depreciate their services, because of the successful issue of my double functions ?

9. There cannot be a greater mistake than to suppose that the European troops under me were not on field service ; they were suddenly hurried from Sind to Kolapoor ; underwent great hardship in getting there,‡ and most harassing work afterwards. Full field establishments and equipments of every kind were kept up even after I had reported they might be dispensed with ; we were ready to move anywhere in an hour's notice, and for a considerable period to turn out ready for action in a few minutes. Yet, judging by the reply given me at the India Office, this mistake has arisen, and I prefer this appeal, in order that it may be removed, feeling confident that Government will not refuse such a mere act of justice.

(No. 311).

REPORT on the Services of Colonel *Le Grand Jacob*, C.B., during the Disturbances at Kolapoor, in the Years 1857 and 1858.

COLONEL LEGRAND JACOB held the appointment of Political Agent in Kutch, in the year 1856, but being desirous of going on the Persian Campaign, was appointed to command a light battalion formed for service with that expedition, and proceeded to Persia early in 1857 ; shortly after the conclusion of peace with Persia, Colonel Jacob was especially appointed to command at Kolapoor, and investigate the circumstances connected with the mutiny of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry, and was subsequently appointed Political Commissioner in the Kolapoor and adjacent districts, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General.

The 27th Regiment Native Infantry mutinied on the 31st July 1857. Colonel Jacob reached Kolapoor on the 14th August, at which time all active operations against the mutineers, including the attack on the Paga by Lieutenant Kerr, had ceased. On the 16th August some European troops arrived, and the 27th Regiment was disarmed without any show of resistance.

Colonel Jacob's investigations were then commenced, and many military trials and executions of the mutineers took place.

On the 6th December 1857, a few rebels of the Kolapoor State made a disturbance in the city, two miles from camp, and held some of the gates.

The troops were turned out by Colonel Jacob ; one of the gates was blown open without opposition ; a few insurgents were killed ; and the military held possession of the town for some time ; there were no casualties amongst the troops.

Colonel

* A much weaker fort than Kolapoor.

† The first gave me *carte blanche*. The second gave the power of an officer commanding a field force beyond the frontier.

‡ Such a risk as that of disembarking where they did in the height of the monsoon had never before been incurred.

Colonel Jacob mentions the names of the following officers as having done good service:—

Major Schneider, commanding local corps.

Lieutenant Holberton, commanding Horse Artillery.

Captain Thompson, 2d European Regiment Light Infantry, Acting Staff Officer.

Lieutenant Scott, 2d European Regiment Light Infantry, commanding 50 rank and file of his regiment.

The above gives all the information in possession of this department of Colonel Jacob's political services at Kolapoor; the steps which he took to put down rebellion would be more fully known in the Political Department; no further military operations took place under that officer.

For the above services Colonel Jacob received the decoration of the Bath.

None of the troops that arrived at Kolapoor after the taking of the Paga on the 10th August, received the medal, as it was not considered that the nature of their services entitled them to it.

(signed) *T. Stock*, Lieut. Col.
Acting Adjut. Genl. of the Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona,
17 January 1862.

MINUTE by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated 22 March 1862.

NOT having been in Bombay when the events took place to which Colonel Jacob, C.B., alludes, I can only be guided by the Report of the Adjutant General, which is prepared from the documents existing in his office.

It certainly appears to me that Colonel Jacob's appeal hardly comes within the definition laid down by the Government of India, on account of which the forces under Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., in Peshawur, which destroyed a number of rebellious sepoys, and pursued the remnants of disaffected regiments out of cantonments, was, if I recollect rightly, denied the medal. The same decision also being made to affect Lieutenant Colonel Chamberlain, C.B., who disarmed a mutinous regiment at Mooltan, when resistance was expected, but warded off by precaution.

I had always great doubts about the propriety of granting the medal to Colonel Malcolm's force, about which a good deal of correspondence took place.

I should think the question might be made to hinge on the fact of no one being either killed or wounded on our side after Colonel Jacob took command at Kolapoor, which, if the insurgents had arms in their hands, is a tolerably conclusive proof that they did not use them. If, on the other hand, the insurgents were not armed, the grant of the medal is absolutely forbidden under the orders of the Government of India.

I conceive that great as the political and judicial ability and rigour may be in stamping out the smouldering embers of a rebellion, that there are things apart from military action, for which alone I apprehend the medal to have been granted.

Much as I desire to further Colonel Jacob's views, I cannot help inclining to the opinion that the former character, viz., a judicial and political stamping out of rebellion, when there was no positive overt resistance is the one which belongs to his career at Kolapoor, such is of course quite compatible with the display of military vigilance and arrangement to guard against surprise and outbreak of the nature described by him.

I should mention that although the force under Sir Sydney Cotton did not obtain the medal, he himself received the K.C.B., and, I think, the thanks of Parliament for his conduct in very trying circumstances at Peshawur. This appears to me to complete the parallel with Colonel Jacob's case.

(signed) *W. R. Mansfield*.

(No. 248.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *H. W. Norman*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army (No. 456); dated Fort William, the 12th May 1862.

I AM directed to transmit the correspondence noted in the margin, relative to a complaint preferred by Colonel LeGrand Jacob, C.B., late of the Bombay Army, that although his name was mentioned as having served in Persia in a Return to the House of Commons of officers whose services in Persia and on field service during the rebellion in India had been brought to the notice of superior authority, yet no mention was therein made of his services in India during the rebellion, nor of those of the officers who then served under him, whom he had recommended to superior authority, and for whom he claims the Indian medal, which he has reason to believe has not been awarded to them.

2. In requesting that his Excellency the Commander in Chief may be moved to favour Government with his opinion as to the claims to mention in the Return to the House of Commons,

Commons, and to the India medal preferred by Colonel Jacob on his own behalf, and that of the four officers mentioned by him, I am directed to observe that the names of Colonel Jacob and three of the officers were in the list of those who were recommended by the Government of Bombay (*see* Extract annexed), and on whose cases the opinion of the late Commander in Chief, Lord Clyde, was communicated in letter from the Officiating Adjutant General, No. 1001, dated 3d August 1859; and his Lordship's opinion on the claim to the medal preferred by the fourth of these officers, Captain Schneider, was contained in the Officiating Adjutant General's letter, No. 1259, dated 9th September following.

3. The return of the original enclosures with your reply is requested.

EXTRACT—Fort William, Military Proceedings for August 1862.

(No. 374).

From Lieutenant Colonel *E. B. Johnson*, C.B., Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 485, dated Head Quarters, Simla, the 23d June 1862).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 456, of the 12th ultimo, transmitting for the opinion of the Commander in Chief, correspondence relative to a complaint preferred by Colonel Le Grand Jacob, C.B., late of the Bombay Army, that in a Return to the House of Commons, of officers whose services in Persia and on field service during the rebellion in India had been brought to the notice of superior authority, neither his own name, although included for service in Persia, nor those of the officers who had served under him, whom he had recommended to superior authority, were included in the Return for service during the rebellion in India, and that they had not received the India medal which he claims for them.

2. In reply, I am directed to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council that, after a careful consideration of the grounds on which Colonel Jacob prefers his claim, the Commander in Chief entirely concurs in the view taken by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir W. Mansfield on the subject, as recorded in his Minute dated 22d March 1862, and, for the reasons therein stated, his Excellency is unable to support Colonel Jacob's claim.

3. The enclosures of your letter under reply are herewith returned, as requested.

(Military, No. 1.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India
in Council.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 8 January 1863.

PARA. 1. I HAVE considered in Council the correspondence transmitted in paragraph 1 of your letter dated 22d August last, No. 304, regarding the claim of the troops under Colonel Le G. Jacob, C.B., to the India medal, on account of services performed at Kolapore in 1857.

2. It is the opinion of your Government, and of the Commander in Chief of India and Bombay, that the services rendered do not fulfil the conditions laid down and approved by Her Majesty's Government for the bestowal of the medal.

3. These conditions included all "soldiers who shall have been in actual conflict with the enemy, or who formed part of a force in position, and therefore have indirectly taken a share in an operation actually in progress, requiring the presence of such force."

"It was likewise stated that this rule was to include all stations where open armed resistance had been made by mutineers, but was not to include those where there was no such open armed resistance."

"The rule was to comprehend all officers and men who had been engaged in the late campaign in the open field, excepting those who, from any cause whatever, had not been in actual conflict with the enemy."

4. It is clear from the report of the acting Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, dated 17th January 1862, and from other official records now before me, that open armed resistance "was made by the mutineers at the station of

Kolapore, that a series of military operations was undertaken against that portion of the mutinous regiment which deserted with their arms, and that the Government of India, on a former occasion, considered that the detachment of the 2d European Infantry, forming part of Colonel Jacob's force, although not brought into actual conflict with the mutineers," did yet, "by their presence at the Phounda Ghât, prevent them from descending into the low lands, and thus, directly, take a share in the operations in progress," and that they had, therefore, a valid claim to the medal.

5. It was with great reluctance that Her Majesty's Government felt themselves precluded, at that period, from acceding to the favourable recommendation of the Government of India, on behalf of this detachment, on the ground that they were not brought into actual conflict with the enemy; but it now appears that, subsequently to the services performed at the Phounda Ghât, the condition was fulfilled.

6. On the 16th December 1857, a body of insurgents, in connection with the brother of the Rajah, Chemma Sahib, took possession of the gates of the town of Kolapore, and came into actual conflict with the force of General Jacob, on which occasion several of the insurgents were killed and some of the British troops were wounded, and when, but for the prompt and energetic measures adopted by Colonel Jacob, and the gallantry of the troops under his command, a serious and widely-extended insurrection might have spread throughout the southern Mahratta country.

7. Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government consider that the letter and the spirit of the conditions for obtaining the medal have been fulfilled, and that it is only a fitting acknowledgment of the services rendered by Colonel Jacob and the troops under his command, at a period of great danger to the State, that their claim should be admitted.

8. You will accordingly issue directions for the preparation and early transmission of medal rolls for the troops engaged under the orders of Brigadier General Jacob, at Kolapore, on the 6th December 1857.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Wood.*

EXTRACT BOMBAY MILITARY LETTER, dated 12 November 1863, No. 103.

12th. REFERRING to the concluding para. of your Despatch to his Excellency the Governor General of India, No. 1, dated 8th January last, we beg to transmit the accompanying medal rolls of the troops who served under Brigadier General Le Grand Jacob at Kolapore in 1857, and who have been declared entitled to the India mutiny medal.

ABSTRACT of MEDAL ROLLS referred to in Bombay Military Letter, dated 12 November 1863, para. 12.

KOLAPORE FORCE.

Colonel George Le Grand Jacob, 31st Native Infantry, Commanding.

D Battery. 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery:

Lieutenant F. N. Holberton.

Assistant Surgeon G. C. Bell.

Apothecary—Thomas Rourke, 28th Foot.

55 European non-commissioned, and rank and file.

13 Natives.

Supplementary Roll—7 European non-commissioned, and rank and file.

2d Bombay European Regiment :

Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Guerin.
 Captain C. K. Hervey.
 Lieutenant J. A. Gazer.
 Lieutenant F. Warden.
 Assistant Surgeon Brigstock.
 106 Non-commissioned, and rank and file.

18th Brigade Royal Artillery :

25 Non-commissioned, and rank and file.
 1 Native.

EXTRACT MILITARY LETTER to Bombay, dated 24 February 1864, No. 21.

Para. 13. THE medal rolls of the troops who served under Brigadier General Jacob, at Kolapore, in 1857, will be acted upon.

(No. 38 of 1864.—Military Department.)

To Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, India Office, London.

Right Honourable Sir,

Bombay Castle, 1 July 1864.

IN connexion with the correspondence regarding the claim of the force employed at Kolapore in 1857, under Major General (then Brigadier General) Le Grand Jacob to the India medal, concluded by your Despatch to the Governor General, No. 1, dated 8th January 1863, Major General Jacob has addressed the accompanying letter to our Government under date 25th February last, requiring decision on the two following points:—

1st. The claim of the Goa Frontier Field Force to the Indian medal.

2dly. His own claims to personal distinction.

2. As respects the first claim, it seems from the 3d para. of Major General Jacob's letter, that it has been admitted, and that the medal has been granted to the principal part of the force which belonged to the Madras Presidency, but that a portion of that field force was a body of civil troops under Major General Jacob as Civil Commissioner, and placed by him under the Commander of the Madras Force. Consequently, we have applied through the Madras Government for the opinion of the Commander of the Force on the claim, and no further notice of this part of Major General Jacob's letter is at present necessary.

3. On the second point, Major General Jacob's specific request is, that the India Office Return of 18th February 1861, may be corrected (*see* 12th para. of his letter); but the 6th to 9th paras. of his letter must be regarded as a complaint of inadequate recognition of his military service.

4. As a matter of fact, the India Office Return appears to be correct. Major General Jacob evidently supposes (*see* 8th para. of his letter) that Sir Henry Somerset forwarded the Despatch reporting the capture of Kolapoor with laudatory notice, and if this had been so, the return would have been incorrect. We append a copy of the letter from the Adjutant General's Office, forwarding the Despatch.

5. In reply to that Despatch, Lord Elphinstone's Government complimented Major General Jacob highly by letter, but no report was made to the Supreme Government or to the Secretary of State. Major General Jacob attributes this to a policy of secrecy; and on this point, and on the substantial merits of Major General Jacob's claim to honorary distinction, we submit the accompanying memo. by the Honourable Mr. Anderson, who was Secretary in the Political and Secret Departments during the rebellion, and a Minute by his Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, and commend the matter to the favourable attention of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.
 (signed) *H. B. E. Frere.*
W. R. Mansfield.
W. E. Frere.
J. D. Inverarity.

From Major General *G. L. Jacob*, Retired List, Bombay Establishment, to Lieutenant Colonel *W. F. Marriott*, Military Secretary to Government, Bombay; dated Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, 25 February 1864.

Sir,

I HAVE only now heard that medal rolls for the Kolapoor force have been received from Bombay, pending which information I delayed addressing you with reference to Major Merewether's letter, No. 83, of 10th January 1863. I beg to express my regret that in pointing out the inaccuracies of the Acting Adjutant General's statement of my services,* my language should be viewed as partaking of disrespect to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, none having been intended, it did not occur to me it might bear this construction. I trust a simple statement of facts will be free from this objection, and as my letter of the 17th November 1862 has in consequence thereof not been recorded, whilst Colonel Stock's report remains as an authoritative document, I avail myself of the permission to again address you, to transmit a list of corrections freed from other remark, hoping that its accuracy may be tested by the reports of the time,† and leaving it to his Excellency the Governor in Council to take whatever notice of it he may think fit.

2. In my letters to you of the 25th February and 29th March 1862, unaware of what had then been said of me or I should have written more to the point, I urged three claims.

- I. Right of the Kolapoor Force to the Indian medal.
- II. That of the Goa Frontier Field Force to it.
- III. Recognition of Military Services.

The first claim, whether as held to comprise the rest, or from whatever cause, has alone been decided, the two others have not been noticed, I therefore, most respectfully solicit the decision of Government upon them.

3. I will briefly state the grounds on which they are made; if it be said relative to the Goa Frontier Field Force that the claim should be preferred by the officer commanding it, I beg to say that a considerable portion consisted of civil troops under me as Political Commissioner, and all were latterly placed under the Madras commander, whose instructions when ordered to meet me at Goa‡ were, to assume command in case of my not taking it up, but as Brigadier Fitzgerald cordially co-operated with me, I thought it better to avoid the complications that my doing so would have created. This officer felt it his duty to report only to his own Presidency, and hence in all probability the absence of similar notice by the Bombay authorities to that taken by the Government and Commander in Chief of Madras on the dissolution of the force. Their troops have in consequence received the Indian medal, but no one who knows the whole history of the campaign will think their brethren of the sister Presidency less deserving of it.

4. Applications for the medal were made by Captain Hewett, latterly commanding the Bombay detachments,|| and rejected by his Excellency the present Commander in Chief for the reasons assigned in respect to the Kolapoor claim, but the decision on Sir Sydney Cotton's claim, held to oppose it forms no precedent for the Goa Frontier Field Force; and the telegram from the Supreme Government, dated 25th September 1862, replying to reference on this subject from your department, distinctly points out that each claim must rest on its own merits, according to which some of the Peshawar force would appear by this very telegram to have received the medal.

5. A statement of the case has only to be made to prove that the Goa Frontier Field Force comes under the provisions regulating the grant of the medal. The insurgents were connected with the general rebellion of 1857-58, they fought and collected revenue in Nana Sahib's name as the Peshawa, they rejected the shelter, and held high language with the Portuguese Government in virtue thereof, and they offered a prolonged armed resistance commencing early in March and ending in November 1858.

6. I now advert to the claim for recognition of military services with reference to the Parliamentary Return, dated India Office, 18th February 1861. It is painful to me to reflect after all that I underwent and what I succeeded in doing during the trying period of 1857-58, that my services as well as those of others should be thus officially denied, of officers whom I was directed by the Commander in Chief warmly to thank and to assure that they would not be forgotten!

7. I have reason to know that the Secretary of State for War has opposed all recommendations regarding the Indian armies not reaching him through the channel of the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's forces in India, but at the time the services I refer to were performed, the local armies were under their own chiefs in subordination to their own Governments, to whom only their proceedings were by rule and usage reported. I submit for consideration whether national services of which the Government of Bombay was the constituted judge should be publicly ignored owing to change in the machinery of administration.

8. I have also reason to believe that had my Despatches, I will speak of one only, that on the capture of Kolapoor, 6th December 1857, been transmitted to the Supreme Government with his Excellency Sir Henry Somerset's opinion thereon, or been published in the Gazette, as scores of reports were of operations less important, my name and those of officers praised by the Commander in Chief would have been included in the India Office return above alluded to.

9. I have

9. I have always understood that none of my despatches were published consequent on the general policy of secrecy pursued by Lord Elphinstone's Government; the fire of rebellion was kept down by suppressing the knowledge of the existence of so much inflammable material, whilst local authorities were armed with the fullest powers to prevent its bursting out or to quench it; but the later consequences of his success could hardly have been anticipated by his Lordship, for if the approbation of his country be the chief reward of a statesman, here the reward is in inverse ratio to the success, this being turned into a reason for public denial of there having been any rebellion or mutiny to suppress.

10. It has been stated without contradiction in Parliament that there was no mutiny in the Bombay army, and a leading organ of public opinion maintains that there was neither mutiny nor rebellion in the Western Presidency, without so far as I know any one public writer or man either in Parliament or out of it correcting the error.

11. I respectfully submit for consideration whether it would be right for those cognisant of events, and whose official position enables them to speak with authority to share in this perversion of history by their silence, whenever fitting opportunity may occur for speaking out.

12. As a small step towards the re-establishment of truthful history, I pray that measures may be taken for correcting the error in the India House Return of 18th February 1861, whereby I am made to appear to have done nothing, and the recorded promise of the Commander in Chief is rendered a dead letter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. L. Jacob*,
Major General.

Enclosure to foregoing Letter.

STATEMENT of Facts reported on by the Acting Adjutant General, No. 311, date
17 January 1862.

THE REPORT.

STATEMENT.

1. "Colonel Jacob was especially appointed to command at Kolapore, and investigate the circumstances connected with the mutiny of the 27th Regiment N. I."

1. I was especially appointed to quell the mutiny of the 27th Regiment, with the fullest powers, civil and military, that the Governor and Commander in Chief could give. Investigation into its causes and ramifications was a subsidiary duty. It must be remembered that this mutiny was the first wave that reached Western India of the great insurrection eastward. My command extended to Sawunt Waree and Rutnagerry; and, until order was restored, I was placed in direct communication with head-quarters.

2. "And was subsequently appointed Political Commissioner in the Kolapore and adjacent districts."

2. My appointment as Political Commissioner of Kolapore and Sawunt Waree, and to command the troops, was simultaneously conferred. The Southern Maharatta Country was subsequently placed under my control, as also the southern districts of Rutnagerry.

3. "With the temporary rank of Brigadier General."

3. There was nothing in the order about temporary rank.

4 & 5. "Colonel Jacob reached Kolapore on the 14th August, at which time all active operations against the mutineers, including the attack on the Paga by Lieutenant Kerr, had ceased."

4. Active operations by the Sawunt Waree Local Corps continued for several months afterwards; that portion of the mutinous regiment that deserted with their arms, some 200 in number, commanded by Ramjee Sirsat, were marching on Rutnagerry, but finding themselves intercepted by the Europeans landing on the coast, one-fifth, all Purdesees, re-ascended the Ghats; four-fifths, with their leader, Ramjee Sirsat, chiefly Waree men, took to the jungles, where they were hunted down from cover to cover; and for the most part shot or captured.

5. Major Rolland commanded the attack on the Paga, re-occupied by the returned party above alluded to. Lieutenants Kerr and Ellis were the two officers who most distinguished themselves therein.

6 & 7. "On the 6th December, a few rebels of the Kolapore State made a disturbance in the city, two miles from camp, and held some of the gates."

6. The rebels in several hundreds, under command of an old servant of the State, named Feringoo, collected in the jungles of Geergam, a village 10 miles from camp; others came from Punallo under command of a well-known Chaoosh, whose name, I think, was Daoodjee. About 200 of these escalated the town, and took possession of the gateways without opposition, nearly every armed man in the town only waiting the signal from Chikka Sahib to join them. I sent to sound the gateways, and found them in hostile possession; my only chance of success, therefore, was to force an entrance before the junction could be effected which the quiet surrender of the gates foretold. I therefore marched down silently in the dark to a rear gateway, making a show of attack on the main one opposite to camp. It should be remembered, further, that my scouts had brought me intelligence the previous day that the rebels intended to attack my camp that night. This prompt discomfiture of the rebel plans prevented this portion of the programme being carried out, those to whom it had been allotted retiring to their jungles.

7. All the gates of the town were in rebel possession.

8 & 9. "The troops were turned out by Colonel Jacob, one of the gates was blown open without opposition, a few insurgents were killed, and the military held possession of the town for some time. There were no casualties amongst the troops."

8. The above statement shows why the entrance was so easily gained. A few shots were fired on getting inside, but there were scarcely a dozen men in charge of this gate, who fled on the rush of the stormers.

9. Two men of the Kolapore Local Infantry were wounded, one of these in advance with Major Schneider, by a sabre-cut, whilst bayoneting a rebel. Captain Thompson was severely bruised and his horse injured at the gateway. Lieutenant Scott killed one of the enemy who was rushing on him.

10. "The above gives all the information in possession of this department of Colonel Jacob's political services at Kolapore. The steps which he took to put down rebellion would be more fully known in the political department; no further military operations took place under that officer."

10. This quotation follows the names of the officers praised in my report of 11th December 1857. The word "Political" is evidently an error of the pen for military. I regret to think that other soldier-like deeds, worthy of praise, may have been reported only in the Political Department, from their being done with civil troops, or preparatory to, and preventive of, military movement under my political control.

11. "None of the troops that arrived at Kolapore after the taking of the Paga, on the 10th August, received the medal, as it was not considered that the nature of their services entitled them to it."

11. So far from this being the case, medal rolls were sent direct to England on the first order, including my name, and I received a medal at the India House in consequence, to wear at Her Majesty's levee, to be exchanged when my name had been engraved on another; meanwhile a fresh order, directing rolls to be sent to the Governor General suspended issue. So late as the 6th December 1861, I was officially informed by the Deputy Adjutant General, in Letter No. 8485, that my name, with that of others claiming the medal, had been sent to the Supreme Government, but that no reply had been then received.

Dated Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, 25 February 1864.

G. L. Jacob, Major-General.

EXTRACT MEMORANDUM—Political Department.

THE chief secretary has the honour to state in reply to this reference, that the late Lord Elphinstone entertained a very high opinion of the value of Major General Jacob's services in Kolapoor and the Southern Muratha Country, in 1857-58. This opinion he very frequently stated to the chief secretary in conversation, and it found marked expression in his Lordship's Minute on the services of civil servants and military officers in civil employ during the mutinies. The chief secretary believes that some expression of this kind was employed: "The services of Major General Roberts and Colonel Jacob have been rewarded, in the latter case, I think, very inadequately, with the second and third class of the Bath."

2. With regard to silence, the chief secretary thinks Major General Jacob's statement is correct. The late Lord Elphinstone got through a great deal of the enormous work which pressed upon him from all sides, by notes and by oral communications. The chief secretary concurs with General Jacob in considering that Lord Elphinstone's policy was to put all the correspondence connected with the mutiny as much as possible in the Secret Department.

3. The chief secretary also feels it a duty to state, that had an officer of less promptitude and resolution than Major General Jacob been at Kolapoor during the mutinies of 1857, the result might have been very formidable. The chief secretary has served in the Southern Muratha Country, Kolapoor, and Sawant Waree, and he can testify that if outbreaks had not been very speedily stamped out, the whole country would have risen. Major General Jacob alludes to the siege of Samunghur in 1844; the chief secretary was then in political charge, and can well remember the effect upon the country of the miserable hesitation exhibited before that fort. The siege, of which at the distance of 20 years, it is difficult to speak without irritation, lasted for more than three weeks. The result was that all Kolapoor and all Sawant Waree rose, and the Government had to send 10,000 men to quell the insurrection. Had General Jacob been in command, he would have blown open the gate and have taken the fort on the day he first saw it.

4. It may be observed that General Jacob's services were rather political than military: this is perhaps true, but if the chief secretary may be allowed to say so, he would submit that they were political services rendered by a military officer, and they derived a greater value from this fact. The state of the country required not only an able man but a fighting man; and General Jacob's personal character had much to do with keeping down the turbulent and warlike races which inhabit Kolapoor and Sawant Waree.

H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary.

2 June 1864.

MINUTE by His Excellency Sir *Bartle Frere*, K.C.B., dated 6 June 1864.

THIS may now be sent to the Secretary of State. I can personally testify from communications with which I was honoured by the late Lord Elphinstone at the time to the high value which he placed on the services rendered by General Le Grand Jacob. I am unfortunately unable to refer to Lord Elphinstone's exact words, but I well remember that they attributed mainly to General Jacob's prompt action the suppression of the growing insurrection in the Southern Muratha Country. The cause of so little being on official record is, I think, correctly explained by Mr. Anderson.

H. B. E. Frere.

(No. 8811.)

From the Acting Deputy Adjutant General, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay.

Sir,

Head Quarters, Bombay,

21 December 1857.

By direction of the Commander in Chief, I have the honour to transmit, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the enclosed letter, No. 261, dated the 11th instant, from Colonel Le Grand Jacob, on the subject of the recent insurrection at Kolapoor.

I have, &c.

(signed) *J. M. Glasse*, Major,
Acting Deputy Adjutant General.

(Military, No. 133.)

To his Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

Sir,

India Office, London, 24 December 1864.

Para. 1. I HAVE considered in Council the Military Letter from your Government, dated 1st July, No. 38, with which you transmit a letter received from Major General Jacob, dated 25th February 1864.

2. The communications which have been received from Major General Jacob at different times embraced three points :—

1. The claim of the Kolapore Force to receive the India Mutiny Medal.
2. The claim of the Goa Frontier Field Force to be granted the same distinction.
3. His own personal claim to recognition of his services.

3. The claim of Major General Jacob, and of the force under his command engaged at Kolapore, to the medal has been admitted.

4. With respect to the Goa Frontier Force, you have sought further information from the Government of Madras, so that any notice on this point is not at present necessary.

5. On the third point, Major General Jacob complains of the omission of his name from the return of services of officers prepared at this office, and laid before Parliament on the 18th February 1861. Upon this, your Government observe that, as a matter of fact, the India Office return appears to be correct. Major General Jacob is under the impression that Sir Henry Somerset forwarded his despatch reporting the capture of Kolapore with laudatory notice, and if this had been so the return you state would have been incorrect.

6. It appears by the letter of the Deputy Adjutant-General, dated 21st December 1857, transmitted by you, that the despatch of Colonel Jacob, on the subject of the insurrection at Kolapore, was sent to your Government without any expression of opinion on the part of the Commander in Chief.

7. In reply to a communication at that time received from him, General Jacob was informed, on the 21st June 1861, that the service rendered did not appear to come within the terms of the order of the House of Commons upon which the return in question was prepared.

8. Although no special recommendation was received from India, the services of Major General Jacob were not overlooked. At the instance of my predecessor, Lord Stanley, General Jacob was granted the Companionship of the Bath in March 1859, as a reward for his previous services, and particularly his recent services, civil and military, at Kolapore and Sawunt Warree.

9. It was upon the grant of this honour that Lord Elphinstone remarked, in the Minute recorded by him on the 18th August 1859, that Brigadier General Jacob had been appropriately, though inadequately, rewarded for his services in 1857.

10. The recommendations contained in this Minute were carefully considered with the recommendations received at the same time from the Governor General. The merits and claims of the officers named by Lords Canning and Elphinstone were fully recognised, but it was of course necessary to place a limit on the honours to be conferred. The services rendered had been of an extraordinary character, and it must be admitted that the extent of the rewards bestowed was commensurate with those services. Having due regard to the claims of other officers, it was felt that no further reward could be bestowed upon Major General Jacob.

11. Under these circumstances, I feel myself under the necessity of declining to re-open the question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Wood.*

EXTRACT BOMBAY MILITARY LETTER, dated 24 January 1865, No. 7.

WE beg to transmit the accompanying supplementary India Mutiny medal roll of officers and soldiers of the late 2nd European Regiment Light Infantry, who served under Brigadier General Le Grand Jacob at Kolapore in 1857, together with copy of a letter from the Adjutant General, No. 99, dated 21st January, explaining why it was not forwarded with those submitted with para. 12 of our Despatch, No. 103, dated 12th November 1863.

106TH LIGHT INFANTRY (LATE) 2D BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT
LIGHT INFANTRY.

ROLL of CLAIMANTS for the Medal for Service during the recent Operations in India, Granted under the Provisions of Paragraph 8 of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 1, dated India Office, London, 8 January 1863.

No.	Regimen- tal Number.	RANK AND NAMES.			
1	-	Captain	-	C. Thompson	-
"	-	Lieutenant	-	S. Scott	-
"	-	ditto	-	E. S. Jervis	-
"	1,291	Private	-	William Bosworth	-
"	2,382	ditto	-	James Conway	-
"	1,434	ditto	-	James Flemming	-
"	1,439	ditto	-	Michael Gibbs	-
"	2,602	ditto	-	Henry Jones	-
"	1,992	ditto	-	Daniel Kelly	-
10	2,000	ditto	-	William Law	-
"	2,516	ditto	-	Alexander Lindsay	-
"	1,749	ditto	-	Michael M'Manus	-
"	2,015	ditto	-	James M'Kithnie	-
"	2,031	ditto	-	John M'Carthy	-
"	2,012	ditto	-	John Mahoney	-
16	1,276	ditto	-	Henry Monk	-
"	2,170	ditto	-	Peter Redmond	-
"	1,358	ditto	-	William Robertson	-
"	1,775	Sergeant	-	Peter Shannahan	-
20	2,174	Private	-	Denis Sullivan	-
"	-	Lieutenant	-	C. N. Grant	-
"	1,797	Private	-	William Bishop	-
"	2,632	ditto	-	Alexander Bryden	-
"	125	ditto	-	Henry Cormack	-
"	677	ditto	-	Charles Corner	-
"	127	ditto	-	Daniel Collins	-
"	884	ditto	-	Thomas Cooler	-
"	1,715	ditto	-	Francis Cullerton	-
"	2,095	Sergeant	-	John Cox	-
30	2,483	Private	-	Edward Clohosey	-
"	2,249	ditto	-	Christopher Dowdall	-
"	2,432	ditto	-	John Dwyer	-
"	207	ditto	-	George Fitzpatrick	-
"	2,259	ditto	-	John Fisher	-
"	1,318	ditto	-	John William Gibson	-
"	2,442	ditto	-	David Gunn	-
"	298	ditto	-	James Houlham	-
"	1,321	Sergeant	-	Maurice Hartigan	-
"	1,174	Private	-	John Hobson	-
40	2,282	ditto	-	Charles Houlding	-
"	2,364	ditto	-	Patrick Hughes	-
"	2,393	ditto	-	Michael Hogan	-
"	2,284	ditto	-	John Jones	-
"	1,993	ditto	-	Thomas Kerrish	-
"	2,796	ditto	-	William Kinnear	-
"	1,999	-	-	George Lock	-
"	2,003	Bugler	-	George Linnet	-
"	2,289	Private	-	James Lee	-
"	384	ditto	-	John M'Notte	-
50	418	ditto	-	Ross Munro	-
"	1,754	ditto	-	William Morris	-
"	2,007	ditto	-	John Mason	-
"	2,019	ditto	-	Bernard M'Donough	-
"	2,020	ditto	-	Bernard M'Grath	-
"	2,249	ditto	-	Peter M'Nair	-
"	2,307	ditto	-	Charles M'Kennally	-
"	2,308	ditto	-	William Middleton	-
"	2,213	ditto	-	Arthur Murray	-
"	2,323	ditto	-	John M'Cue	-
60	792	ditto	-	Thomas Murphy	-
"	2,403	ditto	-	John M'Donnell	-
"	1,274	ditto	-	Thomas M'Menamy	-
"	2,163	ditto	-	William Nicholson	-
"	468	ditto	-	Patrick O'Rafferty	-
"	1,762	ditto	-	Terence O'Neil	-
"	494	ditto	-	William Redman	-
"	2,171	Corporal	-	William Richards	-
"	502	Colour Sergeant	-	Samuel Rose	-
"	2,173	Sergeant	-	Matthew Sullivan	-
70	2,544	Private	-	William Walker	-

Attached 4th N. I. Cadre 2d European L. I.
Bombay Staff Corps.

106th Regiment Light Infantry.

Deceased 25th March 1861.
Discharged G.O.C., 6th October 1858.
Deceased 20th January 1861.
Pensioned G.O.C., 25th April 1860.

Discharged G.O.C., 383, 14th April 1860.

Pensioned 26th June 1863.
ditto 29th December 1863.

Discharged G.O.C., 601, 4th July 1859.
Australia
Pensioned G.O.C., 1067, 2d October 1860.
ditto.

Discharged G.O.C., 601, 4th July 1859.
ditto 14th June 1859.

Deceased 20th June 1863.

Pensioned G.O.C., 5th May 1860.

ditto 9th June 1864.

Discharged G.O.C., 601, 4th July 1859.

Deceased 23d May 1859.

Discharged G.O.C., 601, 4th July 1859.

Deceased 1st June 1860.

ditto 24th June 1858.

Discharged G.O.C., 27th June 1859.

ditto 11th October 1859.

Pensioned 27th May 1863.

ditto G.O.C., 1067, 2d October 1860.

ditto ditto 25th April 1860.

Discharged G.O.C., 601, 4th July 1859.

ditto 13th June 1863.

ditto 27th September 1859.

ditto 27th May 1863.

ditto G.O.C., 601, 4th July 1859.

Deceased 4th March 1861.

Discharged 6th May 1863.

ditto G.O.C., 601, 4th July 1859.

- - ditto.

Discharged G.O.C., 383, 14th April 1860.

Deceased 31st October 1860.

Transferred to Artillery G.O.C., 25th August 1859.

Discharged November 1860.

Pensioned G.O.C., 25th April 1860.

Discharged 2d October 1863.

ditto G.O.C., 5th May 1860.

ditto - ditto, 601, 4th July 1859.

ditto - ditto 14th April 1860.

Deceased 19th June 1860.

Discharged 601, 4th July 1859.

H. P. Syarne, Major,
Commanding 106th Light Infantry.

Nusseerabad,
12 December 1864. }

(No. 99.)

From the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, to the Secretary to Government,
Military Department, Bombay, dated 2 January 1865.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, under the orders of the Commander in Chief, to forward, for submission to his Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying supplementary Indian Mutiny Medal Roll of the late 2d European Regiment Light Infantry.

In submitting the previous rolls of officers and men of this Regiment claiming on account of services at Kolapore, the officer commanding considered that only those who were actually engaged in the suppression of the mutiny of the 27th Regiment Native Infantry should be included; but this appears to his Excellency decidedly erroneous, as the Secretary of State's decision on this case, as conveyed in Government resolution, No. 925, of the 30th March 1863, not only admits the claim of the detachment of the regiment who, "by their presence at the Phonda Ghât, directly took a share in the operations in progress," but granted the medal also to those of the regiment who were present at the attack of the town on the 6th December, and directed the preparation and transmission of medal rolls.

The roll now submitted is therefore intended to remedy the omission of these individuals from the original roll.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. H. Kirby*, Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Army.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 2 January 1865.

EAST INDIA (TROOPS AND POLICE).

COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE between the Government of *Bombay*, the Supreme Government of *India*, and the India Office, relative to the Grant of the Medal to the Troops and Police employed in Suppressing the MUTINY and Rebellion in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(*Mr. Aldam.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 May 1865.*

EAST INDIA (BADSHAPORE CASE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 23 June 1865 ;—for,

- “ COPIES of a LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for *India*, dated the 20th day of January 1859, relating to the BADSHAPORE CASE:”
- “ Of a MEMORIAL accompanying the LETTER of the 20th day of January 1859:”
- “ Of the REPLY of the Secretary of State for *India* to such MEMORIAL, dated the 26th day of November 1859:”
- “ Of a LETTER on the same subject to the Under Secretary of State for *India*, dated the 29th day of July 1861, with REPLY thereto:”
- “ And, of INDIAN ACT, No. XXXVIII. of 1858.”

India Office, }
30 June 1865. }

G. A. F. SHADWELL,
for the Judicial Secretary.

(*Mr. Hennessy.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 July 1865.

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COPIES of a LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for *India*, dated the 20th day of January 1859, relating to the BADSHAPORE CASE; of a MEMORIAL accompanying the LETTER of the 20th day of January 1859; of the REPLY of the Secretary of State for *India* to such MEMORIAL, dated the 26th day of November 1859; of a LETTER on the same subject to the Under Secretary of State for *India*, dated the 29th day of July 1861, with REPLY thereto; and, of INDIAN ACT, No. XXXVIII. of 1858.

To Sir *George Clerk*, K.C.B., Under Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

East India House.

IN forwarding the accompanying Memorial, with annexes, and in requesting the favour of your laying the same before the Secretary of State for India, we would respectfully suggest that, if his Lordship should desire to take advice as to the propriety of referring for the decision of Her Majesty's Privy Council the matters to which they relate, the law officers of the Crown should be consulted rather than the Council of India.

And we would further state that we are induced to offer this suggestion, because we can hardly expect the question at issue to be fairly and impartially considered by the latter tribunal, since we have been engaged in an irritating litigation with the late Court of Directors, now transformed into the Council of India, for many years past, on the subject of the late Mr. Dyce Sombre's will; and since, moreover, the necessity for now appealing to the Privy Council arises from the obstructions to obtaining justice in regard to these Indian claims which have been thrown in our way by the late Company's officers, both at home and in India.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. Rose Troup*,
Ann May Troup,
P. P. Solaroli,
Georgiana Solaroli.

London, 20 January 1859.

To the Right Honourable Lord *Stanley*, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Affairs of India.

The Memorial of *John Rose Troup*, of No. 1, Porchester-square, Paddington, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, and *Ann May*, his wife, *Peter Paul Marie Baron Solaroli*, of Turin, in the Kingdom of Sardinia, and *Georgiana*, his wife, and the Honourable *Mary Ann Dyce Sombre*, of No. 3, Carlton Gardens, in the County of Middlesex, widow,

Sheweth,

THAT your memorialists, Ann May Troup and Georgiana Solaroli, are the sisters and co-heiresses, and your memorialist Mary Ann Dyce Sombre, the widow of the late D. O. Dyce Sombre, who died in the year 1851, entitled to considerable estates in India.

That your memorialists are the only persons entitled to the property of the late D. O. Dyce Sombre.

Your memorialists are anxious to bring before your Lordship's notice a litigation pending at the time of the death of the said D. O. Dyce Sombre between the representative of his estate and the East India Company, and which is still undecided.

Your memorialists do so in the hope that the questions in dispute may be adjusted between the Government of India and your memorialists, or made less expensive than the continuance, or rather renewal, of this litigation, under the circumstances which your memorialists are now about to mention.

That the litigation concerns the title to a tract of land near Delhi, in the Goorgaon District, known as the Pergunnah of Badshapore Jharsa, which is claimed as part of the estate of the late D. O. Dyce Sombre.

That this territory was held as an Altumgha Jagheer by her late Highness the Begum Sombre, who both by deed in her lifetime and by her will made it over to her adopted son, David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre.

That if the Begum had the power to dispose of it, the late D. O. Dyce Sombre was, both by the deed of gift and by her will, absolutely entitled to it, and your memorialists are so now.

It appears, however, that the East India Company, on the plea that the Begum was entitled to her Altumgha Jagheer only for her life, entered into possession of it upon her Highness's death, in 1836, and have retained such possession ever since.

That the said D. O. Dyce Sombre used every legitimate means (short of having recourse to a court of law) to obtain a restitution of his rights, but failed in all his endeavours; and having subsequently been found of unsound mind in this country, Mr. John Pascal Larkins, the committee of his estate, on the 17th August 1848, instituted a suit in the court of the Principal Sudder Ameen of Delhi, claiming this Pergunnah of Badshapore Jharsa, and repayment of the revenues thereof, during the time it had been held by the East India Company.

Answers having been put in on the part of the Company, represented by the collector of the District of Goorgaon, on the 13th of February 1849, the suit was, by order of the court, transferred to the Zillah Court of Delhi.

The suit was, on the 30th of June 1849, decided by that court, not upon the merits, but upon the grounds that, inasmuch as it had been instituted more than 12 years after the seizure of the district by the Government, the regulations of limitation in force in India prevented the plaintiff from recovering.

This ground of defence had been set up in the collector's answer above referred to, and the suit was judicially determined upon this point alone; and as the claim of the plaintiff was dismissed upon this ground, the court did not at all enter into the merits, or institute any inquiry into the right or title to the property.

An appeal was brought from this judgment to the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, of the North Western Provinces; but that court, on the 9th of December 1850, confirmed the decision that the suit was barred by the regulations of limitation.

That on the 1st of July 1851 the said D. O. Dyce Sombre died, having, in the year 1849, made a will, by which he left the bulk of his property in trust to the East India Company.

That your memorialists having contested the validity of this instrument, it was set aside in 1856 in the first instance by the Prerogative Court, and secondly by the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, before whom an appeal was laid; but during the long interval of time between the death of the said D. O. Dyce Sombre and their Lordships' judgment as to who were the successors to his property, your memorialists, having no *locus standi*, were debarred from a further prosecution of their rights.

In 1857 your memorialists appealed to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, and on the 2d of February 1858 their Lordships advised Her Majesty that the decisions in the Indian courts were erroneous, and reversed the same. The effect of this judgment is that the suit is not barred by the lapse of time, and that in the ordinary course it should be remitted to the courts in India now to determine on the merits.

Your memorialists beg leave to represent to your Lordship that great inconvenience would attend the prosecution of this suit in the Indian courts. Recent events have entirely disturbed the constitution and practice of these courts; the records of the court at Agra have, as your memorialists believe, been entirely destroyed; it is not even certain in what manner these tribunals may be reconstituted, and your memorialists are by no means sure that if the case were remitted to these courts the same right of appeal as formerly would now exist to Her Majesty in Council, while the present unsettled state of affairs in the North

Western

Western Provinces would make it difficult to obtain a judicial determination in that manner which alone would be satisfactory or just.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully suggest that the course most convenient for all parties, and most conducive to the ends of justice, would be to adopt some means by which the right to this estate may be determined in this country without further delay or expense.

That your memorialists have caused to be drawn up a short abstract of the questions involving their title to this estate, not as a legal document or with a view of obtaining any opinion from your Lordship on the merits, but in order to inform your Lordship of the general nature of the case to be determined.

The abstract accompanies this memorial. It may be verified by a reference to the records in the possession of Government.

That the claims of the late D. O. Dyce Sombre and the counter-claims of the Government to the district in question are generally stated in the copies of the cases and Appendix which accompany this memorial, and which were printed for the appeal before mentioned in the Privy Council; your memorialists have also sent a copy of their Lordships' judgment.

Your memorialists believe that a perusal of these documents will satisfy your Lordship that the determination of this and all other questions that can be raised depends entirely upon public documents much more easily accessible here than in the courts of India.

Your memorialists believe that there is no question of disputed evidence to be heard, or any matter to be determined which requires the expense and vexatious delay of a further reference to the courts in India, to end almost certainly in another appeal to the ultimate decision of the Privy Council.

Your memorialists, therefore, suggest to your Lordship to refer the whole matter at once to the Privy Council for decision upon the merits, according to the 4th section of the Privy Council Act, or otherwise to the arbitration of some person or persons whose character and learning will be a guarantee that the matter will be fairly and impartially determined. That the arbitrators should have power to call for all such evidence, documents, and papers as they think fit, and that after hearing both parties the decision of such arbitrators should be final.

Your memorialists, on their part, are quite ready to submit their rights to the decision of such a reference or arbitration, and they trust that, under all the circumstances of the case, your Lordship will, on behalf of Her Majesty, assent to one of these modes of determining the dispute; great delay has been caused by the setting up of a plea on the part of the East India Company which is now decided by the highest authority to be unfounded. Had the claim put forward in 1848 on behalf of the late D. O. Dyce Sombre been met by the Indian Government upon its merits the true title to this district would have been long since determined. The effect of refusing to permit this course to be adopted has been to spend considerably more than nine years in removing the objection wrongfully taken, and leaves your memorialists at the end of that time to seek for a decision upon the merits of their title. This fact, and the repeated attempts of the late D. O. Dyce Sombre to obtain redress, coupled with the acknowledged services performed by the Begum in early years, and the claims she established to consideration by her unbounded liberality and charity in later times, and also her never-failing attachment and fidelity to the British, gives them, they submit, a strong claim to obtain a speedy adjudication upon their rights; and independently of these considerations, the present state of the districts of Delhi and Agra and their courts, and the nature of the questions to be determined in this case, present most powerful reasons for adopting one of the modes of determination respectfully suggested by your memorialists.

(signed)	<i>J. Rose Troup, Ann May Troup, P. P. Solaroli, Georgiana Solaroli, M. A. Dyce Sombre,</i>	}	per <i>J. R. Troup.</i>
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ABSTRACT of the Questions at issue between the Baron and Baroness *Solaroli*, Mr. and Mrs. *Troup*, and Mrs. *Dyce Sombre*, hereinafter styled the Memorialists, and the Government of India, as to their Title to the Pergunnah of Badshapore Jharsa.

THE subject of the pending suit is the right to the Pergunnah of Badshapore Jharsa, situated about 14 miles from Delhi, in the district of Goorgaon, in the North Western Provinces of India.

This Pergunnah admittedly belonged to the late Begum Sombre or Sumroo, during her lifetime. It is admitted that by a deed of gift, dated the 17th of April 1834, she granted it to her adopted son, the late D. O. Dyce Sombre; that she confirmed this by her will, and that the said D. O. Dyce Sombre was in absolute possession of it until it was seized, as it is alleged, illegally by the Government of India, immediately after her decease, which took place on the 27th of January 1836.

The question really to be determined is whether on the death of the Begum, this particular estate reverted to the East India Company as lords paramount, or whether she had a right to dispose of it either by deed of gift or by her will.

The defence of the regulations of limitation having been disposed of by the decision of the Privy Council, the claim of the memorialists to recover this estate should be determined according to the true title, and can be more conveniently disposed of by a decision in this country than by remitting the case to the courts in India.

The following is submitted as a brief abstract of the general nature of the claim of the memorialists, without binding them to it as a formal legal document.

Before the year 1790, and under the rule of the Mogul dynasty, the Begum had obtained from Shah Allum, the Emperor of Delhi, a grant of these lands as an altumgha jagheer.

The nature and effects of this tenure are perfectly well known in Indian law. An altumgha jagheer is held in perpetuity; it descends to the heirs, and is alienable by the grantee; the grant is irrevocable; it corresponds to what is known in this country as an estate in fee simple.

The originals, sunnuds or grants from the Mogul Emperor, are not forthcoming; but the copies obtained from the Indian Record Office at Delhi, herein annexed, leave no doubt of the nature of the tenure.

When Scindiah, the Mahratta chieftain, acquired or assumed the sovereignty over this district, he confirmed to the Begum the original grants by a deed dated the day and year corresponding with the date of the 18th August 1795.

The following is a copy of this document:—

COPY of Scindiah's confirmation to the Begum Sombre of her Altumgha Jagheer (the original of which is in the possession of the Memorialists).

“To the Chowdries, the Canongoes, the Zemindars, and the cultivators of the Pergunnah of Badshapore Jharsa.

“Know ye,

“That whereas the aforesaid mehal is in the former manner and the ancient usage preserved and maintained as the altumgha jagheer of the Begum Sahibah, the obliging and courteous Zaiboonissa Baigum, agreeably to the grant from the presence,* and the same are now in like manner confirmed:

“It is incumbent that being present and in attendance, agreeably to the ancient practice, ye go on to render in the land revenue, and do not in any way deviate or turn aside, and considering this matter very imperative, act conformably to this writing.

“Written on the 2d day of Suffur, year 37 of the lofty accession, corresponding with the Fuslee year 1203, Miltee, the 2d day of the light side of the Bhador Moon, Sumbut 1852.”

The Begum, therefore, after the year 1795, held this estate as a jagheerdar of Scindiah. She held it as an altumgha jagheer in perpetuity, and as private property by a well known tenure, by which much property in India is held.

This estate is entirely outside the district known as the “Dooab.”

Within the Dooab she held other lands. These she held first from the Mogul Emperor, and afterwards from Scindiah by another tenure known as “Jaidad,” a military tenure involving the obligation of maintaining troops for the service of the lord.

On the very same day on which the confirmation of the altumgha jagheer was given by Scindiah, he also confirmed the grants in jaidad. He did so in language entirely different from that in which he confirmed the altumgha jagheer. The difference of the tenure will at once be understood by comparing the language of the two instruments.

COPY of Scindiah's confirmation of the Jaidad Grant.

"To the Chowdries, the Canongoes, and cultivators and takers of the ground of the Province of Sirdhanah, including the village of Karnawul.

"Know ye,

"That the said province, according to former usage, is for the support and maintenance of the battalions of the exalted Begum; my friend Zaibul Nissa Begum is to be continued as heretofore. You are therefore ordered to attend before the collector or the governor of the said exalted Begum before named, and with due observations to his orders and his advice, cultivate, improve, and pay the just dues of Government to the said collector or governor, who you are to consider as permanent and not temporary, and in no way to deviate from his lawful will, and considering this our order as imperative and binding, you are desired to obey it as such.

"Written this day the 2d of Suffer, in the 37th year of our auspicious reign."

Matters therefore, after 1795, stood thus:—The Begum Sumroo held the lands of Badshapore Jharsa, by tenure of *altumgha jagheer*; these lands would descend to her heirs; they belonged to her in perpetuity, and she could dispose of them to whom she pleased.

She held other lands in the Dooab besides the Province of Sirdhana before named, by the *jaidad* or military tenure, for the support and maintenance of her battalions, with which she was obliged to attend the lord paramount.

The lands of the latter tenure, it is conceded, she held only for her own life. Indeed the better opinion seems to be that they were resumable at the pleasure of the lord paramount.

Be this as it may, it could not affect her right in perpetuity to the lands which she held in *altumgha jagheer* by an entirely different title.

When matters were in this position the war between Scindia and the British Government commenced, and arrangements were, after some time, concluded with the Begum, who formally transferred her allegiance from Scindia to the British Government; her troops joined the British commander in chief in the month of December 1803, after a long and difficult march, which they made in coming from the Deccan, and co-operated with the British army, and assisted them in their conquests; after which she not only fulfilled all her engagements, but continued their faithful ally and zealous partisan to the time of her death. Having, before any direct relations were established, performed acts of friendship and kindness towards the English.

These facts fully appear from the letters of Lord Wellesley, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Lake, Sir George Barlow, Sir D. Ochterlony, Sir John Shore, and others.

Nothing took place which can be construed into a surrender by herself or a confiscation by the Government of her proprietary rights. The conquest of the Scindia's territory involved no such consequences, and it is plain that the British Government never thought that it did so. On the contrary, the correspondence referred to abundantly proves that the most distinct assurances were given her that in no respect should her position be altered for the worse. In one point only was a change in her position ever suggested. In the course of the war, a proposal was made that she should give up her lands in the "Doab," between the two rivers, held by military tenure, receiving others west of the Jumnah as an equivalent; but this arrangement was abandoned, and in the month of August 1805, under the direction of Lord Lake, the commander in chief, Mr. Guthrie effected an arrangement with the Begum.

The terms of the agreement entered into on this occasion are as follows:—

"These places in the Dooab which have formed the *jaidads* of Zebou Nissa Begum, shall remain to her as before, from the Company, as long as she may live. The troops of the Begum shall, according to custom, be always ready in the service of the East India Company. The Begum, in every instance, considering herself a faithful dependant and friend of the Company, shall perform all the duties required from a dependant and friend, and shall not hold any intercourse whatever, either by agent or by letter, with any state or power, or with the friends or dependants of any state or power, or with the enemies or refractory subjects of the Company, or with any state or power whatsoever but that of the Honourable East India Company."

If it is said that this agreement justifies the seizure, on her death, of the *Pergunnah* Badshapore, because, if not included in it, it was omitted by an oversight,—

The answer is, that it plainly is not included in it:

First, because it is not locally situated in the Dooab;

Secondly, because it was not held by the military tenure to which, and to which alone, the agreement plainly refers. It mentions the lands in the Dooab, which have formed the "*jaidad*" of Zeeboon Nissa Begum; it plainly alluded to the military tenures under which they were held. "The troops of the Begum shall, according to custom, be always ready in the service of the East India Company."

It could have no effect upon lands held out of the "Dooab" forming no portion of the *jaidads*, but held by a totally different tenure, in respect of which she was under no obligation of military services.

It being thus plain that this agreement cannot affect the question, it remains to be considered

sidered if any other grounds exist by which the East India Company can justify their treating the *altumgha jagheer* as converted into a tenure for life in the late Begum.

The pleadings on behalf of the East India Company supply no intelligible ground upon which this can be contended. They virtually assume that all the estates of the Begum were held upon the same condition of military service, whereas it is distinctly shown that the *Pergunnah* in question is held without any reference whatever to such a condition.

It is stated, both in the pleadings and in the letter of the secretary of Sir Charles Metcalfe, dated the 16th of July 1836, that these lands, having been conquered from Scindiah, the Begum held them by sufferance, and that they might at any time have been resumed.

To this it is answered, that if they were held by a perpetual title, independently of Scindiah, the East India Company, by conquest, acquired no right over these lands which did not belong to him.

The conquest did not involve the confiscation of private rights of property; no such confiscation was in point of fact attempted, and the Begum having been left in undisturbed possession of this estate, held it under the East India Company by the same tenure by which she had held it under Shah Aulum and Scindiah.

The document marked 1, hereto annexed, is a copy of a letter from Lord Wellesley, in which he refers the Begum for arrangement of her affairs to Lord Lake, and the two other letters, marked 2 and 3, also annexed, are copies of letters from Lord Lake to the Begum, which prove that Lord Lake drew a broad distinction between the "*jagheer* and the assignments for the troops with you," and actually confirmed them. Independently of this, the Begum received repeated assurances that all her rights and *jagheers* should be religiously maintained by the East India Company as fully as she possessed them before their assumption of sovereignty in the Mahratta country; so late as 26 September 1832, the Begum received the same assurance. Lord William Bentinck, the Governor General, says, "You may rest assured that all your possessions which are of the nature of private property, will be religiously respected, and the demand of the State will be strictly confined to what comes under the head of public revenue."

The nature of the *altumgha jagheer* is perfectly understood and acknowledged in the administration of Indian affairs, and these grants have been repeatedly recognised by laws and regulations, as hereditary grants, by which the grantee held the lands in perpetuity, and had the power of transferring them by sale or gift. See Bengal, Regulation XXXVI. of 1803, clause 15; see also Regulation VIII. of 1805, clause 24, sec. 2.

It is impossible to say that the Begum lost her right by the conquest of Scindiah's territories. In 1802, when the war broke out between the Company and the Mahratta chieftain, the British Government persuaded the Begum to withdraw the battalions from Scindiah, and attach them to the British army. These troops assisted in the conquest; and repeated letters from Lord Wellesley, Lord Lake, Lord Cornwallis, and Sir George Barlow assure her that all her rights shall be faithfully observed.

Political reasons made it appear desirable that her lands in the *Dooab* should become the property of Government. These lands were held in *jaidad*, but it is to be observed, that when she agreed to give them up in exchange for lands west of the *Jumna*, the Marquis Wellesley, on the 22d of December 1803, wrote her a letter of thanks, expressing his gratitude for this, as a voluntary act on her part.

The English Government subsequently altered their views upon this subject, and left her in possession of the *jaidad* lands in the *Dooab*; and indeed it would seem that the agreement of August 1805 was only entered into as embodying this alteration, and obtaining her consent to the abandonment of the exchange agreed upon.

On the death of the Begum in 1836, the said D. O. Dyce Sombre gave immediate notice thereof to Mr. Hamilton, the then magistrate of Meerut Division, who, with Mr. J. R. Hutchinson, the then Commissioner of Meerut Division, repaired to Sirdhana, and there took possession, in the name and on the behalf of the Supreme Government, of the *jaidad* within the *Dooab*, together with all papers, deeds, writings, and accounts belonging thereto. At the same time T. T. Metcalfe, Esq., the then Commissioner of the Delhi territory, entered upon and took possession of the *Pergunnah* of Badshapore, out of the *Dooab*, held in *altumgha*, and which had by deed of gift from the Begum, as previously mentioned, been transferred into the possession of the said D. O. Dyce Sombre nearly two years before, together with all the papers, deeds, writings, and accounts belonging or relating thereto.

The said D. O. Dyce Sombre not being on the spot, was unable to prevent the unjust and illegal seizure of his papers, which up to this day remain in the possession of the Government.

The said D. O. Dyce Sombre never ceased to protest against the seizure of his hereditary estate. The memorialists need not dwell on the hardship inflicted upon them, and the disadvantageous position in which they are placed as private individuals against a powerful Government, from the seizure of these documents.

In taking possession of the *altumgha jagheer*, Mr. Metcalfe acted contrary to the Regulation II. of 1819, which observed, that in all such cases an investigation should take place upon a report made to the Board of Revenue, and upon notice to the person claiming the lands.

The seizure of these lands having taken place without this inquiry, no opportunity was afforded to the late D. O. Dyce Sombre of establishing in any way his claim.

Under these circumstances it was, that his representatives asserted their right, by a suit in the Indian courts. The Privy Council have decided that this suit was brought in proper time, and must now be decided on its true merits.

Substantially

Substantially, the case of the memorialists is, that before the British conquest in the Mahratta country, the Begum was possessed of this particular estate by the tenure of altumgha jagheer; that nothing occurred, either in the circumstances of the conquest, or in the agreements and dealings between the British Government and the Begum, to deprive her of the estate in perpetuity which she then possessed, and that therefore, inasmuch as she duly granted it both by a deed of gift and by her will to the late D. O. Dyce Sombre, his title to it was complete.

It has been urged against the claim to this estate that in 1807 the Begum wrote a letter to the Governor General, soliciting pensions after her death, for some of her dependants, whom she alleged would otherwise be left without provision.

A copy of this letter has been refused to the late Mr. Dyce Sombre; but from other sources there is no doubt that the application was made on behalf of persons employed in the military and public service of the Begum. The jaidad lands, out of which these expenses were to be defrayed, were held only for her life, and to this the application had reference.

If any answer can be given to this title it must be by documents, which are matters of record. Every information that can throw light upon the matter, can be at once procured at the India House. All the questions at issue can be much better and more conveniently disposed of in this country, and it is hoped that those representing Her Majesty's Government will accede to the proposal now submitted on behalf of the memorialists, and refer the matter at once to the Privy Council for their immediate and final determination, or to the decision of some referee or referees of high standing and eminent learning, who will have power finally to adjudicate on the right to this estate.

(No. 1.)

From the Most Noble Marquess *Wellesley*, Governor General of India, to Her Highness the Begum Sombre, 22 July 1803.

To the very kind and dear lady; may the Great God bless her.

FORMERLY on the 20th of the month of May, the year of Christ 1803, corresponding with the twenty-seventh (27th) of the month of Mohorum 1218, Hijree (or the year of the Flight) a letter, stating that the goodwill and good intentions which you have always shown towards this Government were engraven on the heart, was written and sent in reply to two friendly letters. In that letter it was mentioned, that by the blessing of God, and at a proper time your goodwill towards the affairs of the English Government would be shown in the manner that you had mentioned, and would be the cause of much pleasure (to me), which now appears by the kind compliance with your friendly requests, and it has been much pleasure to my friendly heart. It is certain, from these circumstances, that you will not neglect anything in your endeavours for the good of the affairs of this Government, the particulars of the conditions of your connexion with the English Company's Government which are founded on it, will be clearly made known to you through the most noble general of the English armies, who is acquainted with all the particulars of my mind, and whatever relates to this matter. Your well proved good disposition towards this Government is quite evident to the aforesaid (noble) person. It is very proper you should appoint a confidential person to discuss with the said gentleman, and to mature the arrangement for the establishment of friendship between you and the Honourable English Company's Government, and to direct your endeavours in such a manner as may be beneficial to both parties. It is hoped that you will consider me as always wishing for your good and welfare, and gladden me with the favourable letters of friendship. What more can be written?

(signed) *Wellesley*.

(At the back) *N. B. Edminstone*,
Persian Secretary to Government.

(No. 2.)

From His Excellency General *Lake* to Her Highness the Begum.

To the dear and honoured Lady; may she be blessed.

THE kindness and attention which were formerly shown to you by the officers of the Honourable English Government are well known, and quite clear from former writings and the deeds confirming (your) jagheer, and the assignments for the troops with you; it is, therefore, written, that immediately on receiving this letter, and in accordance with the tenor of the deeds which were granted to you by the presence (Government) you will come alone to my presence as some matters are to be verbally mentioned to you, and keep your troops ready prepared for war, that there may be no confusion when an order is received. It will be considered a favour if you come as speedily as possible; consider this as a positive injunction, and act according to what has been written. What more can be written but to urge you?

29 October 1803.

G. Lake.

(No. 3.)

From His Excellency Lord *Lake* to Her Highness the Begum.

To the dear and honoured Lady; may she be blessed.

YOUR agreeable letter has been kindly received, containing the affair of Rajah Nien Singh, the talookdar of Preejuttuggur, and an account of your altumgha jagheer, which is the pergunnah of Badshahpore, and some villages of that pergunnah. The village of Juneed Bodhrab Race, Alah Verdee and others, which were separated from the pergunnah by the incapacity of some managers, and the contents have been clearly understood. I cannot grant a sunnud (or deed) for the villages which have not been heretofore under the management of any of the officers; but as this matter depends on the presence of the Nawaub Governor General Bahadoor, I shall inform (him) of it, and I consider your affairs in every respect (as) mine. As Colonel David Ochterlong has become the Commissioner of the affairs of Delhi and other places he will communicate whatever may be proper with regard to the affair of Preejuttuggur. What more can be written?

29 October 1804.

(signed) *Lake*.

COPY of the exalted Firman of Zeboonissa Begum, written in the time of his late Majesty, seated in Paradise, in the year 30.

present king's
in pencil).
30, 9 Zillij.
st 3, 1789, A.D.

At this propitious season, the exalted firman necessary to be submitted to and obeyed was issued that the Pergunnah of Jharsah with Badshahpore and sayer (customs) of the Sirkar and Soobeh of Shahjehanabad, the seat of government, except Alawardee and Boodarch, &c., villages in Tayool, jageer and the collector of the Kuzzoor (*i. e.* the king) have been conferred by the supercession of Zuffer Yab Khan Babadur, on the specially devoted and worthy of favor Zeboonissa, who, from the beginning of the day of her duty, has always and perpetually performed services and actions worthy the approval of his Majesty the protector of the world, and is in his luminous sight and bountiful heart deserving in the first rank and highest degree of various kindness and distinction, and worthy of thousands of mercies and honour; wherefore, influenced by excess of royal kindness, which is a sign of Divine mercy, I have by my luminous royal favour, distinguished her by conferring the especial title of beloved child; and have likewise, in consideration of her performing the duty and service obligatory on her bestowed according to particulars an altumgha grant, and remitted the tusdeck (confirmation), yaddash (memorandum), and toonfeer (increase). It is therefore incumbent on my illustrious and fortunate sons of lofty descent and dignified family, and my powerful viziers and honourable nobles, and my venerable judges and my economical collectors, and my mussuddees for dewany affairs, and those entrusted with the royal business and transactions, and the jagheerdars and kurrories for the time being and for the time to come, that having in perpetuity and ever and always exerted themselves in conformity with this sanctified and exalted order, they leave the said pergunnah, together with the sayer (customs) in perpetuity and for ever as is now fixed, in the possession of him whom my said beloved child may appoint as her successor and director of affairs and matters, and not consider another as a co-partner and co-sharer, and deeming this gift as protected and sheltered from the shock of alteration and change they offer no molestation or apportion on the score of presents on account of soobeydary, foudjary mal jehat, or sayer expenses, such as hulgeh to the collector, douoganch sabbanel to government, begaur dehnamee, mokudmee, suddoose or kanirrigxe, and consider the same as exempt from all dewaney molestations and royal demands, and deeming themselves strictly enjoined and imperatively ordered, they will not require new grants every year, nor deviate from this exalted and munificent order.

COPY of the luminous letter is this, that the mutsuddees (writers) of the Khalseh Shurreefeh should write in the new sunnud the name of the devoted Zeboonissa instead of the name of Zuffer Yab Khan.

Contents agreeably to the entries of the Khalseh Shurreefeh office, as follows:—

The petition presented by Zeboonissa (ornamented with luminous inscription that the sunnud be given) reached the exalted office, stating that in the auspicious year 30 the altumgha sunnud (grant) for Pergunnah Jharsa, bearing the seal of the royal prince of the world, was granted, and that she hopes, through the royal bounty and favour, that orders will be issued to the mutsuddees of the Khalseh Shurreefeh to insert the name of the devoted (*i. e.* Zeboonissa) in lieu of that of Zuffer Yab Khan, and to prepare and deliver new and complete altumgha sunnud.

The statement of the office is this, that Pergunna Jharsa, with Badshahpoor, in the Sirkar and Soheh of Shahjehanabad, the seat of government was fixed in the jageer of the late Zoolfihaarood Dowleh; that afterwards, according to the secalieh (entry) written on the 21st day of Suffur, year 24, it was fixed in the jagheer of Afrasyab Khan, deceased; and that the said mehal (pergunnah) according to the sunnud of the private office of the Bahadur mentioned remained rent free in the Jaidad of the battalions of Sumir Bayadur, a
feringee

feringee (a Frank) in the auspicious year 30, an altumgha sunnud of the aforesaid pergunnah with Badshah poor, and sayer, excepting Alvindee Pochunpoor, Boodhereh, &c., villages in the Tayool Jageer, and in the collection of the Huzzoor, on the declaration that an altumgha sunnud, bearing the seal of Maharajah Putteil Bayadur had been obtained, but lost, was issued, dated the 15th day of Rujjub of the year mentioned, in the name of Zuffer Yab Khan Bahadur, but no sunnud of the grant of the said Pergunnah, in the time of Maharajah Putteil Bahadur was issued from the office of Khalseh Shurreefeh.

At this time a petition, according to the above particulars, has been received for granting the altumgha sunnud of the afore-mentioned pergunnah with Badshapoor, and for giving to the secretaries office the secayeh for the preparation of the exalted firman (grant) remitting the tusdeck and yaddash, and excepting the Tayool and jageers of Boodherch, &c. in the collection of the Huzzoor, besides the lands inlack and gardens according to former custom and practice to Zeboonissa, in supercession of Zuffer Yab Khan Bahadur, whatever is ordered.

Dated 18th Shewal, year 30, of the lofty accession, 30 villages of the Mehal of Badshapoor, viz. :—

18 Shewal, year 30
15 June 1789, A.D.

Tayool of Mirza, Ezudbuksh, Bahadur and Nawab Ruffutunissa, Begum Sahibeh Mouza, Alavurdsee and Mohan, with the Sayer of Doultabad and Mahomedeh and Khand-sur; 7 Mouzas with the Dakhli.

Boodhereh, &c. Villages in the collection of the Huzzoor; 16 Mouzas with the Dakhlie.

Pochunpoor, &c., appertaining to the domain of Nawab Mulkeh Zamanee Sahibeh, and afterwards possessed by Ruzza-bey-Khan, the son of Wallee, by four Mouzas.

Mohammed Haidee, the Jageer of Mahommed Jeewan, the son of Mahommed Mizza, January 2, Mouza. Alsopoor of Osman Put.

Dated 9th day of Zilhij. Year 30 of the Lofty Accession.

Sealed.

Mark of

Dilwalee Sing,
Moonshee of Huzzoor Wala.

his seak

TRANSLATION.

(The present King's mark in Pencil).

The 21st (twenty-first) day of the Month of Zilhij. Year of the Lofty Accession 30.

9 Zilhij, year 30.
August 3, 1789, A.D.

This copy reached the Office of Junnud-damee of the dominions, through Nazer Putteh Ali.

21 Zilhij, year 30.
Aug. 15, 1789, A.D.

Copy of the exalted firman (mandate) with the special seals and signatures in gold, written on the 9th day of the month of Zilhij, in the year of the lofty accession 30. In the reign of his Majesty seated in Paradise; may his soul be sanctified.

At this moment, approximate to happiness, this exalted firman is issued, claiming submission and obedience. That the pergunnah of Jharsa, together with the mouza of Badshapoor, the mouzas of Bhutgaon, Boodhereh, sixteen villages and alavurdee, &c., the Tayool property of Mirza Ezud Buksh, and of Nawab Ruffutunissa Begum and Pochunpoor, attached to the domain of Mulka Zamanee (Queen of the Age); Satubeh and other villages of Jewunpoor appertaining to the son of Mahommed Moorand Khan and Alsopoor the jageer of Osmanput Moomujum (astrologer); dependencies of the Soubeh of the metropolis of Shahjehanabad which yield 25,000 rupees, have been established, alienating them from the possessions of the said jageerdars, as an altumgha grant from the commencement of the khurreef season or bunkoorael, by way of fresh favour and in consideration of good services, to the specially devoted deserving of favour, and the chief among the props Zeboonissa and her children, as herein-stated. It is, therefore, incumbent on my illustrious and fortunate sons of lofty descent and dignified family, and my powerful vazeers and honorable nobles, and my venerable judges, and my economical collectors and mutsuddes for dewanny affairs, and those entrusted with the royal business and transactions, and the jageerdars and kurroories for the time being and for the time to come, that having in perpetuity and ever and always exerted themselves in conformity with this sanctified and exalted order, they leave the said pergunnah and mouzas in every respect, together with the mal and sayer in the enjoyment of her above-mentioned, and her children and connections from generation to generation, descent to descent, always and for ever; and considering this gift as protected and sheltered from the shock of alteration and change, they offer no molestation or opposition on the score of presents on account of soobeldarry, ferydary mal (jchat or sayer expenses, such as kulgeh to the collector, daroganeh zabtaneh to Government, begain, delnimnee, mokudmee suddone or kannoogoe) and consider the lands as exempt from all dewanny molestations and royal demands, and deem the rent which she may by her good management add to the jumma, as remitted and relinquished to her; and considering them-

selves

selves strictly enjoined and imperatively ordered, that they will not require new grants from her every year, nor deviate from this exalted and munificent order, which on the 9th (ninth) of the month of Zilhij, and in the 30th year of the lofty accession linked with eternity, received the honor of being inscribed.

Contents. Agreeably to the entries in the Tun office and the Khalsa Shureefa, as follows: The exalted order issued that the Pergunnah of Jharsa, with the mouza of Badshapoor, Moma, Bhutgaon, Bhoodhersh, &c., sixteen villages and alvendee, &c., the Tayool property of Mizza Mahommed Ezudbuksh, and Ruffuttoonissa and Pochunpoor, attached to Mulka Zummannee Sahibeh and other villages of Jewunpoor, appertaining to the son of Mahomed Moorandkhan, and Aloopoor the jageer of Osmanput Moonujjum, the produce from which is 25,000 rupees, being alienated from the said jageers, are in consideration of the meritorious services of the specially devoted, the worthy of favour, the chief among the props of the state Zeboonnissa, conferred upon her and her children and connections from generation to generation, descent to descent, by way of fresh favour from the commencement of the khurreef season or bunkoree, as a maasse toufeer (or a grant, the revenue of which may be improved) in altumgha grant, done on this 15th day of the month Zekadh, in the 30th year of the lofty accession.

Zekadh, year 30.
uly 1789, A.D.

This exalted
Firman is
written pursuant
to the entry in
the Tun Office
of the Khalsa
Shureefa.

One entire pergunnah of Jharsa, together with the mal and sayer and other villages of Badshapoor, &c., except the ancient imlak lands and gardens whose value and names of proprietors are not mentioned.

Annual
Income
Rs. 25,000.

Tayool of Mizza, Mahomed Ezudbuksh and Nawab Ruffuttoonissa Begum Mouza, Alavurdee Mohum, with the Sayer of Doulutbad and Khandsa, 9 Mouzas Aslee and Dalklee.

Boodherch, &c. Mouzas of the Huzzoor Ichseel, 16 Mouzas.

Pochunpoor, attached to the domain of the Queen of the Age, 4 Mouzas, viz., Pochunpoor, Baumouly, Meerpoor and Mullickpoor.

Mouza Jewunpoor in the enam of the son of Mahomed Moraud Khan, 2 mouzas. Aloopoor, in the jageer of Osmanput, astrologer, 1 mouza.

Copy of the luminous
letter is this. That
the officers of the lofty
offices prepare and
deliver an Altumgha
Sunnud or Grant.

Contents of the petition presented by the vakeel of the especially devoted the chief of the props Zeboonnissa, are that Pergunnah Jharsa with Mouzah Badshapoor, and the Mouzahs of Bhutgaon Boodhersh, &c., being 16 villages and alarvardee, &c., the tayool property of Mizza Ezudbuksh and Nawab Ruffuttoonissa Begum and Pochunpoor attached to the Sirka (domain) of Mulka Zamanee Sahibeh (or Queen of the Age), and the villages of Jewunpoor, in the jageer of Mahomed Mooradkhan and Aloopoor, in the jageer of Osmanput Moomijjum (astrologer), yielding in all a small jumma of 25,000 rupees, and fixed in the possession of your slave as a jaidad from the life time of Sumro (Sombre), who, some 15 years ago, was killed in the war of Soonjmul Jant on the bank of Phokur, and became hissuddook (an offering) to your royal head. Your slave being unprovided, only depends on your royal bounty that orders to the officers of the exalted office be adorned in special handwriting, that the sunnud of the most elevated firman for the grant of altumgha to her and to her children and connections for the places in your slave's possession as below specified, be prepared and given to her, so that seated in the corner of your bounty, she may pass the remainder of her life by means of your Majesty; hissuddook, what was necessary, has been stated to the sanctified.

Contents of the subscription of the Vizier of the kingdom, the support of the country, the centre of affairs, are as follows:—

Act according to the special inscription.

The

The statement of the office is as follows :

That the entire Pergunnah of Jharsa with Mouza Badshapoor and other villages of Blutgaon, Boodherch, &c., 16 villages and alavurdee, &c., and the tayool property of Mirza Mahomed Ezudbuksh and Nawab Ruffutoonnissa Begum and Pochunpoor attached to the domain of the Queen of the Age, and Jewunpoor the Jageer of the son of Mahomed Moradkhan and Aloopoor the Jageer of Osmanput, astrologer, are really since their alienation, fixed and established in the possession and enjoyment of the especially devoted chief among the Props Zeeboonnissa, at this moment the exalted order as stated above, reached this lofty office that a secakeh for the preparation of the elevated firman grant for holding the places in her possession, in the nature of an Altumgha grant, be written and delivered to the specially devoted, worthy of favour, Zeboonnissa and her children, whatever be the order in this behalf ordered, grant the secakeh the mandate of the superior and exalted in dignity of noble and high rank, elevator of the standard of magnificence and pomp, ornament of the carpet of splendour and respect, support of majesty and rule prop of sovereignty, and of the conquest of countries, bestower of victories in the field of battle for the protection of the world, contributor of happiness in the assemblies for the attainment of success, glitter of the mirror of sincerity and gratitude, light of the lamp of uniformity and candour, associate and exhibitor of the special assembly, knower of the secrets of the closet of sincerity and fidelity, wielder of the sword and pen, regulator of the affairs of mankind, essence of the devoted and of the khans of lofty rank, chief among the peers of dignified station, Vazeer prudent in counsels of the empire, Ameer enlightened in mind of elevated station, worthy of especial selection and honour, deserving of consideration and distinction, prop of the empire of the emperor, having the power of Solomon, vazeer of the kingdom, support of the country, centre of affairs, Dimadooddawla Asufghah Boorhanushmooth, Aoolmunsoor, Sufdur Jing, Shoojaooddowleh Zepyah Khan Asufododdowleh, Bahadur Hoozbr jung Yarwafardar Sipeh Salar Rootusm i kind.

The seal of the titles is here fixed.

Signed by the first
Peishkar of the Dufter
of Khalsch Shurreefeh.

Signed by the first
Assist Peishkar of the
Dufter of Khalsch Shurreefeh.

Mark of Roy Peim Raj. his seal. Mark of Roy Balmokund. his seal.

Copy received in the
Duffur Khason the 22d Zilhij, year 12
of the lofty accession.
(signed) Mitham Lall,
Writer in the Duffur Khason.

JUDGMENT of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Appeals of Troup and Solaroli v. The East India Company, and the Hon. Mrs. Dyce Sombre v. The East India Company, from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, Agra, heard on the 9th and 10th December 1857, delivered on the 2d day of February 1858.

PRESENT :

Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.
Lord Justice Knight Bruce.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall.
Sir Edward Ryan.

THE question, or the main question, raised by these appeals is of the true construction of a passage contained in the 3d clause of the 18th section of the Bengal Regulation, No. 2, of 1803, as, with reference to the undisputed facts, affecting or not affecting the suits brought by the appeals before us. I say the "undisputed facts," for the facts disputed are, in the view taken by their Lordships, not, for any present purpose, material.

The clause is thus worded :—

"That, after the period of twelve years shall have elapsed from the date of the cession of the provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company, the Courts of Adawlut are prohibited from hearing, trying, or determining the merits of any Civil suit whatever, if the cause of action shall have arisen at a period being twelve years antecedent to the date on which the petition for the institution of such suit shall be presented to the Court; unless the complainant can show, by clear and positive proof, that he had demanded the money or matter in question, and that the defendant had admitted the truth of the demand, or promised to pay the money, or that he directly referred his claim, within that period, to the matter in dispute, to a Court of competent jurisdiction, or person having authority, whether local or otherwise, for the time being, to hear such complaint and to try the demand; and shall assign satisfactory reasons to the Court why he did not proceed in the suit; or shall prove that, either from minority or other good and sufficient cause, he was precluded from obtaining redress: Provided, however, that it shall not be competent to the Zillah Courts, under the powers vested in them by this clause, to hear, try, or determine the merits of any Civil suit whatever, if the cause of action shall have arisen previous to the 10th day of November 1801, the date of the cession of the provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company."

The appeals are against judgments of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut Court of Agra, affirming

ing judgments of the Zillah Court of Delhi, which, in two Civil suits instituted against the respondents by plaint in the Civil Court of the Principal Sudder Ameen at Delhi, and transferred thence to the Zillah Court of Delhi, gave effect to so much of their defence in each case as, founded on the clause that I have read of the regulation, was analogous to what in England is called a plea of the Statute of Limitations. The residue of their defence, therefore, did not—the “merits” did not—in either Court receive any determination.

The suits were instituted in the year 1848; the original plaintiffs having been David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, a person of mixed European and Asiatic descent, who had become insane some years before, and the Committee of his Estate under a Commission of Lunacy issued against him in England, where D. O. Dyce Sombre passed some portion of his life after the year 1836, the year in which the alleged causes of action in the suits took place. He was living when each of the judgments was pronounced, but died in the year 1851, and some time after that event, the suits having been commenced in respect of property, moveable and immoveable, in the North Western Provinces of India, which he, before his lunacy, and the Committee for him after the Commission, claimed against the respondents. The proceedings were revived by the present appellants, the representatives respectively of the lunatic after his death, as to the lands and goods in litigation—an amount of property together, of considerable extent and value; all which had been in the possession of a wealthy Begum called Sumroo, who resided, and was, nominally at least, a kind of small Sovereign, at Sirdhana in those provinces, and died there at an advanced age in the year 1836.

D. O. Dyce Sombre seems to have stood towards her in the relation of an adopted son, or in an analogous position, and succeeded to the bulk, at least, of her riches. That bulk included, as he said and insisted, the lands and moveables in dispute, of which, indeed, or some at least of which, she appears to have made, or, so far as within her power, made to him a donation, or donations, in her lifetime; and he seems to have had them, or some part of them at least, in his possession, accordingly, before and at the time of her decease. Soon after that event, and in the same year, 1836, the respondents claiming the property in controversy of both kinds (the moveables at least, or some of them, having been in her own possession when she died), seized it; we do not say with violence, but seized it: asserting and acting upon their alleged right in the most practical manner. They have never relinquished the property thus rightfully resumed (as the respondents say), or, as the appellants say, wrongfully taken.

D. O. Dyce Sombre never submitted to this, except that he instituted no suit. He objected, remonstrated, memorialized, represented himself as unjustly treated; but, whether wisely or otherwise, did not resort to a Court of Justice. It was the Committee of his Estate, I repeat, that, in the year 1848, did so, using both their names.

D. O. Dyce Sombre was at Sirdhana, we believe, when the Begum died; was then, we also believe, upwards of 21 years of age; and (as for every present purpose it must be taken) was, at that time, neither insane nor under any other disability, a state of things which must be deemed to have continued uninterruptedly for several years next after her death, except as to his residence. He probably remained at Sirdhana for some weeks at least next following her decease, and in Asia during the whole of the year 1836, and part, at least, of the year 1837. He came to Europe between the end of the year 1836 and the end of the year 1841; and probably never was again in the East Indies. The Commission of Lunacy issued in the year 1843. He was found under it to have been a lunatic from some time in the year 1842. The Commission of Lunacy was never superseded, and we must, for the purpose of the appeals, consider it as clear and admitted, that from a time previous to the end of the year 1842, and thenceforth continually to his death, he was an insane person. The acts of which the plaints, the suits, complained, were done in the year 1836. It was in that year that the respondents took that possession of the disputed property of each kind, which, alleged by those proceedings to be wrongful, was the groundwork of the suits.

And we assume that possession to have been taken and those acts to have been done before August 1836, while it was in August 1848, and not before, that the plaints were filed. The respondents, on this ground, by their answers to the plaints set up the 3d clause of the 18th section of the Bengal Regulations, No. 2 of 1803 (already mentioned), as barring the suits. They set up also other defences, valid or invalid, just or unjust, with which we are not at present concerned. The Zillah Judge, considering the limited Regulation to apply to the cases, dismissed the plaints for that reason in the year 1849, and his opinion was affirmed on appeal in the year 1850, by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut Court at Agra. From which judgment, in each instance, the appeals now before us have been brought.

The representatives of D. O. Dyce Sombre, being by revivor, as I have said, the appellants, allege with truth that the acts of which the plaints complained, and for which they sought redress, having been done in the year 1836, were, therefore, done less than eight years before the time of issuing the Commission in Lunacy, and less than seven years before the commencement of that state of insanity in which D. O. Dyce Sombre, as I have also said, was continually from some time in the year 1842 until his death. And the only question that we can, or at least need, now decide is, whether, in that condition of circumstances, the alleged bar is effectual—whether such a bar has taken place. Their Lordships think not.

Those words of the clause of the Regulation upon which the controversy mainly or altogether turns, are, “shall prove that, either from minority or other good and sufficient cause, he was precluded from obtaining redress;” words the last four of which are especially remarkable, and which, of course to be construed not without reference to the context, seem to their Lordships of difficult interpretation, nor are they surprised that the meaning should have been viewed differently by different minds.

But

But we conceive that "other good and sufficient cause" must include insanity (whether there have been or be a commission or committeeship, or any analogous measure, or not); and that the word "precluded," which must necessarily be understood as referring to some time or period, does not mean "precluded" during the whole of the term of twelve years, or merely at its commencement, but means, in effect, "precluded" during any part of it. The conclusion at which we have arrived on the subject is rather therefore, that reached by the Sudder Courts of Bengal in analogous cases, than that of the Zillah Court of Delhi and the Sudder Court of Agra, in the present. Those two Courts, it is right to add, having acted, or intended to act, conformably to the spirit of former decisions of Courts within the North Western Provinces, in holding, as they did, on the hypothesis of twelve years and more, from the time of the accruing of the cause of action in each case, having elapsed before either plaint was filed, and D. O. Dyce Sombre having been in the North Western Provinces, and under no disability when each cause of action accrued, and for a considerable period afterwards, and having been a free man, of sound mind, until some time in the year 1842, and the Committee of his Estate in the Lunacy having been appointed to that office in the year 1844, that the question, under the Regulation, was substantially whether the lunatic and his estate (so to speak) had been guilty of negligence, had not exhibited reasonable and due diligence in prosecuting the claims; and the Delhi and Agra Judges, being of opinion that that question ought to be answered against D. O. Dyce Sombre and his Committee, decided accordingly. Their Lordships are of opinion, with the Bengal Sudder Courts, that the meaning and intention of the framers of the Regulation are shown by it to have been that, in computing the 12 years mentioned in it, there should not be reckoned any time elapsing while the person, for the time being entitled to seek redress, was not free from disability. Here, if we are right, the appellants are certainly clear of the Regulation, and the time between the commencement of D. O. Dyce Sombre's lunacy, in the year 1842, and his death, being not to be counted against him or the appellants. The suits having been instituted in the year 1848 were therefore, in their Lordships' judgment, as effectually instituted as if they had been so in the year 1844; their Lordships considering themselves bound to give effect to the language of the Regulation as they interpret it,—language very different from that of the English statute law on such subjects. They deem it right to say, in addition, that had they, with the Courts at Delhi and Agra, considered it to be properly, under the Regulation, a question of judicial discretion whether in the circumstances of the particular cases, or either of them, to hold the plaints or actions, or either of them, barred, their Lordships would have been disposed to think the respondents wrong on that point also.

Their Lordships do not consider it necessary to intimate an opinion as to any other point raised in the argument of either appeal, nor do they wish to be understood as suggesting that if D. O. Dyce Sombre had in the year 1844 recovered from his insanity, had without any relapse or interruption continued a sane man from that time until his death, and lived, in fact, until some time in the year 1852, and had in that year instituted against the respondents suits such as those instituted in 1848, *mutatis mutandis*, and the suits of 1848 had not existed, the suits of 1852 would not have been effectually barred by the Regulation. As matters, however, are, their Lordships, on the grounds that have been stated, hold that the judgments under appeal should be reversed, and, with that reversal, the whole matter remitted; the respondents paying the Indian costs so far as occasioned by the defence on the ground of lapse of time founded on the Regulation, and the cost of the appeals to Her Majesty, to whom the Committee will report accordingly.

Sir,

India Office, 26 November 1859.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th January last, with its accompanying memorial and other papers, requesting that the litigation now pending concerning the title to a tract of land near Delhi, in the Goorgaon District, known as the Pergunnah of Badshapore Jharsa, which is claimed as part of the estate of the late D. O. Dyce Sombre, may be referred either to the Privy Council or to arbitration in this country, instead of being remitted to India, as ordered by a recent decision of the Privy Council.

The statements contained in your memorial and its enclosures having been fully considered by the Secretary of State in Council, I am desired to inform you that, as it would be impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion upon the questions involved in the suit until the documents having a bearing thereon, many of which are in India, have been produced and examined, Sir C. Wood cannot concur in any steps towards an interference with the prosecution of the suit in the ordinary course.

(signed) G. Clerk.

J. R. Troupe, Esq.,
1, Porchester-square.

To the Under Secretary of State for India, India Office.

Sir,

London, 29 July 1861.

WE shall feel obliged by your placing the following statement before the Secretary of State for India :

On the 20th of January 1859 we presented a memorial to Lord Stanley, when Secretary of State for India, to the following effect : That a suit was pending between us as representing the late Mr. Dyce Sombre, and Her Majesty's Indian Government, touching the title to some land near Delhi, in the Zillah of Goor-gaon, called the Pergunnah of Badshapore Jharsa. That this land was an Altumgha Jagheer of the Begum Sombre, who both by deed and will had made it over to the said Mr. Dyce Sombre, her adopted son.

That the East India Company, on the Begum's death, seized the said Jagheer, and still held it.

That Mr. Dyce Sombre used every endeavour, short of going to law (although unsuccessfully), to recover the said estate ; and after he became of unsound mind, the late Mr. Larkins, committee of his estate, instituted in the year 1848 a suit in the Zillah Court at Delhi for the recovery of the said Jagheer.

That the courts in India dismissed the suit, not on its merits, but on the score of time.

That Mr. Dyce Sombre, having died on the 1st of July 1851, a will, by which he left the bulk of his property in trust to the East India Company, was in dispute from that date until 1856, when the said will was finally set aside, and we were thus at length able to appeal against the dismissal of the Jagheer suit to the Privy Council, who decided that the courts below were wrong, and reversed their judgments.

We also represented that great inconvenience would attend the further prosecution of this suit in the Indian courts ; that recent events had entirely disturbed the constitution and practice of those courts ; that the records at Agra had, as we believed, been entirely destroyed ; that it was not even certain in what manner those tribunals would be reconstituted ; and that we were by no means sure that if the case were remitted to those courts the same right of appeal as formerly would exist to Her Majesty in Council.

We therefore suggest that the course most convenient for all parties, and most conducive to the ends of justice, would be to adopt some means by which the right to this estate might be determined in this country without further delay or expense.

That, to show the general nature of the case, we had drawn up a short abstract which the Government could verify by records in their possession.

That a perusal of this abstract, and of the cases and Appendix printed in the Appeal to the Privy Council, as also of the judgment of the Privy Council (all which documents accompanied the memorial), would, as we believe, satisfy his Lordship that the questions to be raised depended entirely upon public documents more accessible here than in India, and that in our belief there was no necessity for a further reference to India. We therefore suggested a reference of the whole matter to the Privy Council, for decision upon the merits under the 4th section of the Privy Council Act, or to arbitration, with power for the arbitrators to call for any documents they might think fit. We consented to be bound by such reference or arbitration, and expressed our confidence that his Lordship would, under all the circumstances, assent to one of these two methods, considering the delay of more than nine years occasioned by the Government setting up a wrongful objection, Mr. Dyce Sombre's repeated attempts to obtain redress, the Begum Sombre's acknowledged services, her liberal character, and the state of the Delhi and Agra courts, and also the nature of the questions to be determined.

The abstract of the questions at issue, which accompanied the memorial, stated the locality of the Pergunnah in dispute, that the Pergunnah admittedly belonged to the Begum Sombre during her life, and that by a deed of gift, confirmed by her will, she granted the same to Mr. Dyce Sombre, who was in possession for two years prior to her death, and that the question was simply as to the Begum's right to dispose of the estate, which could be determined more conveniently in this country ; and also stated —

That

That previous to 1790, and under the Mogul rule, the Begum had obtained from Shah Allum, the Emperor of Delhi, an Altumgha Jagheer of these lands.

That an Altumgha Jagheer is alienable by the grantee.

That copies of the Emperor's grants, which were annexed, left no doubt of the nature of the tenure.

That Scindiah, on the 18th of August 1795, confirmed the Emperor's grants by a deed, a copy of which was given. That in the year 1795 the Begum held this estate, which is outside the Dooab, as an Altumgha Jagheer; and she also held by military tenure some other lands in the Dooab, first from the Mogul Emperor and afterwards from Scindiah, who confirmed the same to her on the same 18th of August by a different deed, couched in totally different language; a copy of this latter document was also given.

That while matters were in this position, in December 1803, the Begum transferred her allegiance to the British. Her troops assisted the English Government, and continued to do so until her death.

That the most distinct assurance was given by the Government to the Begum that her position, as regarded her proprietary rights, should be in no way altered by anything which took place. That in August 1805 an agreement was entered into by which she was to retain her lands in the Dooab. That this agreement, simply relating to lands in the Dooab, could in no wise be extended to the Pergunnah Badshapore, which was out of the Dooab.

That the East India Company assumed that all the estates of the Begum were held only on sufferance. The conquest, however, of Scindiah's territory did not involve the confiscation of private property such as an Altumgha Jagheer. The Begum was left in undisturbed possession, and whatever rights she had under Shah Allum and Scindiah she had under the East India Company.

That Lord Wellesley, in a letter of his, referred the Begum for the arrangement of her affairs to Lord Lake; and Lord Lake, in two letters of his, draws a broad distinction between the "Jagheer and the assignments for the troops with you," and actually confirmed both the grants (copies of these letters, marked 1, 2, and 3, were annexed).

That the Begum received repeated assurances that her rights should be maintained as fully as before the transfer of her allegiance, and Lord William Bentinck, so late as the 26th of September 1832, wrote to her that all her possessions which were of the nature of private property, should be religiously respected.

That various Bengal regulations recognised the validity of Altumgha Jagheers.

That on the death of the Begum in 1836, Mr. Hamilton, the magistrate of Meerut, and Mr. Hutchinson, the Commissioner of Meerut, went to Sirdhana, took possession of the Begum's lands within the Dooab, and also of all papers and other documents belonging thereto; and Mr. T. T. Metcalfe, the Commissioner of the Delhi territory, took possession of the Pergunnah of Badshapore Jharsa, together with all papers and other documents belonging thereto. Mr. Dyce Sombre not being on the spot, was unable to prevent this unjust seizure of his papers, which have ever since remained in the possession of the Government, inflicting necessarily a very great hardship on us.

That Mr. T. T. Metcalfe in his seizure of the Altumgha Jagheer, acted contrary to the Regulation II. of 1819, and so deprived Mr. Dyce Sombre of the opportunity of establishing his claim in the regular way.

That his representatives were thus obliged to bring their suit in the Indian courts, which suit had and has still to be decided on its merits.

That our case was simply this, that before the British conquest of Scindiah's country, the Begum was possessed of this particular estate by the tenure of Altumgha Jagheer; that nothing occurred either in the circumstances of the conquest, or in the agreements and dealings between the British Government and the Begum, to deprive her of the estate in perpetuity which she then possessed; and that, therefore, inasmuch as she duly granted it both by a deed of gift and by her will to Mr. Dyce Sombre, that his title to it was complete.

Finally, that every information which could throw light upon the matter could be at once procured at the India House; that all the questions at issue could be much better and more conveniently disposed of in this country; and we expressed our hopes that those representing Her Majesty's Government would consent either to a reference to the Privy Council, or to arbitration.

In addition to the various documents hereinbefore mentioned, we also sent with

the memorial and abstract copies of some of the Delhi records, and also copies of three letters of very great importance, which are more particularly alluded to in a subsequent part of this letter.

A letter written by us to the then Under Secretary of State for India accompanied the memorial. In this letter we stated our reasons for wishing the law officers of the Crown to be consulted, rather than the Council of India, as to the propriety of referring our case to the Privy Council.

On the 26th of November 1859 we received a letter from the then Under Secretary of State for India, which stated that, "as it would be impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion upon the questions involved in the (Badshapore) suit, until the documents having a bearing thereon, many of which are in India, have been produced and examined, Sir Charles Wood cannot concur in any steps towards an interference with the prosecution of the suit in the ordinary course."

In again calling the attention of the Secretary of State for India to the documents hereinbefore referred to, we feel it our duty as private individuals litigating with a powerful Government, to add the following statement consequent upon the answer of the 26th of November 1859, and as a supplement to our memorial and the papers sent therewith.

The Secretary of State for India grounds his refusal to accede to our prayer on an assumption that many of the documents having a bearing on the question involved in the suit are in India; now, upon this we feel ourselves bound to remark that there are to the best of our knowledge and belief documents in the India House abundantly proving our case, and copies of which we submit ought to be furnished to us. It will be remembered that amongst the documents annexed to the memorial there are copies of three letters; the first, marked No. 1, is written by the Marquis of Wellesley, at the time Governor General of India, to the Begum Sombre; it bears date July 22d 1803, and in it the Governor General refers the Begum to the General of the English armies (Lord Lake), as the person who had authority to act on his behalf, and with whom she was to arrange the terms of her connection with the "English Company's Government." It is a matter of history that Lord Lake had at this time and subsequently the management and settlement of all matters connected with Scindiah's feudal ones, and the civil servants of Government were bound to obey his orders; Lord Lake therefore had power to confirm the Begum's Altumgha grant, and that he did so seems quite clear from the second of the three letters just before mentioned, which is written by Lord Lake to the Begum on the 29th of October 1803. The part of particular moment for the present point runs thus: "The kindness and attention which were formerly shown to you by the officers of the Honourable English Government are well known and quite clear from former writings, and the deeds confirming (your) Jagheer, and the assignments for the troops with you." Can anything be clearer? Lord Lake here distinctly says, that her Jagheer has been confirmed by the officers of the English Government. The last of the three letters, also from Lord Lake to the Begum, and dated 29th October 1804, a year later than the last letter just mentioned, talks of "your Altumgha Jagheer, which is the Pergunnah of Badshapore."

This shows quite clearly what Lord Lake meant by the word "Jagheer" in the other letter, and that he well knew the difference between her perpetual possessions and those held by military tenure; these deeds of confirmation are, no doubt, the same about which Mr. Frazer wrote to the Begum. (See an extract from his letter of 21st February 1834, given in the Badshapore plaint, Appendix to the Badshapore suit, p. 4.)

We feel bound to presume that the India Home Government have, in accordance with the statutes, copies of all papers, military, civil, political or judicial, and amongst them there must be copies of Lord Lake's official correspondence with the Begum, as also copies of the deeds of confirmation, which would of themselves abundantly prove our case, or at least so far form a basis for it as quite to dispense with a reference to India, except as to any collateral matters; if the arbitrators, moreover, or Committee of the Privy Council to whom we suggested this matter should be referred, were not quite satisfied with all the documents which could be produced here, they might direct the deficiency to be supplied by evidence procured in India at a very moderate cost in comparison with what will be the case if the matters in dispute are to be prosecuted in the Indian courts.

We cannot be supposed to have copies of all the documents which passed between Lord Lake and others and the Begum, yet we have sufficient to prove beyond a doubt that Lord Lake did acknowledge the Badshapore pergunnah to be an Altumgha Jagheer belonging to the Begum, and if those representing Her Majesty's Government would consent to refer this case to the Privy Council or to arbitration we should be quite willing to produce the documents in our possession; we think it right also to call the attention of the Secretary of State for India to the fact that already a sum of some thousand pounds has been spent in litigation in regard to this claim, the greater part of which by the order of the Privy Council falls on the Indian Government.

In addition we also beg respectfully to submit, that although in our letter of the 20th of January 1859 (which accompanied our memorial) we requested that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown might be taken rather than that of the Council of India, as to the proper method of disposing of our case, we find nothing in the answer of the 26th of November to show that our request has been complied with.

We may fairly assume, that the Secretary of State for India is only desirous to dispense even-handed justice in this case, that it is in fact his wish to take care that neither are the resources of the State wasted on the one hand, nor private rights sacrificed on the other; and we appeal accordingly to his judgment if he is not more likely to receive a satisfactory opinion as to the best means of securing these ends in regard to the further treatment of our claims, by consulting the law officers of the Crown, who have no personal interests in the matter, and who are moreover the constituted advisers of Her Majesty's Government in all cases of difficulty, than by referring our petition in the first instance to a Committee of the Council of India, composed as that Committee would almost certainly be of members of the old Court of Directors, who from antecedent litigation with us, are scarcely in a position to give an impartial report on our proposals.

We therefore feel it incumbent on us again most strongly to press upon the Secretary of State for India, that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown should be taken as to the propriety of referring the matters in dispute, either to arbitration, or for the decision of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and more particularly do we now press this point on account of the late proceedings of the Indian Legislature, which have materially altered and endangered our position. In our memorial we represented that great inconvenience would attend the prosecution of this suit in the Indian courts; that recent events had entirely disturbed the constitution and practice of those courts; that the records at Agra had, as we believe, been entirely destroyed; that it was not even certain in what manner those tribunals would be re-constituted, and that we were by no means sure that if the case were remitted to those courts, the same right of appeal as formerly would exist to Her Majesty in Council. Since that memorial was presented, the Act transferring the Delhi territory to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab has been passed (a copy of which is annexed); the difficulties, therefore, we then anticipated have now arisen. This Act makes no reservation in favour of pending suits, and it appears doubtful (a point on which we earnestly request that the law officers of the Crown may be consulted) whether the same right of appeal exists as before such transfer to Her Majesty in Council.

In conclusion, we feel ourselves entitled to ask the Secretary of State for India to reconsider the determination expressed by him in his letter of the said 26th November, and we beg leave to repeat, that if any answer can be given to our title to the pergunnah of Badshapore Jharsa, it must be by documents which are matters of record; that every information which can throw light upon the matter we are bound to presume can be at once procured at the India Office.

(In the possible event of the evidence on either side being still defective, a Commission may issue, either from this country or from India, to supply the deficiency.)

That all the questions at issue can be much better, and more conveniently disposed of in this country, and we still therefore express a hope that as a matter of justice, the Secretary of State for India will accede to the proposal previously

submitted by us, and refer the matter at once to the Privy Council for their immediate and final determination, or to the decision of some referee or referees of high standing and eminent learning, who will have power finally to adjudicate on the right to this estate.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. Rose Troup*, for self and Wife.
J. Rose Troup, for *P. Solaroli*,
 and Wife.
M. A. Dyce Sombre.

India Office, 29 August 1861.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 29th ultimo, requesting that the suit relating to the pergunnah of Badshapore Jharsa may be referred to the Privy Council, or to referees in this country; and in reply to acquaint you that he cannot see, in your present application, any reason for a departure from the decision communicated to you in Sir George Clerk's letter of November 1859, or concur in any steps towards an interference with the prosecution of the suit in the ordinary course.

I am, &c.

J. R. Troup, Esq., and others,
 1, Porchester-square.

(signed) *Herman Merivale*.

ACT No. XXXVIII. of 1858.

Passed by the Legislative Council of India.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 11th December 1858.)

AN ACT to repeal Regulation V. 1832 of the Bengal Code, and to make certain provisions rendered necessary by the transfer of the Delhi Territory to the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

WHEREAS the whole of the Delhi territory, except such part thereof as is specified in the Schedule to this Act annexed, has been placed under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, and it is expedient that Regulation V. 1832 of the Bengal Code should be repealed: it is enacted as follows:—

I. Regulation V. 1832 of the Bengal Code is hereby repealed, except as to that part of the Delhi territory which is mentioned in the Schedule to this Act annexed.

II. All suits and proceedings which were pending in any court, or before any officer within any part of the said territory, except as aforesaid, at the time when the same was placed under the administration of the said Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, and which have been or shall be transferred to the courts or officers which have been or shall be established or appointed for the administration of civil and criminal justice and the collection of the revenues therein, shall be deemed to have been lawfully transferred to such courts and officers according to their respective jurisdictions; and any suits or proceedings which, subsequently to the time when the said territory was so placed under such administration, shall have been instituted in any such court, or before any such officer, shall be deemed to have been lawfully instituted.

III. Any suit which, prior to the time when the said territory was placed under the administration of the said Chief Commissioner, had been determined, and which hath been or shall be remanded by any appellate court, shall be tried before the court which, for the time being, would be competent to try such a suit if instituted after the passing of this Act.

IV. All

IV. All appeals or proceedings now pending in the Court of Sudder Dewany Adawlut, or in the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, or before the Sudder Board of Revenue for the North-Western Provinces, shall be determined by such Court or Board in the same manner as if this Act had not been passed; and all application for execution of decrees or orders which, but for the passing of this Act, would have been made to any court existing at the period above mentioned, shall be made to the court or officer who would have had jurisdiction in respect of the matter in dispute, had the suit or proceeding been instituted after the passing of this Act.

Appeals or proceedings now pending before the Sudder Court or Board.

Applications for execution of decrees.

V. All appeals from decrees or orders passed before the said territory was so placed under the administration of the said Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, which were not pending when the said territory was so placed under the administration of the said Chief Commissioner, shall be received, heard, and determined by the courts or officers who would have had jurisdiction over such appeals had the decrees or orders to which they relate been passed after the passing of this Act; and all decisions or orders passed by any such courts or officers on any appeals which may have been preferred between the date on which the said territory was so placed under the administration of the said Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, and the date of the passing of this Act, shall be of the same force as if such decisions or orders had been passed after the passing of this Act.

Appeals not pending at the time of the transfer of the territory.

SCHEDULE.

The tract, commonly called the Eastern Pergunnah, lying on the left bank of the Jumna.

EAST INDIA (BADSHAPORE CASE).

COPIES of a LETTER to the Under Secretary of State for *India*, dated 20 January 1859, relating to the BADSHAPORE CASE; of a MEMORIAL accompanying the above Letter; of the REPLY of the Secretary of State for *India* to such Memorial, dated 26 November 1859; of a Letter on the same Subject to the Under Secretary of State for *India*, dated 29 July 1861, with REPLY thereto; and, of INDIAN ACT, No. XXXVIII. of 1858.

(*Mr. Hennessey.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 July 1865.*

BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

FURTHER RETURN to Two Addresses of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 13 and 21 July 1863 ;—*for*,

(ADDRESS, 13 July 1863).

“COPIES of the CORRESPONDENCE, on the subject of the BANDA and KIRWEE BOOTY, between the India Office and the War Office and the Treasury Board, and of any MINUTES or DISSENTS which may have been recorded on the same subject by individual Members of the India Council:”

“And, of the LETTER of INSTRUCTIONS addressed, on the 17th day of November 1857, to Brigadier General *Whitlock*, by the Adjutant General of the Madras Army, and of the Document (marked A), containing an Extract from that Letter, which was forwarded, on or about the 8th day of February 1862, to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.”

(*Lord Stanley.*)

(ADDRESS, 21 July 1863).

“THAT there be added to the RETURN relative to the BANDA and KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY, addressed for on the 13th of July, a Copy of the ORDERS and CORRESPONDENCE of the Madras Government from the Military Consultations of *Fort St. George*, of the following Numbers and Dates, viz., No. 166 of 17th November 1857; Nos. 59 and 60 of the 21st November 1857; and No. 5 of the 2d July 1858.”

(*Sir Stafford Northcote.*)

India Office, }
9 March 1865. }

T. T. P E A R S, Major General,
Military Secretary.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 March 1865.

COPIES of further CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of the BANDA and KIRWEE BOOTY, between the India Office and the War Office and the Treasury Board, and of any MINUTES or DISSENTS which may have been recorded on the same subject by individual Members of the India Council, &c.

— No. 1. —

(No. 8729/64.)

The Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. *H. Merivale*.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 9 June 1864.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit herewith for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, copy of their Minute of the 8th instant, referring the question of the distribution of the Kirwee and Banda prize to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel*.

Enclosure in No. 1.

COPY of TREASURY MINUTE, dated 8 June 1864.

MY Lords have before them the Report of the Commission on Army Prize.

Their Lordships have again under their consideration the whole of the correspondence on the subject of the Kirwee and Banda Booty, and advert to the paragraph in the Treasury letter of the 2d March last to the India Office, intimating the opinion of this Board, that it would be advisable to suspend a final decision respecting the booty in question until after the report of the Commission.

My Lords observe, that since the date of their Minute of 14th March 1863, in which they expressed their opinion regarding the principle on which the Kirwee and Banda Booty should be distributed, several claims have been preferred for a participation in the grant under the terms of that Minute, with regard to which claims the authorities in this country and in India are not agreed; and considering the general recommendation of the Prize Commission that disputed claims should be referred to the High Court of Admiralty under the Act, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 65, my Lords have come to the conclusion that the adoption of that course will under all circumstances be the most satisfactory in the present case.

With this view they have caused a draft of an Order in Council to be prepared, which is now read at the Board, signifying the pleasure of Her Majesty that the booty of war captured during the operations for the suppression of the rebellion in Central India, and which has devolved to Her Majesty in virtue of her prerogative, shall be granted to the forces engaged in those operations, and referring the claims of all parties thereto to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty under the authority of the said enactment, with directions that he shall make such order as to him shall seem right.

My Lords, having approved of the draft Order, direct that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Clerk of the Council, with the request of their Lordships that he will move the Lords of the Council to submit the same to Her Majesty for her sanction.

True Copy.

(signed) *J. J.*

— No. 2. —

(No. 8729/64.)

Major General *T. T. Pears* to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir,

India Office, 18 June 1864.

I HAVE received and laid before the Secretary of State for India in Council, Mr. Peel's letter, dated 9th instant, transmitting copy of a Minute of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, referring the question of the distribution of the Kirwee and Banda prize money to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

2. In reply, I am directed by Secretary Sir Charles Wood to state that, on his being furnished with a copy of the Order of Her Majesty in Council referred to in their Lordships' Minute, he will transmit it to the Government of India for their information, with directions to give such publicity to the Order in Council as, under the circumstances, may appear to be desirable.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. T. Pears*, Major General,
Military Secretary.

— No. 3. —

Copy MILITARY DESPATCH to Government of India, No. 214 of 30 June 1864.

1. WITH reference to the communications which have been addressed to you from time to time regarding the disposal of the property captured by the forces operating in Central India in 1857-58, I have now to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have resolved to refer the question of the distribution of this property to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

2. A copy of their Lordships' Minute on the subject, dated 8th June 1864, and of an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 10th June, referring the question to the Court of Admiralty accordingly, is herewith transmitted for your information.

3. The Order in Council has been published in the "London Gazette." Your Government should also give such publicity to it in India as may appear to you to be desirable, so that it may engage the attention of all concerned.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Wood*.

— No. 4. —

Major General *T. T. Pears* to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir,

India Office, 21 June 1864.

I AM directed by Sir Charles Wood to transmit for submission to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the undermentioned correspondence, viz. :—

Copy of a Despatch from the Government of India, dated 5th May 1864, No. 188, with its enclosures, regarding the claim of the column commanded by Colonel S. T. Christie, c.B., 80th Foot, to share in the booty captured at Kirwee and Banda.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Robert Cadell, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, preferring a claim that the late C Company, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery, may be permitted to share in the same prize money.

2. With reference to your letter dated 20th February 1864, forwarding a letter from Colonel Middleton urging the claim of the column under his command to share in the Banda and Kirwee prize money, I am directed by Secretary Sir Charles Wood to transmit copy of a Despatch addressed by him to the Government of India, consequent on the receipt of the communication from Colonel Middleton above referred to.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. T. Pears*, Major General.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

(Separate.)

No. 188 of 1864.—Military Department.

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, 5 May 1864.

Sir,

IN continuation of paras. 2 and 3 of our letter, No. 141, dated 3d May 1862, we have the honour to forward further correspondence regarding the claim of the column commanded by Colonel S. T. Christie, to share in the booty captured at Kirwee and Banda.

Letter from General Prize Commissioner, No. 125—M, dated 29 October 1863.

Letter to Adjutant General, No. 264, dated 20 November 1863.

Letter from Adjutant General, No. 217—E, dated 23d February 1864.

2. You will observe that his Excellency the Commander in Chief adheres to his previously expressed opinion that the column in question is not entitled to share in the prize captured by the force under Major General Whitlock.

3. We concur with his Excellency in this opinion, as we do not consider that any new facts are adduced in this correspondence tending to show that Colonel Christie's column co-operated with the Major General's, or that it exercised any appreciable influence on his success at Banda and Kirwee.

We have, &c.
(signed) *John Lawrence.*
H. S. Maine.
C. E. Trevelyan.
W. Grey.

EXTRACT.—Fort William, Up-Country Proceedings for May 1864.

From the General Prize Committee to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. (No. 125—M, dated Fort William, 29 October 1863.)

AT the request of Colonel S. T. Christie we have the honour to submit the accompanying letter and enclosures, dated 10th August last, from him, having reference to the claim of the Futtehpore moveable column under his command to share in the Banda and Kirwee prize money. The claim of this force was negatived in Government letter No. 387, dated 11th April 1862.

From Colonel S. T. Christie, late Commanding Futtehpore Moveable Column, to the President Prize Committee, Calcutta; dated London, 10 August 1863.

THE Under Secretary of State for India having directed that the claim of the Futtehpore moveable column to share in the Banda and Kirwee prize money should again be submitted, through the Indian Government, with a view to its being considered by the Home Authorities, I have the honour to request you will kindly forward this application through the proper channel.

Letter No. 232, of 23 July, to Colonel Cadell, R.A.

When first submitted, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council did not consider this claim to be established, but as the Premier in this country has adopted a broader view of the meaning of co-operation, and the claim of Sir Hugh Rose's column is likely to be admitted, I venture to hope that, that of the Futtehpore moveable column, who were co-operating nearer to, and more directly with, the force, under Sir G. Whitlock, may at all events be submitted home, to be judged according to the circumstances of the case at the discretion of the Crown.

In support of this claim I have the honour to state, that in February 1858 I was ordered to take command of a moveable column, composed as per margin, and to proceed on field service in the Futtehpore district (which lies in the angle between the Ganges and Jumna, with Oude on the north and Bundelcund on the south), with instructions to clear it of a party of rebels who had crossed the Jumna from Bundelcund, to keep on the move, and to report daily to Brigadier Carthew, commanding at Futtehpore.

Three and a half Companies Her Majesty's 80th Regiment.
Wing 17th Madras Native Infantry.
Two guns Madras Artillery.
Seventy sabres 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry.

The enemy on the approach of the force under Sir Hugh Rose and Sir G. Whitlock increased in numbers on the opposite bank of the Jumna, and threatened to cross at several points, and during the months of March and April the column was constantly on the move to prevent their doing so, and was engaged with the enemy on the 5th March at Dhana, and had one man killed and several wounded.

On the advance of General Whitlock on Banda, the column proceeded to Chilitarah Ghat (30 miles from that station), and remained in position there for some days, thereby preventing the rebels crossing at that ford.

Immediately after the fall of Banda I put myself in communication with General Whitlock, informing him that my orders were on no account to cross the Jumna, but that

I should

I should be on the look-out for any rebels attempting to make across into Oude, and was by him informed of his intended advance to Kirwee.

A patrol of cavalry from my force succeeded in capturing one of the chief rebels, Jodah Sing, for whose apprehension a special reward was offered by Government, who, with several followers, who were all taken, was making his way from Bundelcund into Oude, after the capture of Banda.

On the 30th April I received orders to march with the Europeans of the column to Cawnpore, and on arrival there was instructed to select 200 men of the 80th for the Camel Corps, with a proportion of officers; this portion of the column was present at the battle in front of Calpee, and its subsequent capture by Sir Hugh Rose, prior to which they rejoined the native portion of the column, and were engaged with and killed a number of the enemy at Ghurra on the 9th May 1858.

After the fall of Calpee, the column then under command of Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Middleton, 17th Madras Native Infantry, crossed the Jumna and occupied Humeerpore, and remained out the whole of the hot season of 1858.

I beg leave to urge that the presence of my column on the north bank of the Jumna in the early part of 1858 prevented the rebels removing the treasures of Banda and Kirwee into Oude, thereby causing their capture by General Whitlock's force.

I would also add that the men of the 80th employed on this service were debarred from sharing in the Lucknow prize money, which the rest of the regiment who were in garrison, at Cawnpore, received.

I have the honour to append copies of letters soliciting the co-operation of the Futtehpore columns, and trust I have made out the claim of the men who composed it to share in the Banda and Kirwee prize money.

My dear Sir,

Banda, 9 May 1858.

Europeans -	-	90	will be about or near Mower Ghat in P. Pylanee on the third morning,
Madrassees -	-	100	i.e., Thursday. We shall march down the right bank of the Jumna,
Peons -	-	30	punishing a few refractory villages and re-establishing the police and
Artillery -	-	6 guns.	revenue posts of this district. It would be a very great thing if the
Light Lancers -	-	1 troop.	moveable column in the Futtehpore district could co-operate with us on
Myne's Horse	-	30	the left bank of the Jumna, and so prevent the rebels from crossing over

from one side to the other, as they hitherto have always done when attacked.

The two columns might keep up a daily communication and march parallel to each other and prevent the escape of bands of rebels across the river when attacked on the other side.

I suggest the movement for your consideration.

(signed) *F. O. Mayne,*
Magistrate and Collector.

To Brigadier Carthew, Futtehpore.

My dear Sir,

Calpee, 19 June.

HUMEERPORE is said to be evacuated, and we have had numbers passing up to Calpee. I send this by a man who is to see whether Humeerpore is evacuated or not, and to report to you; should it be evacuated, could you occupy it, and if you have a civil officer, could you give him a guard, and let him re-occupy the station, reporting to the Governor General at Allahabad that such had been done on my request?

We have a large gathering here, but I hope we shall soon make them scarce. Brigadier Maxwell is here in position opposite the fort.

To the Officer Commanding
Moveable Column, Futtehpore District.

(signed) *R. Hamilton.*

EXTRACT.—Fort William, Up-Country Proceedings for November 1863.

From Colonel *H. W. Norman*, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Adjutant General. (No. 264, dated Camp Mean Meer, 20 November 1863.)

WITH reference to previous correspondence as per margin I have the honour to transmit to you, for the opinion of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the accompanying letter from the General Prize Committee, No. 125—M, dated 29th ultimo, submitting the claim of the Futtehpore moveable column under the command of Colonel Christie to share in the Banda and Kirwee prize money.

From the Adjutant General of the Army, No. 1272 A, dated 1 October 1861.

From the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, No. 21 A, dated 8 January 1862.

Military Department docket to the Officiating Adjutant General of the Army, No. 388, dated 11 April 1862.

Received by Memorandum, No. 571, dated 10 November 1863, from the Officiating Deputy Secretary, Military Department, Calcutta.

2. The return of the enclosure is requested with your reply.

EXTRACT.—Fort William, Up-Country Proceedings for May 1864.

From Colonel *E. Haythorne*, Adjutant General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. (No. 217—E, dated Head Quarters, Camp Kurtarpore, 23 March 1864.)

WITH reference to your letter, No. 264, of 20th November 1863, I am directed by the Commander in Chief in India to state that his Excellency sees no fresh reason adduced in Colonel Christie's letter, herewith returned, of the 10th of August 1863, to cause him to change the opinion expressed in my letter of the 8th of January 1862, that the column under that officer's command, although performing good and useful service in the Futteh-pore district, could not be said to have co-operated with, or contributed to the success of, Major General Sir G. Whitlock's column at Banda and Kirwee, and is therefore not entitled, in his Excellency's opinion, to share in the Kirwee prize money.

2. Sir Hugh Rose observes that Colonel Christie's column appears to have no more claim to it than any of the other numerous columns employed at that period in the Doab between the Jumna and Ganges.

3. These columns were simply employed in occupying the districts between those rivers which had been cleared of rebels, and watching the different Ghauts for the purpose of preventing the influx of rebels from Oude and Bundelcund.

4. Under these circumstances the Commander in Chief desires me to express his regret that he sees no grounds to change his former opinion that Colonel Christie's column is not entitled to share in the Kirwee prize money.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

Sir,

Cockenzie by Prestonpans, N.B., 10 June 1864.

REFERRING to my letter of 16th July 1863, and to the decision of Government that the case of the Banda and Kirwee prize is to be referred to the Court of Admiralty, I have the honour most respectfully to request that the claim of the late C Company, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery, may, should the Secretary of State for India deem fit, be placed before that Court.

I am aware that the said claim was, on its first being made, rejected by the Governor General on account of the then insufficient evidence of "co-operation" with General Whitlock's force, but my letter above referred to, with the documentary evidence attached, and the testimony, if necessary, of officers in this country, prove no "constructive co-operation" of our small column, but "actual co-operation" within musket shot. There were more casualties in action in a detachment of my battery from bullets fired by Banda rebels than occurred, I believe, in General Whitlock's whole artillery, putting aside altogether the numerous casualties in the previous actions at Cawnpore. I myself ran a near risk of being captured when out for information by almost meeting a portion of the rebel garrison of Kirwee when marching into Oude after the place had yielded to General Whitlock.

A glance at the annexed sketch will show the actual contiguity of our "co-operation."

As I mentioned personally in an interview with the Military Secretary, India Office, the Commander in Chief of Madras had said he would renew our claim locally, on seeing the decision of the House of Commons on that of Sir Hugh Rose. But such a decision can never now be given, and unless our just and simple claim is laid before the Court of Admiralty, we shall lose what we think we worked for.

Our case being, therefore, singular, and now indubitably very strong, I would, for the sake of a native battery now broken up, but which was the first in the Madras army to volunteer to embark for Bengal in 1857, and which actually did embark, and did long, gallant, faithful and hard service, having many casualties in action and otherwise, most humbly and respectfully, but earnestly, solicit a re-consideration of our case by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Robert Cadell*, Captain,
Lieutenant Colonel R.A., late Commander
C Company, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery.

To the Under Secretary of State for India,
India Office, London.

Sent to Treasury
with copy of letter.

— No. 5. —

(No. 1721.)

Major General *T. T. Pears* to Lieutenant Colonel *Cadell*.

Sir,

India Office, 21 June 1864.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to acknowledge your letter, dated 10th June, on the subject of the claim of the late C Company, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery, to share in the property captured at Banda and Kirwee; and to inform you in reply that your application has been transmitted to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

I am, &c.

(signed) *T. T. Pears*, Major General.

— No. 6. —

(No. 9407.)

The Secretary of the Treasury to Major General *T. T. Pears*.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 6 July 1864.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request, with reference to your letter of the 21st ult., that you will suggest to the Secretary of State for India in Council that Colonel Christie and any other claimants to participation in the Banda and Kirwee Booty, should be apprised that under the terms of the Order in Council, referring all claims to prize captured in Central India to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, it is open to them, on their own responsibility, to submit their claims to that Court.

I am, &c.

(signed) *F. Peel*.

— No. 7. —

(No. 2180.)

Mr. *G. E. Cochrane* to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir,

India Office, 3 August 1864.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to acknowledge your letter, dated 6th July, and to acquaint you in reply that, in accordance with the suggestion contained therein, claimants to the Banda and Kirwee Booty will be informed that under the terms of the Order in Council, referring all claims to prize captured in Central India to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, it is open to them, on their own responsibility, to submit their claims to that Court.

2. Intimation to the same effect will also be conveyed to the Government of India.

I am, &c.

(signed) *G. E. Cochrane*,
Assistant Military Secretary.

— No. 8. —

Copy MILITARY DESPATCH to Government of India, No. 256, dated
8 August 1864.

REFERRING to my Despatch, dated 30th June last, I have to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have suggested to me that claimants to participation in the Banda and Kirwee Booty should be apprised, that under the terms of the Order in Council, referring all claims to prize captured in Central India to the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, it is open to them on their own responsibility to submit their claims to that Court.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. Wood*.

— No. 9. —

(No. 2747.)

Major General *T. T. Pears* to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir,

India Office, 28 September 1864.

IN continuation of my letter, dated 21st June 1864, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit, for the purpose of being laid before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a Despatch from the Government of India, with its enclosed correspondence regarding the claim of Brigadier General Maxwell, c.B., on behalf of the Cawnpore moveable column, which he commanded in 1858, to share in the Banda and Kirwee prize money.

Dated 30th July 1864, No. 267.

2. The Government of India were informed on the 8th August last of the desire of the Lords of the Treasury that all claimants to share in the Banda and Kirwee booty, should be apprised that, under the terms of the Order in Council, referring all claims to prize captured in Central India, to the High Court of Admiralty, it is open to them, on their own responsibility, to submit their claims to that Court. The communication had not reached the Government of India when the present correspondence was sent by them.

I have, &c.

(signed) *T. T. Pears*, Major General,
Military Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 9.

No. 267 of 1864.—Military Department.

(Separate.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Simla, 30 July 1864.

WE have the honour to forward, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, the accompanying correspondence regarding the claim of Brigadier General G. V. Maxwell, c.B., on behalf of the Cawnpore moveable column which he commanded in 1858, to share in the Banda and Kirwee prize money.

Proceedings for July 1864, Nos. 491 and 492.

We have, &c.

(signed) *John Lawrence*,
H. Rose,
R. Napier
Henry S. Maine,
C. E. Trevelyan,
W. Grey,
G. N. Taylor.

EXTRACT—Fort William, Military Proceedings for July 1864.

(No. 431.)

From Colonel *E. Haythorne*, Adjutant General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 652—E.; dated Head Quarters, Simla, the 15th July 1864.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief in India, to forward, for submission to Government, the accompanying correspondence from Brigadier General G. V. Maxwell, c.B., late commanding the Cawnpore moveable column, preferring a claim to a share in the Banda and Kirwee prize money on behalf of that column which he commanded in 1858, and to state that, in the opinion of his Excellency, the column under Brigadier General Maxwell, c.B., then Colonel Maxwell, c.B., is entitled, together with the late Central Indian Field Force, to share in the Banda and Kirwee prize money. The column crossed the Jumna, and took a very useful part in the action of the Jumna on the 23d May 1858.

2. The remainder of the column, and Lieutenant Colonel Blunt, I am to add, constructed, under the orders of Sir H. Rose, a mortar battery, not, as erroneously stated by Sir R. Hamilton, by Lord Clyde's orders, and shelled with great effect the town of Calpee, whilst his Excellency attacked it from the right bank.

(No. 432.)

From Brigadier General *G. V. Maxwell*, c.b., late Commanding Cawnpore Moveable Column before Calpee, to the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Simla; dated Mooltan, the 26th June 1864.

IN letter, No. 74, of 16th March 1864, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, addressed to his Excellency the Governor General of India, forwarding a claim made by Lieutenant Colonel W. Middleton, Retired List, of the Madras Army, for participation in the Banda and Kirwee prize money, alluding to report from Officiating Adjutant General dated 8th January 1862, and in fourth paragraph of the above quoted letter it is said, "It does not appear that any of these troops ever crossed the Jumna and actually co-operated with the forces advancing through Central India."

2. Further, in Paragraph 5 of that letter, quoting a memorandum from Sir Robert Hamilton to the Lords of the Treasury, dated 20th March 1862, it appears by Sir Robert's report, "By the assistance rendered by the troops on the left bank of the Jumna, the battery there erected by order of Lord Clyde, the operations against Calpee were materially assisted."

3. Number six paragraph infers that the column in question was commanded by Major (now Colonel) Middleton.

4. I consider it due to the force which I commanded to point out what I consider errors in the above quoted paragraphs, and I feel convinced that his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose will support what I assert, and also Colonel Wetherall, now Deputy Quartermaster General in Ireland, who was chief of the staff of his Excellency's Central India Field Force.

5. I beg to assert that part of my force did cross the Jumna, and was *bonâ fide* engaged with the enemy, and Sir Hugh Rose was pleased to acknowledge the valuable assistance that it rendered him; a timely and spirited charge of the Camel Corps saved some guns from being taken on either the 22d or 23d May.

6. I beg to annex copies of two letters I received with reference to the co-operation of the column under my command, marked (A.) and (B.).

7. The assistance alluded to by Sir Robert Hamilton was from my force, the column under Major Middleton being at Humeerpore, according to his letter of 21st February 1864, which is attached to the letter of Secretary of State for India, to Governor General, of 16th March 1864. I had two mortar batteries opposite to Calpee, and a couple of guns lower down the river.

8. The column under my command consisted of Colonel Blunt's Battery of Bengal Artillery, half of the Towanna Horse under Captain Souter, of 51st Regiment, Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, the Sikh Police Battalion, commanded first by Brevet Major Berry, of the 1st Battalion, 24th Regiment, and subsequently by Major MacMullin, of the Bengal Army, and the Camel Corps.

9. Six month's batta and the Clasp for Central India was granted to Her Majesty's 88th Regiment for its co-operation with Sir Hugh Rose's force, and I forwarded to the Prize Committee in Calcutta a claim for participation in the Banda and Kirwee prize money, thinking at the time it was the proper course to adopt.

10. But as it may be inferred from letter, No. 74, of 16th March 1864, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to the Governor General, that an ultimate decision has not been arrived at upon the question, and that there has been a misconception as to whether the Bengal troops actually crossed the Jumna, I trust that this my application in favour of the troops which I had the honour to command, may be forwarded to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Submitted,

(signed) *A. T. Cunynghame*, Major General,
Commanding Lahore Division Artillery.

(A.)

From Colonel *E. R. Wetherall*, Chief of the Staff Central India Field Force, to Colonel *G. V. Maxwell*, Commanding Column before Calpee; dated Camp, Head Quarters, Central Indian Field Force, Goolowlee on Jumna, the 18th May 1858.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Major General commanding the Central Indian Field Force, to desire your attention to the circumstances in which this force is now situated, and to invite your co-operation in a more active manner than that contemplated by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

This force now finds itself in presence of a numerous and active enemy, well found, and supplied with field artillery, and consisting not only of the ordinary garrison of Calpee, but of the troops of the Nawab of Bandah, and the fugitives from Kotah,
strongly

strongly posted in a country which is a network of ravines of extraordinary strength and extent.

From the exposure which this force has lately undergone in the action at Koonch, and subsequent pursuit, and the partial actions of 16th and 17th May, the troops are much reduced, and sickness is much increased, not only among the men but among the officers, many of the superior officers being unfit for duty. The opinion of the superintending surgeon is, that should the operations for the reduction of Calpee extend over two or three days, he much fears that the force will be rendered inefficient. Under these circumstances, and as a successful result to our operations depends upon a speedy reinforcement, the Major General requests you will be pleased to detail a wing of Her Majesty's 88th Regiment, a wing of the Sikh Battalion, and the Camel Corps to his assistance, leaving the remainder to protect the mortars on the left bank, and to co-operate on that bank of the river.

The state of affairs which necessitates this demand on the part of Sir Hugh Rose could not have been contemplated when his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief decided on your force remaining on the left bank of the Jumna.

A report will be made to his Excellency of the steps the Major General has deemed it his duty to take in this matter.

The amount of troops demanded has been made on the supposition that Major the Honourable Bourke's column has, or will, speedily rejoin you.

(B.)

From Colonel *E. R. Wetherall*, Chief of the Staff Central India Field Force, to Lieutenant Colonel *Maxwell*, Commanding Column in front of Calpee; dated Head Quarters, Camp Goolowlee, the 19th May 1858.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and am desired by Major General Sir Hugh Rose, K. C. B., to express his thanks for the prompt manner in which you have met his wish for assistance.

The Major General has not yet made the necessary arrangements for the reception of the troops, and requests their departure from your camp may be deferred until further orders.

The Major General is anxious that you should open fire upon the town and fort as soon as you are prepared to do so, and that a mortar battery may be erected to bear upon the village of Rabean. The battery in that village is concealed in the houses; the whole place should therefore be shelled and set on fire if possible.

It is also desirable that picquets should be established on the left bank to annoy the enemy as much as possible, and prevent his watering his men, horses, or cattle in the river.

A reconnaissance will be made of the left bank to-morrow morning, at daylight, and the Major General will feel obliged by your detaching a small body of cavalry to escort him.

(True copies.)

(signed) *G. V. Maxwell*,
Brigadier General.

— No. 10. —

Major General *T. T. Pears* to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir,

India Office, 24 February 1865.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit, for such orders as the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may see fit to issue, copy of a Despatch and of its enclosures received from the Government of India, regarding the claim of the Futtehpore moveable column to share in the Banda and Kirwee prize property.

2. This Despatch replies to a communication made to the Government of India, consequent on the receipt of your letter, dated 20th February 1864, which enclosed a letter from Colonel Middleton, urging the claim of the column under his command to share in this booty.

3. Colonel Middleton has been informed that the correspondence now received has been transmitted to you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. T. Pears*, Major General,
Military Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 10.

No. 15 of 1865.—Military Department.

(Separate.)

To the Right Honourable Sir *Charles Wood*, Bart., G.C.B., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

Fort William, 6 January 1865.

proceedings for
December 1864,
Nos. 357 to 362.

WITH reference to your Military Letter, No. 74, dated the 16th March last, on the subject of the claim of the column under the command of Colonel W. Middleton to share in the Banda and Kirwee prize money, we have the honour to transmit copies of the papers marginally noted, showing the circumstances under which the column in question crossed the Jumna to Humeerpoor.

We have, &c.

(signed) *John Lawrence,*
R. Napier,
H. B. Harington,
H. S. Maine,
C. E. Trevelyan,
W. Grey.

EXTRACT—Fort William, Military Proceedings for December 1864.

(No. 357.)

From Lieutenant Colonel *R. Hamilton*, Deputy Secretary to Government, Madras, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 3021; dated Fort St. George, the 2d September 1862.

proceedings of
Government 2d
September 1862,
No. 3020.

ADVERTING to your letter, dated 11th April 1862, No. 387, I am directed to forward for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, containing an appeal from Lieutenant Colonel R. Cadell, of the Artillery, against the decision passed on the claim of the C company of the late Golundauze Battalion of Artillery, to share in the Kirwee and Banda prize money.

MEMORANDUM from the Adjutant General of the Army, Ootacamund, 15th August 1862, No. 104.

THE Commander-in-Chief has the honour to submit to Government, the within further representation from the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, respecting the claim of the C company of the late Golundauze Battalion Artillery to share in the Kirwee and Banda prize money, with reference to the letter from the Government of India, communicated in proceedings of Government, No. 1594, of 2d May 1862.

From the Brigadier Commandant, Royal Artillery, Madras Presidency, Head Quarters, Saint Thomas' Mount, 24th July 1862, No. 862, to the Adjutant General of the Army, Ootacamund.

And forwarded
with your letter
No. 2203, dated
11th May 1862.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 4584, of 23d October 1861, and to extract of letter to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort St. George, 11th April 1862, published in proceedings* of the Madras Government, No. 1594, of 2d May 1862, I have the honour, at the requisition of Lieutenant Colonel R. Cadell, preferred with all respect and deference to the decision conveyed in the above letter by the Supreme Government, to solicit your again laying before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the following circumstances, which it seems to me, justify a second appeal on behalf of the C company of Golundauze, to share in the Kirwee and Banda booty.

Lieutenant Colonel Cadell states:—"The head-quarters of the company were, during the prolonged advance of General Sir G. Whitlock, attached to a small column which was constantly moving along the north bank of the Jumna (the northern boundary of Bundelcund) or in the narrow doab between that, the river, and the Ganges. One of its principal objects was to prevent the Bundelcund rebels retiring before Sir G. Whitlock into Oude, the southern portion of which, was at the time in full rebel possession. The south bank of the Jumna was of course held by the Bundelcund rebels, who sometimes crossed into the Futtehpore district, where many of the inhabitants were equally hostile to us. The lowness of the waters in the Jumna, the frequency of its fords, and the possession of almost all the boats by the rebels, rendered the river to them no military barrier. Prior to the taking of Banda and Kirwee, the Bundelcund rebels had frequently been driven back by our column into Bundelcund, and we marched to whatever point on the river they threatened

threatened to cross from. Shortly before the taking of Banda, our column drove a number of rebels across the Jumna near Chillatara Ghaut, which was then held in force by the rebels, and was only two marches from Banda, and two from the Bittora Ghaut on the Ganges. Had it not been for our column, there would have been nothing to prevent the Bundelcund rebel forces, many of whom were men from Oude, crossing into Oude and taking the whole, or portion of the treasure afterwards captured by Sir G. Whitlock's forces with them; as it was, they found an active foe in their rear. They were forced to fight and to abandon their treasure, and fly (principally) east or west along the southern bank of the river. From opposite Chillatara Ghaut, from Chundpore, Verowlie, from Ghuria, and from opposite Hummeerpore, rebels from Bundelcund were forced by our column to recross into Bundelcund. Had it not been for us close at hand, there might have been little treasure for General Sir G. Whitlock's forces to capture.

"The breaking up of the different forces with their staffs, and the fact of important official correspondence being frequently at that time carried on in a demi-official form, and being consequently not recorded, tended to prevent the production of official documentary evidence of our actual co-operation with Sir G. Whitlock's forces; but in a previous letter, I quoted a letter,* from Mr. Mayne, who was with that officer, soliciting 'co-operation.' But apart from documentary evidence, I humbly submit that a geographical examination of our marches and position on the northern bank of the Jumna, and a consideration of time when these marches were made, prove *bonâ fide* military co-operation.

* Dated 9th May 1858.

"As to the proximity of that co-operation, I have distinctly heard the Bundelcund rebels taunting our Madras Sepoys, with the side they had taken during the mutinies, and I have seen men on our side hit by musket bullets from Bundelcund rebels.

"I beg to add, that I have spoken to many officers of Sir G. Whitlock's force, who expressed a hope that we should be admitted to shares in the captured booty.

"It may appear foreign to the point at issue, but I would beg to add, that after behaving with acknowledged steadiness, gallantry, and devotion during certain confusion at Cawnpore in the end of November 1857, the head quarters of the Golundauze Company were sent to form part of the small column acting on the immediate north of the Bundelcund rebels opposed to Sir G. Whitlock, and thus lost the chance of gaining honour and booty at the capture of Lucknow."

ORDER No. 3020, 2d September 1862.

THE Governor in Council observes that the Government of India have already disposed of the claim preferred in the foregoing correspondence.

Proceedings of Government, No. 1594, dated 2d May 1862.

2. Colonel Cadell's appeal against that decision however, having been submitted by the Commander-in-Chief, it will be forwarded for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

(True copies.)

(signed) *R. Hamilton*, Lieutenant Colonel,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Military Department, Fort William—(No. 1116, under date 4th October 1862).

Forwarded for the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, with reference to the opinion already given by his Excellency in the Adjutant General's letter, No. 21A, of the 8th January 1862.

To be returned.

(No. 358.)

(No. 3106—Military Department.)

To the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Sir,

ADVERTING to the correspondence marginally noted, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a communication from the Adjutant General, transmitting for favourable consideration, extracts from a letter from Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. Cadell, of the Royal Artillery, urgently requesting that the claim of the C company of the (late) 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery to share in the Banda and Kirwee prize money, may be again sent to the Supreme Government, with a view to its being submitted for the decision of the home authorities.

To Government of India, 26th July 1861, No. 2637 A.
To Government of India, 14th August 1861, No. 2851.
From Government of India, 11th April 1862, No. 387.
To Government of India, 2d September 1862, No. 3021.
From Government of India, 24th September 1862, No. 836.
Proc. of Government, 5th September 1864, No. 3105.

2. It will be observed that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army is of opinion, that if the claims of his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose's column are to be recognised, those of the columns under Major General Carthew and Colonel Middleton (with which the C company, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery was employed) are superior, and should be acknowledged, as the field of their operations was much nearer and more co-operative with Sir G. C. Whitlock's column than that of the column under Sir Hugh Rose.

Fort Saint George, 5 September 1864.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Hamilton, Col.,*
Deputy Secretary to Government.

From the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 29th August 1864, No. 3/62; to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George.

I HAVE the honour, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for the favourable consideration of Government, the accompanying extracts of a letter, &c., as per margin,* received from Lieutenant Colonel R. Cadell, Royal Artillery, urgently requesting that the claim of the C company of the late 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery, may be again sent to the Supreme Government, with the view to its being submitted for the decision of the home authorities.

* Dated Cockenzie by Prestonpans, N.B., 25th July 1864, with the Map showing the position of the late C Company Golundauze at the time of the capture of Kirwee.

Sir Hope Grant is of opinion, that if the claims of Sir Hugh Rose's column are to be recognised, those of the columns under Major General Carthew and Colonel Middleton (with which the C company, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery was employed) are superior, and should be acknowledged, as the field of their operations was much nearer and more co-operative with the column under Sir George Whitlock, than that of the column under his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose.

From Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) *Robert Cadell*, Royal Artillery, late Commanding C Company, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery, Cockenzie by Prestonpans, 25th July 1864, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Madras.

I HAVE the honour to refer you to my letter of 30th July 1863, and to your reply. The subject of the Banda and Kirwee prize money has now been placed before the Admiralty Court, and in consequence of the non-removal of the rejection of the claim of the late C company, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery, we have to appear before that Court in a much more disadvantageous position than Sir Hugh Rose.

2. I beg you will bring to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Military Despatch† of Sir C. Wood, to the Government of India, wherein he says that his decision, adverse to our claim was solely founded on that of the Indian Government, and he adds "the information upon which your ('the Indian') Government and the Commander-in-Chief founded your opinion in 1862 must have been imperfect if not incorrect."

3. This opinion of the Indian Government was published in Artillery Orders (Madras), dated 7th May 1862, and is printed at page 63 of "Return on Banda and Kirwee Booty," presented to the Houses of Parliament, and is there headed as from "Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India," at its date, the 11th April 1862.

4. This decision is evidently founded on that of Sir Hugh Rose, which is printed on the page preceding that above named, and is headed from "Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B., Officiating Adjutant General of the Army," at its date the 8th of January 1862.

5. This letter sets forth the reasons of Sir Hugh Rose's averse decision, and had we been made aware sooner of these reasons we could easily have shown their unsoundness. You will see that at paragraph 5, Colonel Norman says "it does not appear that any of these troops ever crossed the Jumna."

6. Now Sir Robert Hamilton (page 40, paragraph 20 of Banda and Kirwee Return), then Political Agent with Sir Hugh Rose, distinctly records his request that Hummeerpore, on the Bundelcund side of the Jumna, should be occupied by a part of our force. Blue Book, No. 8, on Indian Insurrection, page 162, and Brigadier Carthew in his claim, and Colonel Christie in his,‡ and I in mine,§ distinctly record the actual crossing to the Bundelcund side.

Sir

† Page 11 of 2d further papers "on Banda and Kirwee Booty" laid before the Houses of Parliament.

‡ Vide page 61, Return on Banda and Kirwee Booty.

§ Vide pages 58 and 63 of same Return.

* Sir Hugh Rose's knowledge of this fact (viz., the position of Hummeerpore) is proved by his, at page 163 of No. 8 Blue Book, on Indian Insurrection, telegraphing to the Governor General to request him to order General Whitlock, who had then been halting for 38 days at Banda, not far off, to occupy that important post. Sir Hugh Rose was then unaware that Major Middleton had already complied with his political agent's request.

7. * the position of Serowlie, a town in the Banda district, 29 miles from Banda, whence, as recorded by the Governor General, page 113, Blue Book, No. 8, on Indian Insurrection, and as detailed by Colonel Christie, at page 118, we had men killed and wounded, &c.

9.* Some of the frequent crossings or threatenings to cross, and drivings back by us of rebels from Bundelcund, are recorded in the last-mentioned Blue Book at pages 39, 62, 71, 73, 95, and 96, 99, 108, 113, 116, 119, 123, 124, 130, 156 and 164. * Paragraph 8 omitted in original letter.—A. T. C.

10. Chilatarā Ghat is only 26 miles from Banda, and lies on the only made road thence across the narrow doab which we occupied, into the adjacent and then rebel country of Oude. The intersection of the roads at Futtehpore, where our head quarter camp often was, and whence dams in every direction were constantly made, was much nearer Kirwee than I believe even Banda itself.

11. I beg further to point out that at page 52, paragraph 21, of first, "further papers on Banda and Kirwee Booty," Sir C. Wood considers General Smith's column as entitled to share, while General Sir W. Mansfield (in 1858 Chief of Lord Clyde's staff) at paragraphs 9 and 10 of same letter, distinctly states that General Smith co-operated "far less" than we did.

12. I beg to enclose a map† showing our position.

13. I finally beg to attach an extract from another letter (A)‡ from Mr. Mayne, Sir G. Whitlock's political agent, after the affair at Banda; and I trust that, as Sir Hugh Rose regretted § he could not in 1862 support our claim, his Excellency will see fit to forward the whole subject for the re-consideration of the Government of India, in order that its adverse decision, which our legal adviser informs us will be very prejudicial to the establishment before a court of law of our just claim, may be removed.

† Marked B.

‡ Marked A.

§ See his decision before quoted.

(A.)

EXTRACT from Letter from *F. O. Mayne*, Esq., Collector at Banda, to Lieutenant Colonel *Drury*, late Brigade Major at Futtehpore, and now Military Accountant at Madras; dated 8th August 1862.

"YOUR letter of June 3d was duly received, regarding the Kirwee prize money, and your claim to share therein.

"It is certainly true that when Whitlock was reducing the Banda District to order" (Mr. Mayne's personal knowledge only embraced that period), "the authorities and troops at Futtehpore were, as a matter of course, expected to keep the northern side of the Jumna, and prevent, if possible, the crossing by rebels into Oude, and in performing that duty these troops have, I should say, to a certain extent a right to share in the prize of Banda and Kirwee. They certainly have better grounds to go in than Sir Hugh Rose or any other forces. The law of constructive capture appears to be very intricate, and I am not very well up in it, and cannot say how far your claim would be admitted in the Admiralty Court.

"I have nothing to do with the prize or its distribution, and don't see what I can do to help you. You must help yourselves by getting some one to advocate your cause in England. No time is to be lost; I fancy the Madras column would have no objection to admitting your claim, for your force is so very small that, in the division of so large a prize, the additional claimants would make little difference in the amount of each individual's share. I am not sure it would not be better to leave it to the Prize Committee, without stirring the matter publicly."

(A true extract.)

(signed) *Robert Cadell*, Lieut. Colonel, R. A.

(True copy.)

(signed) *A. T. Cadell*, Lieut. Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery,
Madras Presidency.

ORDER, No. 3105, 5th September 1864.

Forwarded to the Government of India.

(True copies.)

(signed) *R. Hamilton*, Colonel,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

(No. 359).

From Colonel *E. Haythorne*, Adjutant General, to the Secretary of the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, No. 55-C.; dated Head Quarters, Camp Meerut, 19th December 1864.

IN returning the enclosure of your Despatch, No. 26, dated 3d May 1864, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, letters in original, as per annexed list, from different officers, showing the circumstances under which Major Middleton's column crossed over the Jumna to Humeerpore.

2. These letters, I am to observe, make it clear that Major Middleton's column did cross the Jumna; but as this was a proceeding which appears to have been in direct opposition to the wishes and orders of Lord Clyde, the late Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Hugh Rose is of opinion that the fact does not alter the merits of the case, as it was Major Middleton's duty simply to keep the dooab free of rebels.

Left half European Troop Madras Horse Artillery.
2 Guns C Company, 5th Madras Artillery.
1 Troop 8th Bengal Cavalry.
Detachment 80th Regiment (150 men).
1 Company Madras Rifles (36th Regiment).
4 Companies 17th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.

3. Under these circumstances, his Excellency ventures to think that the troops composing the column in question are not entitled to share in the booty captured at Kirwee and Banda.

4. The difficulty of obtaining any reliable information of the proceedings of Major Middleton's column, has caused much unavoidable delay in replying to your communication on the subject.

L I S T.

1. Letter from Brigadier General Hill, Commanding Cawnpore Brigade, No. 180, dated 26th May 1864, with enclosures.
2. Brigadier General Maxwell's Letter, dated 24th June 1864.
3. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Ross, 3d Battalion, Rifle Brigade, dated 17th August 1864.
4. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hawkes, Commanding 80th Regiment, dated 23d September 1864, with enclosures.
5. Letter from Major Graham, Commanding 6th Bengal Cavalry, No. 174, 26th September 1864.
6. Letter from Deputy Adjutant General, Madras, No. 3386, dated 25th October 1864, with enclosures.
7. Letter from Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Madras, Nos. 1-592, 8th March 1864, with enclosures.

(No. 360).

From Colonel *E. Haythorne*, Adjutant General, to the General Officer commanding the Oude Division, No. 4095-E; dated Head Quarters, Simla, 14th May 1864.

WITH a request that he will have the goodness to ascertain from the Divisional Records whether the moveable column, under command of Major (now Colonel) W. Middleton, whose Despatch on the operations against the rebels on the right bank of the Jumna (at or near the village of "Gurrah,") was published in General Order by the Governor General, of 1858, page 826, had occupied Humeerpore, subsequent to 9th May of that year.

2. He is further requested to forward to this Department, with as little delay as possible, any correspondence that may be extant, and which relate to the operations of this column during 1858.

(No. 367).

To Captain *Coghill*, Major of Brigade.

REFERRED to the Major of Brigade, Cawnpore, in whose office it is believed all the records of the old Cawnpore division were lodged.

Return with reply requested.

Oude Division,
Head Quarters, Lucknow,
21 May 1864.

(signed) *C. A. Burnell*, Lieut. Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General.

From Brigadier General *P. Hill*, C.B., Commanding at Cawnpore, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Lucknow; (No. 180), dated Cawnpore, the 26th May 1864.

In reply to the Adjutant General's memorandum as per margin,* I have the honour to forward a copy of the only letter procurable, referring to Major (now Colonel) Middleton's column, from the old books of the Futtehpore division.

* Prize No. 4,395 of 14th May 1864, inquiring whether Major Middleton's column returned to Humeerpore after 9th May.

As Brigadier Carthew recalls Major Middleton's column from Ghatimpore on the 8th May, it does not appear probable that he would send them further away to Humeerpore, thereby placing the River Jumna between them.

I forward two extracts of orders which may bear indirectly on the subject, one of 28th May 1858, showing that there was a force at Chillatara Ghat, which is close to Humeerpore, though there is nothing to indicate that the force was that under Major Middleton; and the other of 6th June 1858, showing that Major Middleton did command a force, but giving no indication as to where that force was located.

From Brigadier *M. Carthew*, Commanding Futtehpore, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Cawnpore Division, Cawnpore; (No. 163), dated Futtehpore, the 8th May 1858.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of the Brigadier General Commanding the Division, that the moveable column under the command of Major Middleton moved this morning to Ghatimpore, with a view of cutting off a body of rebels whom he understands to be at the village of Futtehabad. He was to be supported at Ghatimpore by a force of 160 of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment from Colonel Maxwell's column.

Ghatimpore being beyond the limits of the Futtehpore district, I have desired Major Middleton to lose no time in returning to this district, the instructions from the General of the Staff having prohibited the column going beyond its limits. I should be glad of instructions from the Brigadier General, in the event of rebels being heard of a few miles out of this district. Major Middleton reports that the roads near the river are impassable for guns, in consequence of the number of ravines running into it.

(True copy).

(signed) *K. Coghill*, Captain,
Major of Brigade.

Extract from Station Orders by Brigadier *Carthew*, Commanding.

THE 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry will furnish a guard as per margin,† to escort treasure to Chillatara. The native officer will receive over charge thereof from the Deputy Collector this evening at 5 p.m. The treasure to be handed over to the officer commanding at Chillatara.

† 1 Native Officer.
1 Havildar.
2 Naïques.
18 Privates.

(True extract).

Futtehpore,
28 May 1858.

(signed) *K. Coghill*, Captain,
Major of Brigade.

Extract from Station Orders by Major *W. K. Babington*, Commanding.

UNDER instructions received from the Brigadier General Commanding the Division, the detachment of the 17th Regiment, with the moveable column under Major Middleton, will be relieved by one of equal strength from the same regiment.

(True extract.)

Futtehpore,
6 June 1858.

(signed) *K. Coghill*, Captain,
Major of Brigade.

No. ^{5244.}
E

To Brigadier General *Maxwell*, c.b., Commanding the Mooltan Brigade.

REFERRED with Government letter, No. 26, dated 3d May 1864, and the enclosures which accompanied it.

Does Brigadier General Maxwell know anything of the column which is said to have co-operated with him in 1858 near Calpee?

Return of all papers with reply requested.

A. G. O., Head Quarters, Simla,
14 June 1864.

(signed) *E. Haythorne*, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

From Brigadier General *G. V. Maxwell*, to the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Simla; dated Mooltan, the 24th June 1864.

IN returning the accompanying papers relative to a claim made by Lieutenant Colonel Middleton for participation in the Banda and Kirwee prize money, I beg to state that I remember that he commanded a column in the Futtehpore district.

About 8th or 9th May 1858, I sent part of my column (the Camel Corps), to Ghatimpore to co-operate with him. Lieutenant Colonel Ross, of the 3d Battalion Rifle Brigade, then commanded the Camel Corps, and I dare say remembers the particulars of that co-operation. That was the only occasion on which my column had any communication with that commanded by Lieutenant Colonel W. Middleton.

(signed) *A. T. Cunynghame*, Major General,
Commanding Lahore Division Artillery.

From Lieutenant Colonel *J. Ross*, 3d Battalion Rifle Brigade, to the Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters; dated Peshawur, the 17th August 1864.

WITH reference to the correspondence herewith returned, I have the honour to state, that when with Colonel Maxwell's column in May 1858, I never met with a force under Major Middleton.

I recollect, by Colonel Maxwell's order, sending at that time a detachment of the Camel Corps to patrol down the left bank of the river from Calpee, in the direction of another column; but I cannot recall to mind who commanded it.

My impression is that the detachment returned the following day, having seen nothing of the enemy, but having met with a patrol from this column, Captain (now Major) Smith, of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, commanding the detachment sent by me.

(signed) *W. O' G. Haly*, Brigadier General,
Commanding Peshawur Brigade.
No. , dated 19th August 1864.

(signed) *J. Garvock*, Major General,
Commanding Peshawur Division.
D. S. O. No. 151 A. G., dated 23d August 1864.

From Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel *R. Hawkes*, Commanding Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, to the Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters, Simla; (No. 1621), dated Head Quarters, Jhansie, the 23d September 1864.

WITH reference to your letter prizes No. ⁸⁷⁹³
E dated Adjutant General's Office, Simla, the 12th September 1864, annexing an extract of a letter, dated the 21st February 1864, from Major (now Colonel) W. Middleton, Retired List, Madras Army, commanding a moveable column in the Futtehpore district, in May 1858, I have the honour to enclose a letter from Captain Sullivan, of the regiment under my command, giving as much information as he can afford relative to the operations of Major Middleton's column up to the 11th May 1858; and as no proportion of the 80th Regiment was employed with that column to a later date, I am unable to supply any information regarding its subsequent movements.

(signed) *C. Cureton*, Colonel,
Commanding at Jhansie.

(signed) *H. Tombs*, Brigadier General,
Commanding Gwalior District.

From Captain *G. Sullivan*, 80th Regiment, to Colonel *Hawkes*, Commanding 80th Regiment; dated Jhansie, the 21st September 1864.

THE information I can give relative to the co-operation of 150 men of the 80th Regiment with Major Middleton's column in 1858, is that two companies of the 80th Regiment, forming part of the Camel Corps commanded by Captain Ross, of the Rifle Brigade, were detached by Colonel Maxwell from his camp at Akbarpore, to Major Middleton's assistance at Ghatimpore.

I then commanded one of these companies. We marched 20 miles to Ghatimpore, on the 7th May. Major Middleton's column reached there on the 8th; and on the 9th he attacked a party of rebels at the village of "Gurrah," inflicting some loss upon them. On the 11th our companies returned to Akbarpore, leaving Major Middleton's column at Ghatimpore.

No part of our regiment was with Major Middleton when he crossed the Jumna to Humeerpore, as our two companies were present at the taking of Calpee.

(signed) *R. Hawkes*, Colonel and Lieut. Colonel,
Commanding 80th Regiment.

From Major *F. D. Graham*, in Command 6th Bengal Cavalry, to the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Simla; (No. 174), dated Peshawur, the 26th September 1864.

IN reply to the accompanying letter prize No. ⁸⁷⁹⁴_E dated Simla, 12th September, with extracts from a letter by Major Middleton, Retired List, Madras Army, I have the honour to report that Captain Woodcock, now doing duty 20th Punjaub Infantry (on leave to Cashmere till 15th October), commanded the troop 8th Bengal Cavalry, employed under Major Middleton's orders opposite Calpee. Major Richardson at this period commanded the Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry. From inquiries from the Native officers of the troop, I am enabled to say, that some days subsequently to the engagement at Gurrah (Ghurra), on 9th May 1858, a party of some 12 sowars, headed by a Lieutenant Stewart, Adjutant of the Madras Regiment, swam the river, and some companies or a company of sepoys crossed over and occupied Humeerpore for three or four days, after which they were withdrawn to the left bank.

(signed) *W. Hope*, Colonel,
Commanding Peshawur Brigade.
No. 1731 A, dated 27th September 1864.

FORWARDED. If considered desirable, Captain Woodcock, now in Cashmere, can be addressed on the subject.

(signed) *J. Garvock*, Major General,
Commanding Division.
No. 320 A. G., dated 3d October 1864.

From Lieutenant Colonel *C. Cooke*, Deputy Adjutant General, to the Adjutant General, Simla; (No. 3386), dated Fort St. George, the 25th October 1864.

WITH reference to your letter as per margin,* I have the honour, by order of the Commander in Chief, to forward the accompanying letters from the officers commanding 17th and 36th Regiments Native Infantry, affording the information required.

* Dated 12th September 1864, No. 8796, requesting to be furnished with any information obtainable regarding the crossing of Major Middleton's column into the Futtehpore district in May 1858.

Dated 12th September 1864, requesting to be furnished with any information obtainable regarding Major Middleton having crossed the Jumna to Humeerpore with his column.

From Colonel *W. K. Babington*, Commanding 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Adjutant General, Fort St. George; (No. 359), dated Quilon, the 8th October 1864.

WITH reference to letter, No. 8796, dated 12th September 1864, from the Adjutant General, Fort William, and the extract from Colonel Middleton's letter to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, forwarded with your Memorandum, No. 2659 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to state, that the moveable column referred to by Colonel Middleton, marched out of Futtehpore on the 1st March 1858, under Colonel Christie, of Her Majesty's 80th Foot, and was sent out for the purpose of patrolling the district, and preventing rebels passing into it from Bundelcund.

Colonel Middleton assumed command of this column on the 29th April 1858.

This column had two actions with the rebels in the Futtehpore district, one at a village called "Serowlie," when under command of Colonel Christie, and another at a village called "Ghurra," when under Colonel Middleton. On or about the 22d May 1858, Colonel Middleton crossed over to the right bank of the Jumna, and occupied the town of Humeerpore without opposition, but returned with his force on the same day to the left bank of the river. I am unable to say by what authority he crossed into Bundelcund (as all letters on the subject were left with the head quarters of the Futtehpore Brigade); but he was ordered to recross into the Futtehpore district by Major General Whitlock, as soon as he heard of it. Should this point be material, I should recommend a reference to the records of Brigadier (now Major General) Carthew's Brigade, or else to those of Major General Whitlock's, as I am unable to give any further information on the subject, and am writing almost entirely from memory.

(signed) *J. E. Williams*, Major General,
Commanding Southern Division.

No. 459, Head Quarters, Southern Division,
Coonoor, the 15th October 1864.

From Colonel *M. Galwey*, C.B., Commanding 36th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Fort St. George; (No. 331), dated Kamptee, the 14th October 1864.

With reference to your memorandum, No. 2660, dated 28th ultimo, endorsed on letter of the 12th idem, No. 8795, from the Adjutant General, Bengal, to my address, calling for information regarding the crossing of a column under the command of Major Middleton, 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, over the River Jumna to Humeerpore, in the month of May 1858, and its operations previously and subsequently, I have the honour to forward extract of a statement of the services of the Rifle Company of the 36th Regiment Native Infantry, placed among the regimental records by Captain (now Major) *W. J. Doveton*, who commanded the company during the whole period of its service, in the suppression of the mutiny in Bengal, from which the information sought is obtained.

(signed) *R. Shubrick*, Brigadier General,
Commanding Nagpore Force.
No. 167, dated Head Quarters,
Kamptee, the 15th October 1864.

EXTRACT of a Statement of the Services of No. 7 Company Madras Rifles or Rifle Company, 36th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, during the Suppression of the Mutiny in Bengal in 1857-58-59.

On the 4th May 1858 this company left Pundoo Nuddee, and was employed with a force under Major, now Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Middleton, of the 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to watch the ghats on the Jumna, hearing of a large body of rebels in a village named Ghurrah, proceeded there. This company, with some Europeans, again forming the advanced guard, the village was completely surprised, and 200 rebels killed (mentioned in Despatches). After this proceeded towards Humeerpore, situated on the right bank of the Jumna, the boats being on that side of the river, several men of this company swam across, and the force was enabled to cross and occupy that station. The movement of this force on Humeerpore was about the same time that Sir Hugh Rose was before Calpee.

On the 30th May Colonel Middleton's force, to which this company was attached, was ordered to join Brigadier Carthew on the Grand Trunk-road, which it did by a forced march, and on to the Ganges, to watch the ghats opposite the fort of Dhoondie Khera.

This company was in camp all the hot weather of 1858, and part of the rainy season, and constantly on the move between the Ganges and Jumna.

(signed) *W. J. Doveton*, Captain,
Commanding Rifle Company 36th Regiment Native Infantry.

(True extract.)

(signed) *J. T. McGoun*, Lieutenant,
Adjutant 36th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

(No. 361.)

MEMORANDUM from Lieutenant Colonel C. Cooke, Deputy Adjutant General, to the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Camp Muradabad (No. 3075); dated Fort St. George, the 17th November 1864.

IN acknowledging the receipt of letter, No. 10,860, dated 31st October 1864, from the Adjutant General, Simla, the Deputy Adjutant General has the honour to state that the information respecting Colouel Middleton's column crossing the Jumna in May 1858 (in reply to the letters, numbers, and dates, as per margin), was transmitted from this Department in letter, No. 338, dated 25th October 1864, to his address.

No. 8795 E, dated 12th September 1864, to Officer Commanding 36th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

No. 8796 E, dated 12th September 1864, to Officer Commanding 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

2. Reply to letter, No. 8792 E, dated 12th September 1864, to Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery, Madras, sent by that officer on the 8th November 1864.

From Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Cadell, Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Madras Presidency, to the Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters, Meerut (No. 1-592) dated Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 8th November 1864.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 8792, dated, Simla, 12th September 1864, I have the honour to forward the accompanying copies of different communications, as noted in the margin, and an original letter from Major C. H. Drury (late Brigade Major to the Madras troops in Bengal), dated the 5th instant, which contain all the information I can obtain, as called for in your letter under reply.

Letter, No. 87, dated 10th May 1858, from Officer Commanding Detach-	}	Marked C.
ment Madras Artillery, with Moveable Column, Futtehpore District		
Letter, dated 10th May 1858, from Officer Commanding Moveable Column,	}	Marked B.
Futtehpore District		
Letter, No. 146, dated 2d June 1858, from Officer Commanding C Com-	}	Marked C.
pany, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery		
Extract from a letter from Captain (Lieutenant Colonel) R. Cadell, dated	}	Marked A.
30th July 1863, with copies of accompaniments		
Letter, dated 10th October 1864, from 2d Captain B. L. Gordon, Royal	}	Marked D.
Horse Artillery		
Letter 966, dated 5th November 1864, from Major C. H. Drury, late	}	Marked E.
Brigade Major, Madras troops in Bengal		

(C.)

From Lieutenant L. Bridge, Commanding Detachment Madras Artillery, with Moveable Column, Futtehpore District, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Madras Artillery, St. Thomas' Mount (No. 87); dated Camp Ghatimpoore, the 10th May 1858.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, the operations of a detachment* Madras Artillery, under my command, forming part of a moveable column in the Futtehpore district, under the command of Major Middleton, 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

II. On the 8th May, receiving certain intelligence of a body of rebels having crossed the Jumna and occupied the village of Gurrah, 12 miles from our camp, the officer commanding the column† marched the force the following morning towards that place. We arrived within half a mile of the position about noon, having been delayed some hours in the morning waiting for ammunition for the infantry; the column then advanced in the following order:—

8th Irregular Cavalry.	
Her Majesty's 80th Foot on the right.	
Madras Horse Artillery	} centre.
Madras Foot Artillery	
Madras 17th Regiment Native Infantry, and Rifles—left.	
The 80th and Rifles throwing out.	
Skirmishers on either flank.	

The ground was good till within a quarter of a mile from the village; here it became broken and intersected with nullahs and ravines, and was more or less so up to the bank of the river, on which the village rests; the cavalry (which had got somewhat in advance) coming on the right of the village, the rebels turned out and fired, showing some front for a short time, but as soon as the guns and infantry arrived, they fled to the river, some jumping into large boats, and others precipitating themselves into the water to swim across. A great number were shot on the banks of the river, in the boats, and in the water, by the infantry; and, on the remnant landing on the other side, the guns destroyed many more.

The detachment Horse Artillery under the command of Lieutenant Gordon, being at close range, poured in some well directed canister, which told heavily on them.

The detachment C Company, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Goldingham, made excellent practice with spherical case.

The

* Two Guns, E Troop Madras Horse Artillery. Two Guns, C Company, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery.

† Detachments Her Majesty's 80th Foot. Detachment 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, Madras Artillery. Detachments Madras Rifles and 17th Native Infantry.

The rebels had no guns, but kept up a feeble fire of musketry from the opposite village, which was too far to do us much injury.

I am happy to be able to report no casualties amongst the artillery. In conclusion, I beg to bring to the favourable notice of the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery the zeal and alacrity displayed by Lieutenants Gordon and Goldingham, in bringing their guns into action so readily over such difficult ground. The practice of both these officers was excellent.

The conduct of the men of both detachments was most praiseworthy, never leaving their guns for an instant the whole day, although the temptation to plunder was all around them.

The column returned to this camp late the same night.

(B.)

From Major *W. Middleton*, Commanding Moveable Column, to the Brigade Major, Madras Troops, Futtehpore; dated Camp Ghatimpore, the 10th May 1858.

AGREEABLE to instructions received through Brigadier Carthew, from the Assistant Adjutant General's office, Cawnpore, I have the honour to report that not being able to obtain any certain information regarding the movements of a large body of rebels that were threatening this place, I advanced the moveable column under my command, to this station, on the 8th instant, and upon inquiry I ascertained that about 200 rebel sepoys, and a large body of villagers had, after plundering Lallpore, retired to the village of Gurrah, on the banks of the Jumna, distant from here 12 miles, and were encamped there; and as they appeared to be the dread of this neighbourhood, I determined (with the assistance of a detachment of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, kindly placed at my disposal by Colonel Maxwell) to drive them across the Jumna.

2. On the morning of the 9th instant, I advanced with the force, as per margin, towards the village of Gurrah. On approaching the village, I ordered Her Majesty's 80th Regiment (detachment) and Madras Rifles to advance in skirmishing order, with supports; the detachment 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry forming the reserve; the detachment 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry forming on the right of the skirmishers; the guns moving in rear of the skirmishers. While moving forward in this order, a number of men were seen escaping to the right, with the intention of crossing by ford, but they were intercepted by the cavalry (the rebels opened fire upon them) and driven back. On the skirmishers approaching the banks of the river, the rebels, after firing a few shots, fled, throwing their muskets and matchlocks into the river; between 300 and 400 precipitated themselves into the water, and tried to reach the opposite bank. The guns had by this time got into position and opened fire, which, together with the deadly fire of the infantry, proved so severe that very few reached the opposite shore; three boats succeeded in escaping before the force came up; these, filled with rebels, opened fire upon us, but were soon silenced by guns and Enfields. They took refuge in the bottom of their boats, until a favourable opportunity occurred of escape.

After clearing the river, I ordered the retreat to be sounded. We remained under some trees during the remainder of the day, and at 5 p.m. marched for our encampment. It is quite impossible to make any estimate of the loss of the rebels, but I should suppose at the least there were 200 killed and wounded, while the loss on our side only amounted to one private of the 80th Regiment wounded (contusion), and one private of the 80th Regiment missing. I cannot conclude without bringing to the notice of the Brigadier Commanding, the valuable services rendered by Lieutenant Woodcock, 8th Irregular Bengal Cavalry; by Lieutenant Bridge, commanding Madras Artillery; by Captain Browne, commanding detachment Her Majesty's 80th Regiment; by Lieutenant Obbard, commanding detachment 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry; by Captain Doveton, Commanding Madras Detachment Rifles; and to all officers and men under their command, to all of whom I tender my best thanks; as also to Lieutenant R. Stewart, 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Staff Officer, and Assistant Surgeon Busted.

From Lieutenant and Captain *R. Cadell*, Commanding C Company, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Madras Artillery, Saint Thomas' Mount (No. 146); dated Camp Futtehpore, the 2d June 1858.

I HAVE the honour with reference to my letter, No. 142, dated 23d ultimo, to report for the information of the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery that, in consequence of intelligence being received that large bodies of rebels, with some guns, were crossing the Doab, not far from this, from the Jumna to the Ganges, the head quarters of the company under my command, with portions of the 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, and Regiment

Detachment of 8th Irregular Cavalry; in all 60.
2 Guns, Madras Horse Artillery.
2 Guns, Madras Foot Artillery.
150 of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment.
160 of 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry.
68 of Madras Rifles.

ment of Loodianah, marched under command of Brigadier Carthew, on the morning of the 30th ultimo, to Mowah, about 20 miles hence on the Grand Trunk-road, where we met the small force under Major Middleton (including the detachments of Lieutenant Bridge and Goldingham), and some artillery, cavalry, and European infantry, from Cawnpore. During the day we marched to the Ganges, and along its banks for a considerable distance, but as the rebels had apparently all crossed into Oude, the head quarters of the company under my command returned to this yesterday, while Major Middleton's force resumed its patrolling of the district.

(A.)

EXTRACTS from a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel *R. Cadell*, Royal Artillery, dated 30th July 1863, addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Madras Presidency, submitting a Request that the Claim to Share in the Kirwee Booty of the late C Company, 5th or Golundauze Battalion, Madras Artillery, might be submitted to the Supreme Government, by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Madras.

THIS request was not complied with in 1863, as the Bengal Government had disallowed the claim in 1861, but Sir Hope Grant intimated to Lieutenant Colonel *R. Cadell* that his claim would be submitted if Sir Hugh Rose's claim (then under consideration in Parliament) was acknowledged; and another application being received in August 1864, from Lieutenant Colonel *R. Cadell*, the case was referred to the Supreme, through the Madras Government.

"After doing gallant service at Cawnpore (in my absence on detachment duty) in November 1857, the head quarters of the company was ordered, as a part of a small moveable column, into the Futtehpore districts, which lie in the narrow angle between the Ganges and Jumna, on the further banks of which are respectively Oude and Bundelcund, then in full possession of the rebels. The inhabitants of the districts were rebels in sympathy, giving protection to, and concealing the movements of the active rebels both north and south. Four guns of my company were constantly here employed from the end of 1857, till after the rains in 1858, in driving back and preventing as much as possible from crossing into Oude from the Banda district large bands of rebels. In so doing, we had much hard work, and were frequently fired upon from the Bundelcund side of the river; and at Serowlie, while commanded by Colonel Christie, C.B., in March 1858, two of my men were wounded, and casualties occurred among the escort, from bullets fired from the Banda side of the Jumna, then fordable in many places.

"For further particulars, I beg to refer to the letters of Brigadier Carthew, Colonel Christie, and Mr. Mayne, hereto attached.

"While thus detained for the clear purpose of co-operating with General Whitlock's force, which slowly advanced into Bundelcund from the south, Lucknow was taken, and my company, which was nominally attached to the attacking force on that place, was thus deprived of the honour and prize resulting from its capture.

"It is also highly probable that our presence on the north bank of the Jumna prevented the removal of valuables from Kirwee and Banda to the rebel fortresses in the south of Oude, and thus secured their capture by General Whitlock's force.

"Orders from the Commander-in-Chief prevented for some time our crossing the Jumna, but at the special request of Sir R. Hamilton, then head Political Officer with Sir Hugh Rose, a portion of our force did cross and re-occupied Hummeerpore after the departure of Colonel Christie.

"Our strong claims to share in the prize have been admitted by many of the officers of General Whitlock's force.

"Again respectfully requesting the transmission of this letter,

"I have, &c.

(signed) "*R. Cadell*, Capt. and Lieut. Col., R.A.,

"late Commanding C Company, 5th or Golundauze Battalion, Madras."

(I.)

EXTRACT from Letter of Colonel (now Major General) *Carthew*, Commanding Futtehpore Moveable Column in 1858, to the President, Prize Committee, Fort William, Calcutta.

* * * "I BEG, in support of this claim (to share in Kirwee and Banda Prize), to state that my force, consisting of * * * one company of Golundauze * * * was employed actively between the Ganges and Jumna (more especially on the north bank of the latter) during the whole period that the force under Sir G. Whitlock, K.C.B., was operating in the Banda country; that long previous to the taking of Banda and Kirwee, a moveable column was, under direction of Lord Clyde, formed from my force, consisting of * * * the company of Golundauze * * *. This column, under the immediate command of Colonel Christie, C.B., of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, was ordered to be kept in continual movement throughout the Futtehpore district, to watch the Jumna, and to cut off rebels passing from the Banda country into Oude. This was effectually done.

It co-operated with a portion of General Whitlock's force at the Chillatara Ghat, also at Hummeerpore Ghat, where a considerable portion of the enemy and of rebellious villagers were destroyed.

"My whole force was constantly in movement watching General Whitlock's progress from the south and co-operating with him * * *. It is true my command was distinct from General Whitlock's, because I had express orders from Lord Clyde not to cross the Jumna; but I may nevertheless aver that we were in constant and continual co-operation with General Whitlock from the time he approached from the south and took Banda. Consequently I conceive my force, as enumerated, is fully and justly entitled to share in his captures." * * *

(II.)

EXTRACT from Letter of Colonel *S. T. Christie*, C.B., Commanding, in 1858, a portion of Moveable Column in Futtehpore District, (No. 566); dated Saugor, the 14th August 1861.

* * * "I HAVE the honour to state in support of the claim (*i. e.*, to share in Kirwee and Banda Prize) I now prefer, that information having been received that a party of rebels had crossed the Jumna, I was ordered to march (from Allahabad) on the 21st February 1858, with three companies of my regiment (80th) to Futtehpore, and report myself to Brigadier Carthew, commanding.

"On arrival at Futtehpore, I was ordered to take command of a moveable column consisting of three companies of Her Majesty's 80th Regiment, a wing of 17th Madras Native Infantry, two guns Madras Artillery, and 70 sabres 8th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, and to clear the district of the rebels who had crossed '(from the Banda country)' to keep on the move, so as to prevent any other body of rebels from crossing, and to report daily to Brigadier Carthew.

* * * "The column under my command was constantly on the move during the months of March and April 1858, as the enemy, on the approach of the forces under Sir Hugh Rose and General Whitlock, increased in numbers on the opposite bank of the Jumna, and threatened to cross that river at several points.

"I was engaged with a party of rebels at Dhonee on the Jumna on the 5th March 1858, and had one man killed and several wounded.

"On the advance of General Whitlock on Banda and Kirwee, I was ordered to proceed to Chillatara Ghat (30 miles from Banda), to prevent any party of rebels crossing at that ford.

"I immediately on the capture of Banda put myself in communication with General Whitlock, * * * a patrol of cavalry from my column. A few days after the fall of Banda, captured one of the chief rebels, Jodal Sing, and seven followers, who were attempting to cross from Bundelcund into Oude. * * * On the 30th April I received orders to march with the Europeans of the column to Cawnpore. This part of the column was present at the battle in front of Calpee, and its subsequent capture under Sir Hugh Rose, prior to which they rejoined the native portion of the column, and were engaged with and killed a number of the rebels at Galowlie on 9th May 1858.

"After the fall of Calpee, the column then under command of Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Middleton, 17th Madras Native Infantry, crossed the Jumna and occupied Humeerpore, and remained out the whole of the hot season of 1858.

"Brigadier Carthew, through whom I received my orders, will be able to certify as to the co-operation of the Futtehpore moveable column with the forces acting against the rebels in Central India. * * *"

LETTER from *F. O. Mayne*, Esq., Political Officer with General *Whitlock*, to Brigadier *Carthew*, Futtehpore.

My dear Sir,

"A FORCE as per margin, will march hence to-morrow night towards the Jumna, and will be about or near Mower Ghat in P. Pylance on the third morning, *i. e.*, Thursday. We shall march down the right bank of the Jumna, punishing a few refractory villages, and re-establishing the police and the revenue posts of this district. It would be a very great thing if the moveable column in the Futtehpore district could co-operate with us on the left bank of the Jumna, and so prevent the rebels from crossing over from one side to the other, as they hitherto have always done when attacked. * * *

"I suggest the movement for your consideration.

"Believe me, &c.

"(signed) *F. O. Mayne*,

"Banda, 9 May 1863."

"Magistrate and Collector, Banda."

(True extracts.)

(signed) *R. Cadell*,
Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery.

(D.)

From 2d Captain *B. L. Gordon*, D Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to the Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery, Madras Presidency; dated Bangalore, the 10th October 1864.

IN reply to your Memorandum, No. 717, dated 5th instant, I have the honour to inform you that having destroyed the small journal which I kept during the campaign, I can give but little information regarding the movements of Lieutenant Colonel Middleton's column. From records to which I have had access since I came here, I find that the column left Futtehpore on the 8th April 1858, and returned to quarters on the 8th August of the same year.

During the whole of that time the column was employed in watching the banks of the Ganges and Jumna, and preventing the rebels from crossing between Oude and Bundelcund.

Several small parties of rebels were intercepted between the two rivers, and on one occasion the enemy who had crossed in some force at Ghurrah, were driven back with considerable loss.

About the end of May 1858, when Sir Hugh Rose advanced on Calpee, we moved up to within a few miles of that place, but on the opposite side of the Jumna, and at the request of the Political Agent with Sir Hugh Rose's column, prepared to cross the river and occupy Humeerpore.

On arriving opposite Humeerpore, we found it held in force by the enemy, who fired on the party sent to examine the banks of the river. After a day's halt, having obtained a few boats, and discovered a practicable ford, we were ordered to be in readiness to attempt the passage at daylight. Shortly before the hour appointed, however, the alarm was sounded by the picquet who were watching the ford, as the enemy appeared to be on the move, and an attack was expected. The column at once moved down to the banks of the river, and not being molested in any way, or seeing any of the rebels on the opposite bank, a small party of the irregular cavalry crossed the river and found Humeerpore entirely evacuated, the enemy having hastily moved towards Calpee to help in opposing Sir Hugh Rose.

Colonel Middleton's force at once crossed the river and occupied the town, as the heavy firing going on at Calpee warned us that a severe battle was being fought, and it was considered very probable that the enemy would, if defeated, endeavour to re-occupy the town, and open communication with the Banda rebels. Having remained at Humeerpore for some time, we re-crossed the river under instructions from the Commander-in-Chief, and resumed patrolling the Futtehpore district, directing our movements towards the Chhillitarah Ghat, nearly opposite Banda, having been requested by the Political Agent with General Whitlock's force, to move in concert with a column which was to advance from Banda towards Kirwee.

About the beginning of July, Bundelcund being pretty settled, our attention was directed more towards the Ganges, as the rebels had assembled in large force nearly opposite the Bittorah Ghat on the high road from Banda to Oude.

This party of the rebels having been dispersed by Sir Hope Grant's force, we returned to Futtehpore in August, and almost immediately afterwards I was obliged to go home from bad health.

I beg to return the enclosures sent with your memorandum.

(E.)

From Major *C. H. Drury*, late Brigade Major, Madras Troops in Bengal, to the Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Ootacamund (No. 966); dated Fort St. George, the 5th November 1864.

IN compliance with your request to be furnished with any particulars regarding "the crossing of the column under command of Lieutenant Colonel Middleton over the Jumna to Humeerpore, and the operations in which that column may have been engaged previously or subsequently to that event," I have the honour to forward such information as I have been able to collect from the records of the office of the Brigade Major of Madras troops, Brigadier Carthew in command of the Madras troops in Bengal having also exercised command of the Futtehpore district.

2. I would premise that there was also a station staff officer at Futtehpore in whose office were recorded many telegrams and papers containing the instructions received by Brigadier Carthew from time to time in connection with the movements of the patrolling column in the Futtehpore Doab. These would materially assist the authorities in coming to a decision on the point of this column and other detachments employed on a similar duty at different periods, having been in communication, and having acted in concert with the troops south of the Jumna, under the command of Major General Sir G. Whitlock, K. C. B.

3. So far as my recollection serves me, an order was received in February 1858 by Brigadier Carthew, from the chief of the staff, desiring him to co-operate with Major General Whitlock, then advancing on the Jumna, and to organise a column to patrol the northern

northern bank of that river. Madras Brigade Order, dated Futtehpore, 24th February 1858, details three companies of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, and two guns of the C Company, 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery, under Lieutenant Colonel Cadell, to be in readiness to join this column, which was placed under command of Lieutenant Colonel Christie, Her Majesty's 80th Regiment.

4. On the 5th March I find that a detachment of the Madras Rifles with two guns, stationed at Pundoo Nuddee, were ordered southwards, acting in concert with Colonel Christie's column, which had marched to Dupsoura on the banks of the Jumna, from which place it was to march eastward parallel with the river.

5. A letter of instructions to the officer commanding this detachment, dated 11th March, informs him that a rebel force of 3,000 men, with six guns, were preparing to cross from Humeerpore to attack Ghatimpore, and that a large body of rebels was also collected at Dhana, the ghat near Chandpore. This letter adds, that "Colonel Christie's column, which has been watching the Chillatara Ghaut, on the direct road from Banda to Futtehpore, has received orders to move back towards Bhindkee and Khajwa. He will place himself in communication with you on arriving on the Bhindkee-road."

6. On the 12th March, orders were issued to the same officer to reinforce Lieutenant Colonel Christie, then pushing on to Jehanabad, should he be called upon to do so.

7. On the 6th April, it being considered advisable to relieve the artillery attached to Colonel Christie's column, the cattle being worn out by constant marching, two Madras Horse Artillery guns under Captain Bridge moved out of Futtehpore for this purpose; the two guns under Lieutenant Colonel Cadell returning to the station.

8. On the 22d April, Colonel Christie's column was directed to move immediately upon Khajive to intercept a considerable body of rebels which had crossed into the Doab from Humeerpore. About this time Colonel Christie made over the command to Lieutenant Colonel (then Major) Middleton, of the 17th Madras Native Infantry.

9. On the 3d of May, the two Madras guns under command of Lieutenant Goldingham, and a company of Madras Rifles under Captain Doveton, were ordered to Jellalabad to join the moveable column under Major Middleton.

10. On the 9th of May, Major Middleton attacked and defeated a considerable body of rebels at Gurrah, on the banks of the Jumna; and on the 11th he was directed by Brigadier Carthew to continue to watch the Ghaut at Humeerpore, in communication with a detachment of General Whitlock's force acting on the south bank of the Jumna.

11. On the 29th May, the whole available force at Futtehpore moved out to join Major Middleton's column at Mowhar, a strong body of rebels having crossed the Jumna with seven guns. This body of rebels crossed the Ganges before they could be intercepted.

12. I find that on the 1st June a letter was received from the General Commanding Cawnpore division, calling for particulars of Major Middleton's movement across the Jumna to Humeerpore. The head quarters of the Madras Brigade were transferred shortly afterwards to the Goruckpore district, and all further correspondence with regard to the column ceased, so far as my office was concerned.

13. I am aware that the force under Major Middleton moved across the Jumna on the requisition of the chief civil officer with Sir Hugh Rose's division, and that his having crossed the river was made the subject of some comment.

14. The information I have been able to collect will show that the moveable column under Colonel Christie and Major Middleton were in constant motion, patrolling the Futtehpore district, at first, solely in connection with the movement of Sir G. Whitlock's division to the south of the Jumna; latterly, also, in connection with Sir Hugh Rose, aided at times by the whole of the effective force at Futtehpore, which more than once was moved down to the banks of the Jumna, when the position of the moveable column in a distant part of the district opened the ghauts in its rear to the passage of the rebels.

(No. 362.)

From Colonel *E. Haythorne*, Adjutant General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta (No. 56 C); dated Head Quarters, Camp Meerut, the 19th December 1864.

WITH reference to your communications cited in the margin, the enclosures of which are herewith returned, relative to the claim of C Company, late 5th Battalion, Madras Artillery, to share in the Kirwee and Banda Prize, I am directed to solicit the attention of Government to my letter to your address, No. 55 C, of to-day's date, conveying the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief on the subject.

No. 1116, 4th October 1862.
No. 298, 19th October 1864.

— No. 11. —

Mr. *G. A. Hamilton* to Major General *T. T. Pears*.

Sir,

Treasury Chambers, 1 March 1865.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., enclosing copy of a Despatch, &c. received from the Government of India regarding the claim of the Futtehpore Moveable Column to share in the Banda and Kirwee Prize; and I am to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that, as all claimants have been referred to the High Court of Admiralty, my Lords have no observation to make on the subject of the present communication.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton*.

BANDA AND KIRWEE BOOTY.

COPY of further CORRESPONDENCE on the subject of the **BANDA** and **KIRWEE** BOOTY, between the India Office and the War Office and the Treasury Board, &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 498, of Session 1863).

(*Lord Stanley.*)
(*Sir Stafford Northcote.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 March 1865.*
